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Constructions of Scotland, Royal Commission on

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF SCOTLAND

[Fifth]

FOURTH REPORT

AND

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN

GALLOWAY

VOL. I.

COUNTY OF WIGTOWN

Vol. 2. County of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

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FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,—

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly present to your Majesty this our fourth Report.

During the summer and autumn of 1911, Mr A. O. Curle, Secretary to the Commission, undertook a survey and examination of the monuments and constructions in Galloway, which embraces the County of Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and it is proposed to issue an Inventory thereof in two volumes. The first volume is now completed, and contains an Inventory of the monuments and constructions in the County of Wigtown, giving the situation and characteristics of each monument, with its bibliography, a reference to the Ordnance Survey sheet (6-inch scale) on which the object is noted, and the date on which it was visited. The text is illustrated with numerous photographs and ground plans, and there has been added a map on which the positions of the various monuments and constructions, or groups thereof, are indicated by numbers referable to the Inventory. An appendix to this Report contains a list of those monuments in the said County which, in the opinion of your Commissioners, seem most worthy of preservation. As in former Reports, they have been divided into two classes, viz.: (*a*) those which appear to be specially in need of protection, and (*b*)

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those worthy of preservation but not in imminent risk of demolition or decay. The Inventory has been published by the Stationery Office, and the similar volume for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright will follow when ready.

As in the other counties previously visited by the Commission, proprietors of estates and their tenants have readily afforded facilities to inspect the monuments situated on their lands, while considerable assistance has been rendered by the parish ministers and schoolmasters, as well as by other residents holding no official position. Your Commissioners are again greatly indebted to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for placing at their disposal a number of illustrations of sculptured stones. We desire also to acknowledge the help received from Dr Joseph Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, whose deep learning on all archæological matters has been constantly at our service.

Your Commisioners desire again to draw attention to the damage that is being done to prehistoric monuments, and more especially cairns, by the removal of the stones of which they are composed for road metal. Though these acts are deprecated by the proprietors and the county authorities, their occurrence comes annually under the notice of the Commission. The number of cairns in the County of Wigtown now reduced almost to the foundation is very great. A practice also to be deplored is that of utilising sites of monuments, not under cultivation, for the disposal of pebbles and boulders gathered from the fields, thus obliterating the features of the original construction.

From time to time your Commissioners continue to have their attention drawn to the threatened interference with ancient structures, and our advice is sought in regard to contemplated alterations; but though such work does not actually fall within the scope of the Commission, we have felt it desirable in the public interest to render assistance where possible.

The survey of the ancient buildings within the City of Edinburgh is being proceeded with, and a number of residents well versed in classes of objects to be overtaken by the survey have agreed to become members of a committee formed to assist the Commission with their expert knowledge.

As soon as the survey of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright has been completed, it is intended to proceed with the Inventory for the County of Dumfries.

Your Commissioners note with pleasure an increasing desire on the part of proprietors owning monuments of historical or antiquarian interest to place them under the care of your Majesty's Office of Works, and they feel assured that the appointment of the Commission, and the interest it is stimulating throughout the country, have tended not a little to this desirable end.

In conclusion, your Commissioners desire humbly to bring to your Majesty's notice the nature and quality of the work undertaken and most effectively transacted by Mr A. O. Curle, whereby their own duties have been very materially lightened. Very far from confining himself to the functions usually assigned to the Secretary of a Commission, Mr Curle, ever since his appointment in 1908, has devoted his whole time during more than half of each year to

personal inspection of every object contained in the inventories of the counties reported on. Moreover, your Commissioners submit that Mr Curle's special qualifications as a trained archæologist impart to their reports a degree of scientific accuracy which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to attain through any less trustworthy agency.

HERBERT MAXWELL, *Chairman.*
CHARLES J. GUTHRIE.
G. BALDWIN BROWN.
THOMAS H. BRYCE.
FRANCIS C. BUCHANAN.
W. T. OLDRIEVE.
THOMAS ROSS.
ALEX^{R}. O. CURLE, *Secretary.*

EDINBURGH, *July* 1912.

LIST OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN THE

COUNTY OF WIGTOWN

WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS DEEM MOST WORTHY OF PRESERVATION.

I.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS SPECIALLY IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

	PARISH.
Ecclesiastical Structures.	
St Medan's Cave and Chapel (No. 135)	Kirkmaiden.
Glenluce Abbey (No. 296)	Old Luce.
Portpatrick Church (No. 411)	Portpatrick.
Castellated and Domestic Structures.	
Corsewall Castle (No. 70)	Kirkcolm.
Baldoon Castle Gateway (No. 117)	Kirkinner.
Galdenoch Castle (No. 173)	Leswalt.
Castle of Park, formerly Park Hay (No. 300)	Old Luce.
Carscreugh Castle (No. 302)	Do.
Dunskey Castle (No. 412)	Portpatrick.
Sorbie Tower (No. 421)	Sorbie.
Stranraer Castle (No. 461)	Stranraer.
Mote.	
Mote of Boreland (No. 96)	Kirkcowan.
Forts.	
Ring Hill, North Balfern (No. 118)	Kirkinner.
"Doon of May," May (vitrified fort, No. 187)	Mochrum.
Upper Galdenoch or Cruise Fell (No. 244)	New Luce.
Cairn Pat or Piot (No. 413)	Portpatrick.
Torhousekie (No. 527)	Wigtown.
Cairns.	
"Cairn Macneilie," High Inch Parks (No. 36)	Inch.
Milton of Larg (No. 37)	Do.
New Luce Station, near (No. 38)	Do.
"Lingdowie Cairns," Lingdowie Burn (Nos. 40 and 41)	Do.
Cairnerzean Fell (No. 43)	Do.
"Auld Wife's Grave," Cairnscarrow (Megalithic Chamber with cist, No. 46)	Do.

CAIRNS (*continued*).	PARISH.
"Brochloch Cairn," Cairn Hill, Penwhirn Burn (No. 45)	Inch.
Garheugh (No. 213)	Mochrum.
"Cairn Buy," Garheugh (No. 215)	Do.
Eldrig (No. 219)	Do.
Brae (No. 222)	Do.
Mid-Gleniron (Nos. 260 and 262)	New Luce.
Do. (long cairns, Nos. 261 and 263)	Do.
"Caves of Kilhern" (long cairn, No. 269)	Do.
"Cairn Kenny," High Murdonochee (No. 271)	Do.
Cross Water of Luce (No. 276)	Do.
Barlure (No. 277)	Do.
"Cairn na Gath," Balmurrie Fell (No. 281)	Do.
Culquhasen (No. 344)	Old Luce.
High Gillespie (long cairn, No. 346)	Do.
Craignarget (No. 347)	Do.
Ballach a Heathry (No. 349)	Do.
Carscreugh Fell (No. 350)	Do.
Airyhemming (No. 355)	Do.
Penninghame, near (No. 392)	Penninghame.
Bargrennan (No. 396)	Do.
West Ringuinea (No. 436)	Stoneykirk.
Cairn House (No. 529)	Wigtown.
Cairn House, near (No. 530)	Do.
STONE CIRCLE	
Torhousekie (No. 531)	Wigtown.
SCULPTURED CROSSES.	
Kirkmaiden Church (No. 2)	Glasserton.
Kirkinner Churchyard (No. 124)	Kirkinner.
Wigtown Churchyard (cross-shaft, No. 526)	Wigtown.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
"Wells of the Rees," Kilgallioch (No. 114)	New Luce.

II.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS DESERVING PROTECTION BUT NOT IN IMMINENT RISK OF DEMOLITION OR DECAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.	PARISH.
Kirkmaiden (No. 2)	Glasserton.
Cruggleton Church (No. 419)	Sorbie.
CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.	
Castle Kennedy (No. 26)	Inch.
Craigcaffie Tower (No. 27)	Do.
Myrton Castle (No. 186)	Mochrum.
Castle Wigg (No. 494)	Whithorn.
BROCHS.	
Teroy, Craigcaffie (No. 28)	Inch.
Stairhaven (supposed broch, No. 310)	Old Luce.
"Doon Castle," Ardwell (supposed broch, No. 433)	Stoneykirk.

MOTES.	PARISH.
Innermessan (No. 30)	Inch.
High Drummore (No. 149)	Kirkmaiden.
Mote of Crailloch (No. 201)	Mochrum.
Mote of Droughdool (No. 311)	Old Luce.
Skaith (No. 389)	Penninghame.
Balgreggan (No. 434)	Stoneykirk.
Ardwell (No. 435)	Do.
FORTS.	
"Laggan Camp" (No. 5)	Glasserton.
Back Bay (No. 6)	Do.
Fell of Barhullion (No. 7)	Do.
Castle Ban or Dunwick (No. 73)	Kirkcolm.
"Dally Fort," or "The Doonan of Dally" (No. 74)	Do.
Dunskirloch, Corsewall Point (No. 75)	Do.
Caspin (No. 76)	Do.
"Doon," Doon Hill, S. Cluttag (No. 120)	Kirkinner.
"The Dunnan," Portankill (No. 140)	Kirkmaiden
Core Hill, Kirkmaiden (No. 141)	Do.
Duniehinnie, Mull of Logan (No. 142)	Do.
Crummag Head (No. 143)	Do.
Dunnan (No. 144)	Do.
Carrickcamrie, Mull of Galloway (No. 146)	Do.
Dunorroch, Mull of Galloway (No. 145)	Do.
Mull Glen, Mull of Galloway (No. 147)	Do.
"Kemp's Walk," Larbrax (No. 174)	Leswalt.
Aldouran Glen (No. 175)	Do.
"Tor of Craigoch" (No. 176)	Do.
Fort Point, Saltpans Bay (No. 180)	Do.
Chang (No. 190)	Mochrum.
Chippermore (No. 191)	Do.
Eldrig (No. 197)	Do.
Bennan of Garvilland (No. 245)	New Luce.
Knock Fell (No. 305)	Old Luce.
Laigh Sinniness (No. 306)	Do.
Airyhemming (No. 309)	Do.
Doon Hill (No. 422)	Sorbie.
"Kenmuir Graves" (No. 430)	Stoneykirk.
Kirklauchlane (No. 431)	Do.
Grennan Point (No. 432)	Do.
"Castle Feather," W. of Burrow Head (No. 496)	Whithorn.
Burrow Head (No. 497)	Do.
Dinnans (No. 500)	Do.
"The Old Fort," Dinnans (No. 501)	Do.
Cairn Head (No. 502)	Do.
Steinhead (No. 503)	Do.
Isle of Whithorn (No. 504)	Do.
Drummoral (No. 505)	Do.
Riffer Park (No. 506)	Do.
HUT CIRCLES.	
Craig Fell (No. 338)	Old Luce.
LAKE DWELLINGS OR CRANNOGS.	
White Loch of Ravenstone (No. 11)	Glasserton.
Loch Maberry (No. 98)	Kirkcowan.

LAKE DWELLINGS OR CRANNOGS (*continued*).	PARISH.
Heron Island, Dowalton Loch (No. 121)	Kirkinner.
Long Island, Mochrum Loch (No. 206)	Mochrum.
Loch Ochiltree (No. 390)	Penninghame.
ROCK SCULPTURES.	
Clarksburn (No. 14)	Glasserton.
Langmaiden Feys (No. 15)	Do.
Big Balcraig (No. 16)	Do.
Glasserton (No. 17)	Do.
North Balfern (No. 122)	Kirkinner.
Monreith (No. 224)	Mochrum.
Claunch (No. 424)	Sorbie.
Broughton Mains (No. 507)	Whithorn.
CAIRNS.	
"Wood Cairn," Eldrig Fell (No. 107)	Kirkcowan.
"White Cairn," Boreland (No. 108)	Do.
STONE CIRCLE.	
Boreland (No. 110)	Kirkcowan.
STANDING-STONES.	
"Taxing Stone," Little Laight (No. 47)	Inch.
"Long Tom," Milldown Hill (No. 49)	Do.
Crows (No. 125)	Kirkinner.
The "Carlin Stone," Eldrig Loch (No. 230)	Mochrum.
Auchenmalg Bridge (No. 364)	Old Luce.
South Cairnweil (No. 439)	Stoneykirk.
Little Balsmith (No. 509)	Whithorn.
SCULPTURED CROSSES.	
Lochinch (No. 52)	Inch.
Corsewall House (No. 78)	Kirkcolm.
Monreith (No. 227)	Mochrum.
Laggangarn (No. 283)	New Luce.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Entrenchments, Mull of Galloway (No. 148)	Kirkmaiden.
"Deil's Dyke," Glenvernoch Fell (No. 397)	Penninghame.
Mural Monument, Glasserton Church (No. 1)	Glasserton.
Heraldic Stones:	
Craighlaw Castle (No. 94)	Kirkcowan.
Mochrum Park (No. 399)	Penninghame.

Note.—The following monuments which are under the charge of H.M. Office of Works are not included in the foregoing Lists:—

	PARISH.
Whithorn Priory and Sculptured Stones, etc. (Nos. 462–491)	Whithorn.
St Ninian's Kirk, Isle of Whithorn (No. 492)	Do.
St Ninian's Cave (No. 3)	Glasserton.
Sculptured Stones, Kirkmadrine (Nos. 440–447)	Stoneykirk
Mote of Druchtag (No. 200)	Mochrum.
Fort, Barsalloch Point (No. 199)	Do.
Fort, Rispain (No. 495)	Whithorn.
Stone Circle, "Wren's Egg," Blairbuy (No. 12)	Glasserton.
Standing Stones, Drumtroddan (No. 231)	Mochrum.
Standing Stones, Laggangarn (No. 282)	New Luce.
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INTRODUCTION

TO

INVENTORY OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN THE COUNTY OF WIGTOWN.

PART I.

Historical Sketch.

The district of Galloway, comprising the modern county of Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, long retained a distinction from the rest of southern Scotland through its ethnography, language, and jurisprudence. The earliest specific mention of its inhabitants seems to occur in Tacitus's chronicle of the second campaign of Julius Agricola, who, probably in the summer of A.D. 79, carried his victorious arms against a certain branch of the great tribe of Brigantes, distinguished as Selgovæ, dwelling on the north shore of the Solway, a name in which one seems to trace an echo of the Roman appellation of this people. These Selgovæ probably occupied what is now Dumfriesshire, and were separated on the west by the river Novius, now the Nith, from another tribe which, from that river, Tacitus designates Novantæ; just as Bede, six centuries later, wrote of them as Niduarii—people of the Nid or Nith. It is not suggested that the people themselves used the titles of Selgovæ and Novantæ, which would be applied by the invaders to distinguish the inhabitants of different localities, in the same arbitrary fashion as early British settlers called the inhabitants of North America "Indians," and the Dutch colonists of South Africa classified the aborigines as Hottentots and Bosjesmans or Bushmen.

The late Dr Skene, reasoning from "the remains of numerous Roman camps and stations which are still to be seen" in Galloway, assumed that Agricola had penetrated that district and established garrisons there.* But facts are wanting to support this opinion. The numerous traces of Roman occupation in Dumfriesshire are in notable contrast to the absence of similar remains in Galloway, where, unless a few rectangular entrenchments of doubtful origin can be claimed as Roman, nothing has been found attributable to Roman origin except portable objects in metal, pottery or glass. The so-called Roman Bridge over the Minnock is a fine, bold structure of mediæval character, and no Roman road has been traced further west than the Nith,

* *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. p. 44.

which has always been the eastern boundary of Galloway. In fact, Galloway is more devoid of signs of Roman occupation than any other district of southern Scotland. This is all the more significant by reason of the immense number of land forts and lake dwellings which remain in both the Shire and the Stewartry. The inference is almost irresistible that, while the legions subdued the Selgovæ, they failed, or did not think it worth while, to carry their arms through the difficult and poor hill country of the Novantæ; although it is far from improbable that Agricola exacted tribute from the chiefs as the price of immunity.

The few Latin inscriptions remaining in Galloway—notably the Peter Stone at Whithorn (No. 471) and the remarkable sepulchral slabs at Kirkmadrine (Nos. 440 and 441)—cannot be assigned an earlier date than the very latest years of Roman occupation, for they are the work of Christian ecclesiastics, and Christianity obtained no entrance into Galloway, nor indeed to any part of the island of Britain, until Bishop Ninian undertook his mission about the year 396.

These Novantæ or men of Galloway emerge in historic times as Picts. The right claimed by them, and conceded as late at least as 1138, to form the advanced guard of the royal Scottish army appears to have been conferred on them by Kenneth MacAlpin, first king of the realm of Alban, afterwards called Scotland, in recognition of the service rendered to him in regaining his own kingdom of Dalriada and afterwards defeating the Northern Picts in the campaign of 841–46 in Fortrenn. But the authority exercised over Galloway by Kenneth and his successors for at least two centuries to come was very fluctuating and shadowy. It is uncertain how and in what degree the Galwegian Picts became subject to the Saxon rulers of Northumbria. It is equally uncertain at what period the province was marked off from the rest of Alba by the earthwork now known as the Deil's Dyke, whereof the broken course may still be traced over hill and glen, moss and moor, from its western extremity on the shore of Loch Ryan to its eastern terminus at Southmains on the Nith—a distance of about fifty miles.

In the 9th century Galloway was exposed to frequent raids by Norsemen, and its chiefs were often fain to ally themselves with these dreaded rovers in their piratical descents upon Ireland. When Rognvald the Dane conquered Northumbria and expelled the Saxon king in 937, he is said to have claimed authority as *Dux Galwelensium* —Duke of the Galwegians—in right of the hereditary superiority of the Saxon Kings over the Galloway Picts.

In the following century, when Malcolm Ceannmor, son of the murdered Duncan, defeated and slew Macbeth in 1057, the work of consolidating the realm of Scotland began in earnest. Malcolm, with sagacious intent, conciliated the Norse and Pictish elements among his subjects by marrying Ingibjorg, the Pictish widow of the powerful Norse Jarl Thorfinn. Tradition and custom inclined the Galloway Picts to resume allegiance to their former overlords, the Saxon Earls of Northumberland; but both Norse and Saxon power was on the wane: geography, language and racial affinity prevailed, and the Gaelic-speaking Picts of Galloway became nominally lieges of the King of Scots. Still, their distinct nationality continued to be officially recognised (as when in 1124 David I. made proclamation of

his accession to "all good men of my kingdom—Scots,* English,† Anglo-Normans, and Galwegians"), and it required repeated applications of the strong hand to put down insurrection under their native chiefs and to thwart their attempts to renew the connection with England.

The chequered early history of this province is clearly reflected in its place-names and family names. Judging from the great preponderance of Gaelic in both, the Galloway Picts must have belonged to the Goidhelic branch of the Celtic race, being thus distinct from the Brythonic or Cymric population of Strathclyde, as they also were from the Saxon inhabitants of Dumfriesshire, where Saxon names now greatly preponderate. Saxon place-names form a very small minority in Galloway, those which are probably the oldest of them, such as Whithorn, Saulseat, Sweetheart, having originated in the early connection with the Saxon hierarchy of Northumbria, *i.e.* York. In addition to these, of course, there are fairly numerous place-names in later English, some of which were applied after Gaelic ceased to be the speech of the commonalty.

The Norse element may be recognised in names like Sinniness, Sorby, Kilquhockadale, and Glenstockadale (the two latter having received Gaelic prefixes). A further legacy of the Northmen exists in the frequent term "fell" (*fjall*), used in conjunction with the Gaelic names of hills, *e.g.* Fell of Barhullion, Mochrum Fell. Thus we have foreign vocables imbedded, as it were, in a matrix of Gaelic, which language is known to have continued as the vernacular, at least in the hill districts, until the latter half of the 16th century.

Place-names often commemorate the names of historical personages. Thus Loch Fergus, near Kirkcudbright, took its name from the stronghold which Fergus, Pictish lord of Galloway, built for himself in the 12th century on what is still called the Palace Isle. He was a prodigal benefactor to the Church, having founded the Premonstratensian Abbey of Saulseat (*Monasterium viridis stagni*,‡) near Stranraer, the Premonstratensian Priory of Whithorn (*Candida Casa*), Tungland Abbey on the Dee and the Abbey of S. Maria de Trayll (now St Mary's Isle), both near Kirkcudbright, and perhaps Dundrennan Abbey, a Cistercian house, also in that neighbourhood.§

The horrible fate of Uchtred, who succeeded his father Fergus as Lord of Galloway in 1161, is commemorated in the name of a cave near Portpatrick—Cave Ouchtred [Ouchtriemackain (No. 415)]. After the capture of William the Lion in 1173, Uchtred's younger brother Gilbert rose against Uchtred, seized his castle and hunted him through the hill country until he captured him in the aforesaid cave. He then not only blinded him (which was recognised in early times as an effective means of disposing of a political opponent) but brutally mutilated him in other ways,‖ and left him to die miserably.

Uchtred founded Lincluden Abbey, and his son Roland, having succeeded in regaining the lordship by force of arms on Gilbert's

* The northern Celts. † The Saxons of Lothian, Dumfriesshire, etc.

‡ The Monastery of the Green Lake, so called from the colour which is periodically imparted for a time to the water by the multitudinous development of certain micro-organisms—*Oscillatoria*, Diatoms, etc.

§ The foundation of Dundrennan Abbey is sometimes attributed to David I.

‖ "Abscessis testiculis et oculis evulsis."

death in 1185, built Glenluce Abbey. Roland was succeeded in 1199 by his son Alan, last lord of the native line, who possessed immense estates in the counties of Northampton and Leicester, and, as an English baron, took a leading part in the controversy with King John. He was present at the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. His death in 1234 marked the passing of Pictish ascendency in Galloway and the substitution of feudalism, for his only legitimate offspring consisted of three daughters, each of whom married an Anglo-Norman baron. Helena married Roger de Quenci, Earl of Winchester; Devorguilla married John de Balliol of Barnard Castle, by whom she became the mother of John Balliol, King of Scots 1292–96; and Christian married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

The partition of the ancient lordship of Galloway among these three alien magnates did not at all commend itself to its minor chiefs and Pictish population. Alan had left an illegitimate son Thomas, and Alexander II. had to lead an army into Galloway to suppress their attempt to regain independence under the said Thomas. Feudalism was now as thoroughly established in Galloway as in the rest of King Alexander's realm. The people were no longer free, for, except the *libere tenentes* or free tenants, who held lands from the barons or from religious communities, they became bondmen * and neyfs, *adscripti glebæ*, and henceforth every charter of lands conveyed to the landlord, whether layman or cleric, power over the persons and property of *bondi et nativi*, which only fell short of being absolute in that the law, which bound the serf and his posterity to the soil, also protected him from capricious sale or removal by his lord.

The numerous "motes" or "mottes" which remain in Galloway have been referred to the period when the Anglo-Norman lords were inaugurating feudal institutions in the province. Utterly repugnant as these institutions were to Celtic or Pictish tradition and custom, inter-marriage and general expediency reconciled the principal native chiefs to the new order of things, which they were shrewd enough to perceive had the effect of increasing their authority among their own people; and although it was well on in the 15th century before the civil and criminal code of Galloway was completely assimilated to that of the rest of Scotland, the history of the province may be considered to have become merged in that of the realm from the death of Alan in 1199.

PART III.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

It is to be deplored that the ecclesiastical remains of Wigtownshire are no longer architecturally of much importance. They comprise two monastic buildings, the Priory of Whithorn (No. 462) and the Abbey of Glenluce (No. 296). The Priory of Whithorn, founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway (*circa* 1124–61), was occupied by a colony of Premonstratensian Canons, and was the chief church of the diocese of *Candida Casa*. It has suffered much at the hands

* The term "bondman" is still in universal use in Galloway to signify a farm-labourer serving on a yearly engagement.

of the despoiler. Only the nave of the church, now sadly ruined, and the crypts remain. The original building is probably represented only by the fine Norman doorway at the SW. angle, which, however, shows much evidence of alteration. Whether this church or that on the Isle (No. 492) occupies the site of the original *Candida Casa* of St Ninian is a moot point probably now beyond solution.

Glenluce was a foundation of Cistercian monks, brought probably from Dundrennan, and was founded by Roland, lord of Galloway, in 1190. The ruins now remaining are a mere fragment of the church and a chapter-house of considerable beauty but probably of early 16th century date. The monastic buildings have almost entirely disappeared.

Though not to be reckoned as an ecclesiastical structure, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3), on the E. shore of Luce Bay, from the relics found within it, can claim a religious association of greater antiquity than either of the foregoing structures at Whithorn and the Isle. The numerous crosses cut on its walls point to it as a place of pilgrimage in mediæval times. For its occupation by St Ninian this fact and the name it bears are the only evidence, but there is no inherent improbability in the traditional association.

St Medan's Cave (No. 135), on the opposite side of Luce Bay, shows the ruins of a small chapel at its mouth; but though a portion of a stone image was found on excavation, no crosses came to light, nor are any to be seen on its walls. It was, no doubt, long regarded as a sacred shrine by pilgrims seeking the intercession of St Medana, whose self-mutilation is recorded in the *Aberdeen Breviary*, fol. clix.

Cruggleton Church (No. 419) has been a Norman building, recently restored. As a ruin it was visited by Muir in 1864, who then described it as one of the most interesting remains in Galloway, and illustrated it in *The Lighthouse*.*

Portpatrick Church (No. 411) is peculiar in having a round tower partially enclosed in the E. gable, a feature also to be observed in the church of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.

The other churches are for the most part of late date, and show no features of interest.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

The castellated buildings of Wigtownshire as represented by the existing remains range in date from the 15th to the 17th century. The great castles of Cruggleton (No. 420) and Wigtown (No. 541) are now, with the exception of the slight remains of the former, completely demolished, but a strong natural site and indications of a large enclosed and defended area seem to point in each case to the Edwardian type, dating from the end of the 13th century. The wars of independence in the 14th century deprived the country of the means of building castles of such size and importance, hence the dwellings of the nobility during this and subsequent periods were almost invariably simple keeps, square or oblong on plan, with massive walls of stone, built upon sites of natural strength and having, in the earlier examples, outer enclosing walls and defences.

The oldest buildings of which any considerable portions remain

* See Muir's *Ecclesiological Notes*, p. 237.

are the castle of Corsewall (No. 70), and possibly a fragment of walling upon the island at Lochnaw (No. 172). The former is situated near Corsewall Point, upon low-lying ground formerly surrounded by a marsh and defended by a wide fosse. Only the ground floor now remains, containing a large vaulted chamber with an entrance on the ground level communicating with a wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall at one angle, which led to the great hall on the first floor. The upper floor would, no doubt, contain the usual arrangement of private apartments for the exclusive use of the owner and his family, while at the wall-head would be projecting battlements, supported upon stone corbels, with machicolations from which the garrison could defend the castle when attacked at close quarters. Comparing this fragment with others throughout the country, such as Elphinstone Tower, Midlothian, it evidently dates from the 15th century. Little can even be inferred from the fragment on Lochnaw Island, as no features of any note remain. The wall is fully 8′ thick, and the ground floor has been vaulted. Judging by these scanty details, and taking into account the inaccessible site upon which the castle was built, it may be classed along with Corsewall. Towards the end of the 15th century and during the 16th century, there is no marked change in the general arrangement of plan; but as time goes on modifications occur which indicate a desire for a certain degree of comfort and privacy formerly unknown, and defence gradually becomes a less dominant feature in the design. Of this class the W. tower of the Old Place of Mochrum (No. 185) is possibly the oldest (1474, according to McKerlie). The castles of Dunskey (No. 412), Myrton (No. 186), and Killaser (No. 428), probably belong to about the same period; while Lochnaw (No. 171) and Craigcaffie (No. 27) date from the middle of the 16th century. Of these Dunskey and the Old Place of Mochrum are the most outstanding. The Dowies or Old Place of Monreith, the original abode of the Maxwells of Monreith, though now altered and occupied as a farm-house, still retains its massive walls and other features which indicate its 15th century date. Mochrum was the home of the Dunbars of Mochrum, a notable name in Scottish history, and is perhaps the most remarkable castle in the county. It consists of two independent towers built within a large courtyard and separated by a space of about 13′, without any apparent means of communication, and joined only by a single wall which probably completed the courtyard on the S. side. The W. tower, which is the older building, has the usual characteristics of this period. The entrance is from the courtyard and leads to a vaulted room on the ground floor and to a wheel-stair in the SE. angle, which gives direct access to the hall on the first floor, to the second floor, to the attics and parapet walk. The corbels supporting the stone parapet are of small projection, and there are no machicolations for the purpose of defence—showing a departure from the earlier defensive arrangements due to the anticipation of less strenuous hostilities. The E. tower shows a further development in this direction. The staircase, instead of being formed within the wall, is built in a projecting wing to the N., while the wall-head supports the ends of the rafters, and the parapet and walk are abolished. The form of crow-steps employed at the gables is particularly worthy of notice as being peculiar to Galloway.

They are made up of small stones covered on the upper surface with a thin stone slab projecting slightly at the free end.

Dunskey, which has a remarkable resemblance to Balvaird in Perthshire, is built upon an inaccessible headland overhanging the sea, and is defended on the landward side by an immense ditch. The main part of the building is an example of the L plan, that is, a square keep with a projecting wing at one angle containing the staircase, which in this case is exceptionally wide, with straight steps and intermediate plats—unusual features for the period. The main staircase leads to the great hall, and the upper floors have been served by a wheel-stair in the re-entering angle above the main entrance—a very general plan during the 16th century. The ground floor has, as usual, been vaulted throughout. A long narrow wing to the N. of the main building has probably been a later addition. The castle is entered by a vaulted passage under the N. wing, leading to a spacious courtyard bounded on three sides by the sea cliffs. There seems to have been no means of defending the castle from the walls, so that possibly its natural strength was relied upon for security. Indications of domestic buildings remain within the area of the courtyard, which no doubt included kitchen offices, stables, and servants' quarters.

The castles of Myrton and Killaser are somewhat fragmentary, but a special interest attaches to the former from the fact that the original keep has been erected on what appears to have been a mote hill, and it is within the bounds of probability that it was the immediate successor of a timber-built tower.

Lochnaw and Craigcaffie are good examples of their period. They are both square keeps, formerly within courtyards and defended by outworks. The doorway in each case has entered at the ground level, and communicates in the usual way with a vaulted basement and wheel-stair in one of the angles which gave direct access to the upper floors and parapet walk. At Lochnaw the parapet is on three sides of the tower, supported by corbelling and having a machicolation at one point. Here the corbelling is in the form of a continuous moulding supporting the projecting parapet on each side. It is an interesting feature, showing clearly the development from the earlier type—a series of single moulded corbels of considerable projection, characteristic of the purely defensive castles. Lochnaw has been the home of the Agnews, Hereditary Sheriffs of Wigtown, from the earliest times. The general plan of Craigcaffie is similar to that of Lochnaw, but a further curtailment of the parapets is to be observed. The parapet walk, entered off the attics, occurs only at the E. and W. gables. The corbel moulding runs round the wall-heads, but the walk terminates at each angle in a circular turret, while the rafters rest upon the walls at the N. and S. sides of the building. This example is interesting as an instance of the partial disappearance of a defensive feature. Craigcaffie belonged for many centuries to the Neilson family. Upon one of the skew-puts is carved the date 157–.

At the close of the 16th century the castellated buildings are represented by many more examples than those already noticed. They are almost all of the L plan and remarkably similar in every respect. Castle of Park, Glenluce (No. 300), is probably the most complete of its kind. It was built by Thomas Hay of Park in

1590, as recorded upon a panel over the entrance doorway. Others of this type are — Sorbie Tower (No. 421), Stranraer Castle (No. 461), Myrton (No. 186), Galdenoch (No. 173), Castle Wigg (1590) (No. 494), and the Isle of Whithorn Castle (1674) (No. 493). These buildings still adhere to the arrangement of vaulted cellars and kitchen, with arched fireplace on the ground floor. The entrance is invariably in the re-entering angle. The short wing contains the staircase which, in some cases, leads to the hall on the first floor only, as at Sorbie, and in others to the second floor, as at Castle of Park: while a narrow wheel-stair, corbelled out over the re-entering angle, leads to the floors not served by the main stair. At Galdenoch, Castle Wigg, and Castle of Park, there appears to have been also a small private stair from the hall to the bedroom floor above. It is to be noted that the characteristic form of crow-step employed at Mochrum is also found at Galdenoch. These buildings illustrate the almost total disappearance of the defensive motive in their erection. There is neither parapet nor walk at the wall-head: the windows of the upper apartments are larger, and conform to more refined requirements of living. The outer defences have disappeared, gardens and parks taking their place. Lawlessness was still, however, too normal a condition to permit of all the earlier protective devices being dispensed with, and a gun-loop as at Castle of Park, or a machicolation as at Craigcaffie, might still be maintained for the protection of the doorway.

Stranraer Castle, although much altered, retains some older features. The basement of two apartments contains an entresol in the vault with corbels to support the floor timbers. The first floor apartment is also vaulted, while the wheel-stair in the short wing leads directly to the roof, or what was originally a parapet walk, with angle turrets and continuous corbelling as at Craigcaffie.

There are comparatively few examples remaining of the castles built during the 17th century. Castle Kennedy (No. 26) is possibly the most important. The plan shows that the idea of symmetrical design had by this time been introduced, and so seems to indicate the first signs of the Renaissance in the district. The main façade to the E. consists of a plain rubble wall connecting two massive square towers situated at the N. and S. ends of the building. Each tower has a small stair turret in the re-entering angle. The ground floor apartments have been vaulted in the usual way, and various additions have been made from time to time.

Carscreugh Castle, near Glenluce (No. 302), is the only other example of the symmetrical plan. The arrangement is similar to that employed at Castle Kennedy; the only difference being in the curved form of the staircases built at the re-entering angles.

The castle at the Isle of Whithorn is a curious example of its period, showing the survival of defensive forms in a building dating from the end of the 17th century. It retains the L plan, also the entrance at the re-entering angle, and the stair to the upper floors is partially wheeled. The principal room on the ground floor is vaulted with a separate entrance, and two ornamental angle-turrets supported upon single corbels give the exterior a picturesque appearance.

There are no houses of purely domestic character built prior to 1707 deserving of special notice.

Hut Circles and Kindred Constructions.

Hut circles, so frequently met with in the northern counties, circular or sub-oval constructions formed of low banks or walls of turf or stone, enclosing an area of from 20′ to 30′ diameter, and with an entrance usually from the SE., though of occasional occurrence in this county, are not numerous. Those observed appear to be of the simple circular form, surrounded by a bank of stone and turf of even thickness throughout, and not, as is so often the case in Sutherland, broadening on either side of the entrance. From the scanty remains of foundations in several places it is evident that here turf was largely employed in the construction of the walls which now, eroded by the elements, has left exposed in the line of the foundation a few detached boulders on which the superstructure has been reared. As elsewhere, hut circles were found occasionally with small cairns of from 12′ to 15′ diameter in their immediate vicinity, corresponding in size and in their relative disposition to the mounds so regularly associated with the hut circles of a similar class in Sutherland. This association in Wigtownshire was most conspicuous on the Craig Fell (No. 338), where, though the hut foundations were difficult to distinguish, the cairns were numerous and some of them larger than usual, suggesting that here was the site of an ancient settlement of considerable extent. Similar communities probably existed on the slope of Craigenveoch Fell (No. 323) and on Craignarget Hill (No. 330).

The ruins on the group of Fells to the N. of Glenluce are not easy of explanation, though undoubtedly representing the constructions erected in connection with pastoral occupations over many centuries of time. Here are heaps of stone, domical or bowl-shaped in form, to all external appearances small burial cairns; while other heaps, not infrequently adjacent, distinguishable by a hollow in the centre, round the edge of which building is at times observable, exactly resemble the "hut ruins" found in various parts of Sutherland. Like them they have been of small dimensions, the interior diameter, where ascertainable, seldom exceeding 6′, and the diameter across the ruins 12′.* In this county they are generally to be met with in considerable groups, on the grassy flanks of the Fells; in hollows where the pasture grows richer than elsewhere on the hillsides, and is less bestrewn with boulders; while at times associated with them may be seen small circular enclosures resembling folds. Such groups are to be observed on the Bught Fell, on Gleniron Fell, and elsewhere. They are also to be found in smaller subdivided groups of two or three, contained within enclosures formed by rude walls drawn across the hollows from rock face to rock face. This arrangement may be best observed at Culroy (No. 326), where the walls of the enclosures, as well as the ruins themselves, are much overgrown, and present an appearance of great antiquity. While it seems hardly credible that such diminutive buildings could ever have been the permanent abodes of human beings, it is conceivable that they might have been used as mere sleeping-places by those in charge of flocks on the

* Similar ruins are to be observed in various places in England, particularly in the SW. See Allcroft's *Earthwork of England*, p. 233 *et seq.*

hill pastures in summer. A possible explanation for some of them may be found in the practices associated with the ewe-bughting so frequently referred to in Scottish song, when morning and evening the girls sallied forth to the hill pastures to milk the ewes. Though long fallen into desuetude on the mainland of Scotland, like many another pastoral custom, this continued in observance in the Western Hebrides until comparatively recent times. In St Kilda various structures on the hills no longer in use but whose purpose was still remembered by some of the older islanders, came under the observation of Captain Thomas, R.N., and by him were reported to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in their *Proceedings* for the year 1867. Among the structures he described and illustrated by plan were certain small circular folds usually conjoined in groups and connected with a larger fold, but also found detached, of dimensions very similar to the ruins under consideration. These, he explains, were the lamb-folds, known as "cotenan," into which the lambs were placed when the ewes were being milked, situated so that the former might be within hearing of their dams, but prevented from drawing their milk. The name "Bught Fell," on which so many of these remains are situated, clearly suggests an association with this custom.

In some sheltering hollow, usually at a lower elevation than the foregoing, and not infrequently beside a stream, there may be observed on the Galloway Fells, as in other parts of Scotland, foundations of oblong or elliptical buildings frequently divided by a cross-wall into two compartments. Such were the shielings of historic times to which the women and girls repaired with the cows in the summer to make cheese and butter — a practice similar to that observed in the Sœters of Norway at the present day. Except perhaps in the island of Lewis, the summer shielings are no longer resorted to throughout Scotland, but on many a hillside, both highland and lowland, the foundations and ruins of the rude huts may be seen. A description of them as found in the Lewis may be read in a Statement by Mr Alexander Carmichael, on the Grazing and Agrestic Customs of the Outer Hebrides.* In Galloway, where the foundations of the shielings have long since been swept away, the evidence of their former existence is preserved by the recurrence of the Gaelic word *Airidh*—a shieling, found in place-names such as Airylick, Airiehassan, Airieolland, and Airyhemming.

The larger rings with wide entrances found among these ruins are folds or pens for sheep and cattle locally called rees, and here, as in Sutherland, such enclosures may be noted linked together by a wall curving round from the outer side of each (No. 253), while at the base of Larig Fell there is to be seen a segmental or semi-lunar mass of stones, seemingly analogous to the crescentic mounds noted on the hills of that county, and evidently a shelter for stock.

No single example of an earth-house has been met with in Wigtownshire, nor is any record or tradition of such a structure known.

* *Report into the conditions of the Crofters and Cottars of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, App. A., p. 451.

Crannogs or Lake Dwellings.

The greater part of the shire of Wigtown, though diversified by occasional hills, lies at a comparatively low elevation above sea-level, and over this low area are many lochs and the marshy beds of others which have been drained. The lochs, as a rule, are not deep, and rising from their surface may be seen, often at no great distance from the shore, small islets overgrown with long grass and scrubby willows. In the beds of the drained lochs these islets appear as flat-topped mounds or cairns, with the tops of upright piles occasionally displayed around them. Many of them are artificial constructions or crannogs, of which the most accessible have been excavated and the reality of others determined by digging, or by the observation of pointed stakes, etc., washed up on the shores of the lochs.

The most important series of excavations of crannogs were those carried out in the drained Loch of Dowalton (No. 423), in the parish

Fig. A.—Bronze Patella from Dowalton.*

of Sorbie, fully described in *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings or Crannogs* and in the *Archæological Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway*, vol. v. p. 74, ranking among the first excavations conducted on such remains in Scotland. The general scheme of construction as disclosed by these excavations was as follows:—Fascines of branches and brushwood were first sunk on the site selected and pinned down by oaken piles: around this was formed an encircling framework of oak timber, and similar timbers were laid horizontally over the mass, occasionally mortised together or pinned to one another by thick oak pegs. When a sufficient elevation had been obtained a prepared pavement of oak-beams was constructed, and mortised beams were laid over the tops of the encircling piles. A causeway of stones or a gangway of wood, at times submerged and supported on piles, led to the shore. The relics recovered indicate an occupation for the most part analogous in point of time to that of the brochs and earth houses and various inhabitable sea-caves which have been excavated

* The blocks for this and the other illustrations in the Introduction (with the exception of Fig. E) kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

around the coast. The absence of relics of the bronze age brings down the origin of the crannogs, in this region at least, and probably throughout Scotland, to a comparatively late period of prehistoric time, while the recovery of iron-age objects in form and decoration characteristic of the late-Celtic period, and especially of relics of Roman manufacture, either pottery or bronze, make it evident that they were in occupation some time during the first three or four centuries of the Christian era. Such relics are the bronze patella (fig. A), the late-Celtic enamelled ornament from Dowalton (fig. B), and the double-edged comb from Loch Inch Crindil (No. 32).

The period of duration of the crannogs is not easily determined, but there is no doubt from the number of superimposed floors found that it was a long one, and in certain cases probably continued well into historic times.

In addition to the true crannogs, or timber-built islands, there occur in the Loch of Dowalton and in the White Loch of Ravenstone (No. 11) islands to all appearances formed artificially, with masses of large boulders. Excavation on the island in the latter loch established the fact that the base of the construction was a timber platform resting on the peaty bottom. On the level top of this island are the ruins of two parallel rows of rectangular buildings. On islands, which may also be to some extent artificial, in Loch Maberry (No. 98), Loch Ochiltree (No. 390), and the Castle Loch of Mochrum (No. 226), are the ruins of rectangular buildings of similar construction, the style of the masonry of which suggests a mediæval or even more modern date for their erection. The Loch Maberry island is engirt by a massive wall of dry-stone masonry, which may possibly be of earlier date than some of the structures behind it. Both this island and that on Loch Ochiltree are members of a group of small islands, with which they appear to have been connected by stone causeways.

FIG. B.—Bronze Ornament from Dowalton.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

Around the rock-bound coast of the county defensive constructions are numerous, while most of the higher eminences to landward, except in the northern moorlands, bear such works around their summits. They are very varied in form, in situation, and in character of construction, and only on one has any excavation been done, and that with negative results. For purposes of examination they may be classified as follows, more or less according to the arrangement adopted by the Committee on Ancient Earthworks, etc., of the Congress of Archæological Societies of England:—

1. Promontory forts, including those on sites protected by precipices, cliffs, or water, and only in part defended by artificial works.
2. Hill forts with defences following the natural lines of the hill.

3. Forts rectangular or of other regular form not necessarily controlled by situation.
4. Small defensive enclosures with a possible domestic character.
5. Brochs.
6. Motes and similar artificial mounds.

1. *Promontory Forts.*—Of this class there are a number of examples which may be considered according to the methods of construction as earthworks and stoneworks.

Earthworks.—The largest of this variety is the fort at Larbrax, known as "Kemp's Walk" (No. 174), in which may be noted the adaptation of its defensive lines to suit the altering requirements of the position as they pass from the narrow level of the front to the steeply sloping flank, where they give place to a terrace. This is a fine example of a promontory fort in good preservation. The fort on Burrow Head (No. 497) is also noticeable from the boldness of its scarps and trench, and the alteration on the defensive lines necessitated by their having to cross at right angles a ridge of rocky ground leading to the interior of the fort. The fort at Kenmuir, known as "Kenmuir Graves" (No. 430), with its multiple trenches and ramparts, may be compared with the similar fort in Aldouran Glen (No. 175), likewise situated in the Rhinns, and locally bearing the name of "Kemp's Graves." The Kenmuir fort has suffered much from agriculture, and its outer lines are almost obliterated. Along the crest of the middle rampart of the Aldouran fort may be seen the remains of a wall or parapet, a feature to be noted in more than one fort in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. An arrangement by which the entrance has been direct by a narrow path passing the ends of the ramparts and thence along the edge of a flanking precipice, in such a position as to place an assailant utterly at the mercy of the defenders of the fort, is frequently observed in this class of fort, and may be seen at Laigh Sinniness (No. 306), Carrickamrie (No. 146), the Dunnan (No. 140), and elsewhere. On the E. side of the Machars, facing Wigtown Bay, are two forts of this class—the "Old Fort" at Dinnans (No. 501), and the fort at Steinhead (No. 503), situated at no great distance from each other, and each similarly distinguished by an unusual arrangement. The ramparts, which in each instance curve across the base of the promontory, are extended beyond, so as to enclose the head of a small ravine, from the bottom of which in neither case is there an easy access. The appearance of this arrangement in both these forts, situated comparatively near to each other, appears to indicate contemporaneous construction.

Stoneworks.—Along the N. and W. coasts, where the rocks are jagged and for the most part precipitous, there occur, here and there, peninsular rocks linked to the mainland by a narrow neck. Such rocks are defended by a stony breastwork along the edge of the rock that faces to landward. The area, which could be comfortably occupied on each of these sites among the serrated masses of rock, is comparatively small. Such rock fastnesses are Caspin (No. 76) and Duniehinnie (No. 142). On a low projecting point of rock, at the N. end of Saltpans Bay, are the ruins of a small fort of unusual character (No. 180). The site is very uneven, and the walls of the fort, built

entirely of stone, have been massive. It bears no resemblance to any other fort on the shore-line. Another unusual construction is to be seen on a small promontory at Back Bay (No. 6). It suggests a more complex plan of the interior than is usually observed in promontory forts. "Castle Feather" (No. 496) has all the appearance of a typical promontory fort adapted for the outer defences of a small mediæval castle, of which the foundations are visible. There is a well-preserved earthwork at Barsalloch Point at the N. end of Monreith Bay (No. 199), with a single sharply defined horseshoe trench resting on the face of the heugh. The formation of a fort on this position is probably due to the fact that it commands a sandy beach suitable for a landing-place; the rest of the coast for miles being either precipitous or boulder-strewn.

2. *Hill Forts.*—Wigtown being a somewhat level county the hill forts are not numerous, and among them the earthworks call for no comment. There are three notable stone forts—on Cairn Pat (No. 413), the Bennan of Garvilland (No. 245), and the Knock of Luce (No. 305), and to these may be added the fort on the Dunman (No. 144), which, though protected by precipices overhanging the sea, has more of the character of a hill fort than of a promontory fort. All are in a very dilapidated state, and that on Cairn Pat has been sorely pillaged for stones. The fort on the Bennan is the best preserved, and of it a plan is given. A smaller fort than the three mentioned, and situated on a less prominent elevation, is that at Galdenoch (No. 244), which shows an unusual adaptation of the natural advantages of a rocky site so as to form a citadel crowning the rock, and a court at a lower level contained by the out-cropping masses. The walls, completely ruined, have been very massive, and have contained chambers in their thickness. Crowning the summit of the Fell of Barhullion are the ruins of a stone fort (No. 7), the walls of which seem to have been well built with flat stones, and beneath the soil to be standing erect for several feet of their original height. Except in its situation, this structure has neither the character of a hill fort nor is it of the usual dimensions.

Among the hill forts of stone may be included the small, but important vitrified fort known as the "Doon of May" (No. 187), in Mochrum Parish, the only example of this class of structure in the county. Though the remains have suffered much from the depredations of visitors, enough of the glassy mass remains to indicate that it has formed a core to a faced wall of considerable thickness encircling the summit. Conclusive evidence of the complete continuity of the vitrifaction in the circumference of the wall could only be obtained by the use of the spade, but such a condition is clearly indicated on the surface. Agreement does not exist among archæologists as to the methods employed to produce vitrifaction, nor as to whether its occurrence is due to accident or design; whether it is merely a secondary condition produced by bale fires kept continually smouldering on the wall, ready to be wakened up when occasion arose, or a structural process employed to give solidity to the rubble core of the breastwork. The varying extent in which vitrifaction and calcination are found in different forts seems to imply both circumstances. To produce it either with a flux of seaweed or without a flux, is a matter of no great difficulty, and has been often accomplished. A

vitrified mass, probably a beacon, noted near St Abb's in Berwickshire, showed clearly structural intention, horizontal layers of small broken stone and of vitrifaction regularly alternating from base to summit.

3. *Forts of regular form.* — The most notable fort within this category is Rispain (No. 495), situated near Whithorn. It is an entrenched oblong with rounded angles, features which are often held to imply a Roman origin, and occupying a situation not incompatible with such an attribution. It has been carefully excavated, but yielded no evidence whatever of its character. One other quasi-rectangular entrenched position occurs at Crows (No. 119), in Kirkinner Parish, but on two sides has been much destroyed by the plough. On the remaining faces, however, the ditches are deep, regular, and boldly cut, and do not resemble prehistoric handiwork. Though the appearance of the Rispain fort does in some respects conform to the recognised Roman plan, unlike such Roman forts as have been excavated, it had only one entrance. The dimensions were, however, small, a fact which might account for a departure from the usual plan applicable to larger enclosures. The forms of mediæval camps are frequently rectilinear, and the plan alone is therefore not sufficient to establish its character. If Rispain is Roman, it stands in singular isolation, supported by no other fort, for the situation of the fort at Crows does not suggest a Roman origin; further, no Roman road traverses Galloway, and the record of Roman relics found within the province is a singularly scanty one. A landing on the coast near Whithorn, and a very temporary occupation, are the only hypotheses that may fit the circumstances. One other fort of regular form is an oval construction on the summit of a low hill overlooking the farm of North Balfern and Wigtown Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant. It is a regular oval, trenched at one end (the other end has been levelled by the plough), and terraced along each side. This is a distinct type to be met with frequently in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright: its terraced flanks and slight parapet mound clearly point to the use of palisading in its defences. Though it cannot be claimed as a vitrified fort, a number of pieces of vitrified stone were picked up on the summit near the edge of the scarp.

4. *Small defensive enclosures with a possible domestic character.*— Constructions of this class are fairly numerous, and are to be met with generally in the cultivated parts of the county, but with most frequency on the W. coast. As several which are pure earthworks are being regularly ploughed over, and will have entirely disappeared at no distant date, it may be assumed that their number was once considerably larger. A certain number of them are small circular earthworks surrounded by a single rampart and ditch, measuring interiorly in diameter about 80′, and showing no indication of subdivision in the interior. Such are the enclosures at Portslogan (No. 177), Lashendarroch Hill (No. 179), and Ringheel (No. 198). In the latter it was observed that the plough had recently torn up the interior and disclosed what was apparently a burnt-clay floor. There is a singular group in Mochrum Parish, between Craignarget and Kirk of Mochrum, on the slopes of the fells looking to the SW. over Luce Bay. They do not differ much in size from the foregoing, but in contradistinction are all either formed by an encircling stone wall or a stony rampart—most probably the former—but their con-

dition obscures their true character. They have not the regularity of form of the earthworks, being elliptical or oval as well as circular; the walls are very thick, and there are indications of enclosures in the thickness, as well as of cross-walls subdividing the interior. One characteristic is common to them all, whether of stone or of earthwork: the apparent disregard of defensible position. They are not placed on the tops of ridges or hillocks, nor do they hold in view wide tracts of sea or land, conditions usual in forts proper; but though there may be exceptions, the general situation is one somewhat sheltered on a shoulder of a hillside, with higher ground overlooking it. At the mouth of the Mull Glen, in Kirkmaiden, is an enclosure (No. 147), which, though placed in a naturally strong position, seems to belong to this class. It is of small size, and has in one corner a hut circle, in this respect bearing a close resemblance to certain enclosures observed near St Abb's in Berwickshire.*

5. *Brochs and kindred ruins.*—Three ruins were met with in the county which appeared to be brochs, and as one of these, Teroy (No. 28), has since been excavated and its character assured, it may be fairly assumed that the other two are of the same nature. One is situated on a projecting rock at Ardwell Point, on the W. coast of the Rhinns, and bears the significant name of "Doon Castle" (No. 433). Another (No. 310), which also faces the W., and in a somewhat similar situation, is on the E. shore of Luce Bay; and the third occupies a commanding site at the S. edge of the tableland which stretches northward along the E. shore of Loch Ryan (No. 28). The last mentioned, which was the one excavated, yielded very few relics. The condition of the interior on the floor level seemed to imply that it had not been in occupation over any considerable length of time, and there was a remarkable scarcity of both food refuse and pottery.

A circular stone construction on a promontory at Crummag Head (No. 143), while greatly resembling a broch, does not seem actually to conform to the type. It is reduced almost to its foundations, and to such an extent has the material been removed, that it is impossible to estimate its original elevation. The wall to landward is much thicker than elsewhere in the circumference, and the wall faces exposed within it do not suggest either the chamber of a broch or a passage leading into one. In the condition to which it has been reduced it is doubtful if its proper character even after excavation is ascertainable.

Also on the W. coast but further N., in the parish of Kirkcolm, is a green knoll projecting from the face of the cliff, called the Dunwick or Castle Ban (No. 73). On the surface there are only slight indications of building, too indefinite to determine its character, but the nature of the site, and the manner in which the neck connecting it with the mainland is reduced in breadth by means of a trench, suggest a relation to the supposed broch at Ardwell, as also to the structure on Crummag Head.

6. *Mote Hills.*—With the mote hills the definite historical period of defensive construction is entered upon. These flat-topped mounds of earth and stone, in part natural or wholly artificial, are now generally recognised as the work of the Anglo-Normans, though the question of the authorship of all such mounds cannot be said yet

* See *Inventory of Monuments of the County of Berwick.*

to have passed entirely beyond the bounds of controversy. Hillocks surrounded by a trench, and with or without a bailey or annexed courtyard at base, are to be found in great numbers in France, especially in Normandy, there being no less than fifty-four within a radius of 60 miles of Caen; in England their distribution is general; in Wales they are said to preponderate in the border counties, but extend into the country beyond; in Ireland they are numerous; while in Scotland, in Galloway and Dumfries they occur in by far the greatest numbers, though they are to be met with occasionally elsewhere. The chief arguments adduced for their purely Anglo-Norman origin are:—

First—The small size of the mounds, clearly indicating private as opposed to collective occupation—the private fortress having been first adopted by the Normans. *Second*—The name "motte," which has no place in pre-Norman English, but which was current in the 12th century. *Third*—Their association here with early baronies founded under David I., and as a corollary their connection with other early feudal holdings, circumstances which afford an explanation of the constant recurrence of the motes as the baronial messuages all over Scotland, and demonstrate how in many cases they came to be the court hills, seats of judgment, and gathering-point of their associated territories, long after the residential character of the messuage had ceased.

The intrusion of the Anglo-Normans into Scotland took place for the most part in the reigns of David I., Malcolm the Maiden, and William the Lion, when such names as de Brus, de Vesci, de Vaux, de Moreville, and many another first appear in our history, and it is to the period of these reigns during the 12th and 13th centuries that the first erection of the motes must be attributed. Their occurrence in such numbers in Galloway is to be accounted for by the turbulent nature of its Celtic inhabitants during that period, and the endeavours of the Scottish crown to subdue them. Many *castella* and fortifications were erected to overawe them, garrisoned by Anglo-Normans and their followers. After the capture of William the Lion in 1173–74, the men of Galloway seized their opportunity to assault the intruding foreigners. "They drove out of Galloway" (says an ancient chronicle preserved in Palgrave's *Documents and Records*, p. 80) "all the bailiffs and guards whom the King of Scotland had set over them; they slew all the English and French whom they could lay hold of; they besieged, took, and destroyed all the fortifications and *castella* which the King of Scotland had made in their land, and slew all they found within." That the *castellum* was at this date a fortified enceinte of earthwork and palisade, not a stone structure, has been fully demonstrated by Dr George Neilson and others in the *Scottish Review* quoted below, and elsewhere.*

Of the superstructures which crowned the mounds we have evidence both literary and pictorial. The former is to be found chiefly by implication in the chronicles and records, but there is also contained in the life of Bishop John of Terouane in Belgium, written in the 13th century, a graphic description of just such a tower at Merchem, near Dixmude, in Belgium, set on a mote, and of the mode

* *Scottish Review*, xxxii. p. 234; *The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles.*

of access to it, which is here reproduced from a translation in Clark's *Mediæval Military Architecture*, vol. i. p. 34 :—

"It chanced that in a town called Merchem, Bishop John had a guest-house. There was also close to the court of the church a strong place, which might be regarded as a castle or a municipium, very lofty, built after the fashion of the country by the lord of the town many years ago. For it was customary for the rich men and nobles of those parts, because their chief occupation is the carrying on of feuds and slaughters, in order that they may in this way be safe from enemies, and may have the greater power for either conquering their equals or keeping down their inferiors, to heap up a mound of earth as high as they were able, and to dig round it a broad, open, and deep ditch, and to girdle the whole upper end of the mound, instead of a wall, with a barrier of wooden planks stoutly fixed together, with numerous turrets set round. Within was constructed a house or rather citadel, commanding the whole, so that the gate of entry could only be approached by a bridge, which, first springing from the counterscarp of the ditch, was gradually raised as it advanced, supported by sets of piers, two, or even three, trussed on each side over convenient spans, crossing the ditch with a managed ascent so as to reach the upper level of the mound, landing at its edge on a level at the threshold of the gate."

For pictorial representations we must turn to the Bayeux tapestry where more than one illustration may be seen. That such mounds continued to be used till at least the 14th century seems probable, and that the timber towers which surmounted them may have been in occupation, in occasional instances in Scotland as late as the succeeding century, is quite within the bounds of possibility.

In the county of Wigtown, distributed over the southern half of it, there are eleven motes which seem to be undoubted, and, in addition, one, Cults (No. 53), now almost obliterated. The typical form is a truncated cone with an average height of from 20′ to 30′, surrounded at its base by a ditch. The mound though generally circular is not always so, the motes of Boreland (No. 96), and Drummore (No. 149), inclining to oval, while that at Skaith (No. 389) is almost a square of 30′ on summit. In only two instances, Drummore and Crailloch (No. 201) are there definite remains of a base court; while at Ardwell (No. 435) there is a mere suggestion of the previous existence of such an annexe. Crailloch is somewhat of a departure from the type, as it is a natural rocky eminence with no ditch at its base, but entrenched around its summit and approached by a road, from the lower side of which stretch the fragmentary banks believed to indicate the former existence of a base court. Droughdool (No. 311), which stands at the edge of the sand-dunes near Dunragit, does not appear to have been entrenched, but shows round one side a terrace some 10′ wide. Skaith differs considerably from the type both in its rectangular shape and the method of its entrenchment. The surrounding ground is marshy; the ditch has probably been a wet one, and is wider on the side opposite the higher ground. On one side the bank which contains the ditch is revetted with stone. The mote itself is of less elevation than usual, and its summit, to the extent of about one-half of its area, is dug out to a depth of from 3′ to 4′, leaving a parapet around

the three outer sides. These features point to this being a late example.

With the exception of that of the Skaith mote, in no case does the trench in any of the motes in this region appear to have held water: and as a general rule the situation makes a wet ditch an impossibility.

The keep of Myrton at Monreith stands upon a mote, the sole instance in the county of the succession of a stone tower to the original wooden erection.

The mote of Glasserton (No. 8), formed from the termination of a natural ridge, is of an oblong form, and beyond its defences does not show much sign of artificial construction. The mote marked on the O.S. map at Clanyard (No. 150) is a natural, oblong, gravel mound, with some indications of man's handiwork, but its want of conformity to the type is too great to permit of its being regarded as otherwise than doubtful. In the garden at Logan House (No. 155) is an artificial mound which may possibly be the remains of a mote, but, if in its original condition, the elevation is unusually low. Being situated in a garden, it has possibly been subjected to alteration to increase the amenity of its surroundings. It is a little significant, that as well as being on one of the oldest properties in Galloway, its site is adjacent to that of a stone-built castle destroyed in the 16th century. As against its inclusion in the list of motes, however, it may be observed that, contrary to the usual practice, it has not been erected on a site affording any ostensible defensive advantage. The situation most affected for the erection of these mounds throughout Galloway is the summit of a high bank, such as the ancient coast-line, or the bank of a stream. On the former position in this county are the motes of Innermessan (No. 30), Ardwell (No. 435), and Balgreggan (No. 434); while Drummore (No. 149) lies between two ravines, and Boreland (No. 96) tops a former bank of the Bladnoch, though now separated from the margin of the stream by a marshy meadow. The summits of the motes are at times encircled by a slight parapet, and such may be observed at Innermessan, while at Skaith and Drummore the edging mound appears to be due to the hollowing of the plat. The summit of the mote of Balgreggan is unique among the motes of this region; it consists of a hollow in the centre, surrounded by two concentric banks with a trench or hollow between them. Attention may be drawn to the low ridges which approach the base of the mote of Boreland along the edge of the bank, that on the S. side being so level on the top as to suggest a roadway. In keeping with the recognised characteristics of these earthworks no pathway, which has the appearance of being original, leads up to the summit —the mode of access as previously explained having been by a wooden bridge or gangway. Crailloch (No. 201) may appear to be an exception, but the roadway in that case, though leading up the natural hillock, does not proceed to the actual summit.

The O.S. map marks other two hillocks as motes — Terally in Kirkmaiden Parish, and Ballochadee in the parish of Kirkcowan. Both are natural gravel knolls, and there are no suggestions of defences or artificial shaping connected with either. It is right, however, to mention that Myroch, which is adjacent to the so-called mote at Terally, was the ancient messuage of the barony of Logan, suggesting the possibility of a mote in the neighbourhood. Certain

other constructions on the shore of Wigtown Bay in Whithorn Parish are named "mote" on the O.S. map, notably at Steinhead (No. 503), and at Cairnhead (No. 502). Neither presents any resemblance to the mote type: the former is a promontory fort with segmental ramparts and trenches, and the latter a small rocky point on the shore-line similarly defended.

Miscellaneous Earthworks.

Entrenchments.—Not falling directly under any of the foregoing heads are the double lines of entrenchments which traverse at either end the isthmus connecting the Mull of Galloway with the mainland (No. 148). Their defensive character is self-evident. The outer line has been partially obliterated, but the inner across the landward end of the Mull extends for a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and cuts off in rear of it an area measuring about 1 m. in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in average breadth, inaccessible from the coastline.

Another entrenchment on the top of Camrie Fell (No. 252) does not appear to be of a defensive nature. It is of large extent, lies just below the crest of the hill facing S., and shows towards one end the foundations of several rectangular and circular turf structures. The surrounding trench is comparatively narrow and shallow. The enclosure has probably been connected with grazing or agriculture, in mediæval or more recent times.

"Deil's Dyke."—Mr Joseph Train (the antiquarian correspondent of Sir Walter Scott) made a survey of this construction in the early years of last century, and his report will be found in Mackenzie's *History of Galloway* and in the *New Statistical Account*. He traced the dyke for over 50 miles through Galloway — from Beoch on Loch Ryan to Southmains on the Nith near Sanquhar. From the latter point the wall is said in that report to have extended to the Solway Firth, but though a survey of part of its course through Dumfriesshire was carried out, no record of that now exists. From Train's account it appears that the construction was invariably 8′ broad at base (which very nearly corresponds with a fragment examined on the farm of Derry within recent years): that it was built of (*a*) undressed stones, of (*b*) undressed stones and earth, or of (*c*) earth only; and that the fosse was on the N. or inland side. Since Train's day it has no doubt been greatly destroyed, and is now only to be observed in fragmentary portions across the moors in the N. of this county and of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The best preserved sections in Wigtownshire are at Derry (No. 113), and on Glenvernoch Fell to the E. of Loch Ochiltree (No. 397), as indicated on the O.S. maps. The construction is of a very varied character—at times an earthen mound, as on Beoch Hill (No. 51), or a dry-stone wall with a breadth at base of some 6′ where it crosses Glenvernoch Fell (No. 397). In the Stewartry the so-called dyke is often a stone wall of very slight resistance, and at the only spot where the trench was observed it lay on the S. side of the bank. The nature of its construction and the situations which it occupies raise serious doubts as to its defensive character, and rather favour the idea that its purpose may have been the demarcation of territory.

Cairns.

The long cairns constructed of masses of stone, the sepulchral monuments of the neolithic or later stone age people, are the earliest records of man's activity with which we have to deal in Scotland. In each region of their occurrence the form of these cairns, or more particularly the plan of the sepulchral chamber or chambers within them, seems to present a variation, due perchance to a gradual development, the steps of which are not yet demonstrable, or perhaps to mere local custom, springing from causes now obscure. Thus, if a comparison be made between those of Caithness in the extreme NE., treated of in the last issued Inventory of this Commission, and those of the shire of Wigtown in the extreme SW., the divergence, as is to be expected, will be found to be very considerable. The remains of at least four cairns of this early type are to be seen in Wigtownshire; all are in a sadly dilapidated state, for the facilities they afforded for material for stone dykes, when enclosing came into vogue, have reduced them almost to their foundations. These four are situated—two at Mid-Gleniron (Nos. 261 and 263), and one at Kilhern (No. 269), all in the parish of New Luce; and one at High Gillespie (No. 346), in Old Luce Parish. They vary in length from 96′ to 115′; in breadth at the broad end from 34′ to 76′. Their orientation varies from E. and W. to N. by E. and S. by W. In no case can the form of the cairn be made out with perfect accuracy, but as far as observable, it appears to differ slightly from that of the similar cairns of Sutherland and Caithness, in that it is not so long and is less contracted towards the narrow end.

In No. 261 at Mid-Gleniron there may still be seen the remains of a feature which particularly characterises the so-called horned cairns of the far north. The cairn terminates at the N. end with a concave semicircular outline from which, owing to the projecting points on either side, the term "horned" has been applied. Along the outline of the semicircle there were originally set at intervals upright stones projecting several feet above ground. In the destruction which has overtaken this cairn, the stones from one quadrant have been removed, but on the other, as shown on the plan, they still remain *in situ*. A single upright stone at the E. end of the High Gillespie cairn (No. 346) seems to indicate the previous existence of a similar feature. Though no example with such standing-stones remained in Caithness, the feature is to be seen in the Coille na Borgie cairn, near Bettyhill in Sutherland,* and traces remain in the front of some of the cairns of Arran.†

Only in the Mid-Gleniron cairn, and the cairn known as the "Caves of Kilhern" (No. 269), can the internal arrangements be made out with even comparative completeness. In the former instance, from the centre of the frontal semicircle, a short passage some 5′ in length has led into a chamber set in the mesial line, measuring some 7′ in length by 3′ in breadth. In the Kilhern cairn also one of the chambers has been entered by a short passage from the centre of the ENE. end, and has been of similar plan. It still retains its roof, a single covering slab, as probably does a similarly situated chamber

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Sutherland* (No. 243).
† *The Book of Arran*, p. 36 *et seq.*

at Gillespie, but, in the latter case, the structural features are not exposed. Three large slabs form respectively the sides and back in the Gleniron cairn, supplemented in the Kilhern example by two others to obtain the requisite length, and one or more slabs laid horizontally, and for the most part resting directly on the side slabs, have fashioned the roof. The blocks employed are all of considerable thickness, so as to withstand the pressure of the superimposed mass of stones. The gaps in the structure, where the roofing slabs do not rest directly on the irregular edges of the upright slabs in the sides, have no doubt been filled with building, but as the spaces are small, such structural work must have been of little account. In addition to the frontal chamber, each of these cairns, except the second at Gleniron (the internal arrangements of which serve no further than to establish the character of the cairn), shows one or more chambers of a similar nature set at right angles to the mesial line. Unfortunately, no scientific exploration of these cairns has taken place, and neither relics nor human remains, so far as is known, have been recovered from them which we could range for comparison with the finds from the long cairns of Caithness. Comparing the structures of the two regions, it will be seen that, while the cairns approximate in external shape, the chambers differ, those of Wigtown being almost entirely megalithic, low in elevation, oblong, undivided, and flat-roofed, while those of Caithness are a combination of megalithic and ortholithic building, to be described as almost lofty, polygonal in shape, frequently divided into compartments, and roofed by a system of corbelling till the span is so reduced that it can be covered by a comparatively small stone. The Wigtownshire form bears a greater resemblance to the Irish or Arran type than to those of the far north. No example of a short or round horned cairn is known in Galloway. As far as is known at present, the range of these is confined to Sutherland and Caithness.

Of round chambered cairns to which the long cairns gave place, the remains of three were recognised, but in no instance was the chamber in such a condition that its characteristics could be discerned. The cairn at High Murdonochee (No. 271) had been excavated, and as no record appears to have been published of the results, in its dilapidated condition it merely serves to demonstrate the harmfulness of unscientific interference with such structures. One other chamber, from around which the cairn has been entirely removed, lies exposed on Cairnscarrow, and passes by the name of the "Auld Wife's Grave" (No. 46). The two sides and end slab remain, giving it the same formation as the typical chamber of the district, and it adds interest to note regarding it that one side appears to be a block of outcropping rock which has been utilised *in situ*. Several large cairns have fortunately escaped dilapidation to such an extent, that the interior construction, whether chamber or cist, has not been exposed, and though the majority of these undoubtedly belong to the latter type, yet it is possible that the larger, such as "Cairn na Gath" (No. 281), and Mid-Gleniron (No. 260), may belong to the former category.

The round cairns containing cists and presumably belonging to the bronze age seem to have greatly preponderated throughout the county; and, probably owing to the northern half being

rather a pastoral than an agricultural district at the present day, the majority are to be found in that region. In only one does a cist remain exposed, while from the centre of another the slabs used to form the cist were quite recently removed for building purposes. Throughout the county many cairns have been either entirely removed within comparatively recent times, or are reduced almost to their foundations.

Stone Circles.

In the county of Wigtown there is one stone circle, complete as far as the outer ring of stones goes, situated in cultivated land at Torhousekie (No. 531). It consists of nineteen stones—all natural boulders—and contains within the periphery an arrangement of peculiar character not observed elsewhere: three large blocks of stone in alignment, those at the ends each some 2′ 9″ away from the central stone, on which there rests in a C-shaped curve a low bank or wall. This is popularly reputed the burial-place of King Galdus. In regard to this circle, it is particularly interesting to have a description of it written in 1684 by the Rev. Andrew Symson in his *Larger Description of Galloway*. At no great distance from the circle various standing-stones are to be seen, possibly the remains of other circles long since destroyed. The former existence of circles, as at Blairbuy (Nos. 12 and 13) and Eldrig (No. 230), is on record, and here and there, as at Longcastle (No. 127), by the roadside near Glenturk (No. 535), or at Glentirrow (No. 48), odd standing-stones seem to indicate others all but eradicated.

Standing-Stones.

There are a number of standing-stones, of which the most conspicuous are the stones of Drumtroddan (No. 231), a stone near Whithorn (No. 509), and another at South Cairnweil (No. 439). The first-mentioned are three in number, and though one has fallen, they appear originally to have stood in a line over a distance of 49′. A stone at Laight, to the N. of Cairn Ryan, known as the "Taxing Stone" (No. 47), is said to mark the burial-place of Alpin, King of Scots, slain near by in Glenapp, A.D. 741.

Rock Sculptures.

The occurrence of rock sculpturings has been recorded at ten different places. They are of the usual character, small circular depressions of $1\frac{1}{2}$″ to 2″ in diameter, surrounded by a single circle, or by a series of two or more concentric rings; penannular or crossed by a radial groove or duct, passing from the central cup to the outer ring or beyond it. Occasionally the channels lead to a fissure in the rock or to a natural cup or basin, or they connect with other ring-marks and channels. Single cups impinge on the outer rings or are enclosed between the rings which diverge from their regular line to contain them. No spiral forms were observed. The rock surfaces on which the markings occur do not seem to have been selected for any particular orientation, nor by reason of peculiarly horizontal exposure, the markings being met with both on a sloping plane as well as on a

level one. The smoothness of the surface within the cups and rings gives the appearance of their having been either fashioned by rubbing or completed by polishing, but when freshly exposed from beneath a covering of turf, which has protected them for centuries from the action of the weather, there may frequently be observed over the surface numerous indentations of a sharp, round-pointed tool or pick. Such an example at Broughton Mains (No. 507) was exposed in a hollow between two sloping planes of rock, in a position where soil would speedily accumulate and protect the surface from the eroding influence of the elements. Here the indentations were so distinct as to suggest that the sculpturings had never been finished. It cannot be said that any of the sculpturings noted are situated in close proximity to other known prehistoric remains, though a terraced fort crowns the top of the hill to the E. of North Balfern farmhouse ¼ m. distant from the rock sculptures No. 122, and the fort on the Barhullion Fell overlooks the sculptured rock on the Langmaiden Feys (No. 15). In no one of the instances is a known sepulchral monument in the vicinity. All these groups of markings are situated in the Machars, at an ordinary mean elevation suitable for agriculture and habitation. Two groups noted on the O.S. map, that at Clarksburn (No. 14), and one at Balcraig (No. 16), owing to the growth of vegetation, escaped observation. With the exception of these and the single sculptures in the Mid-Myrton Wood, Monreith (No. 224), all which remain sufficiently distinct have been illustrated.

Cup- and ring-markings are, no doubt, of frequent occurrence in this region of the county, and careful examination of the ice-planed masses of old Silurian sandstone, which obtrude themselves with such frequency through the soil, would probably result in the discovery of many still unnoted. Though the rocks in other parts of the county were keenly observed, no trace of one of these markings was met with, notwithstanding that other prehistoric remains were numerous, and the geological conditions identical. Similar markings are to be found in many parts of Scotland, and occur with remarkable frequency in the neighbouring county of Kirkcudbright. Occasionally they have been found on covering slabs of burial cists or on the stones of stone circles, thus disclosing an association with the bronze-age culture, and in their relation to sepulchral usages suggesting some religious significance. Various ingenious theories have been adduced to account for them. They have been explained as archaic forms of writing, maps pointing the way to prehistoric settlements, as totemistic emblems, symbols of phallic worship or of the worship of the sun. Irrespective of their significance, a derivation is suggested for the actual design or device of the cup and concentric rings from the spiral motive, whose earliest application is to be found in the Mycenæan culture of the Ægean or in Egypt, and which may be seen profusely sculptured on stones in various chambered tumuli in Ireland.*

Sculptured Stones.

Wigtownshire is particularly rich in early sculptured stones, and is distinguished further by the possession of three stones unique among the early Christian monuments of Scotland. Two of them are

* *New Grange and other incised Tumuli in Ireland*, by George Coffey.

preserved at Kirkmadrine in Stoneykirk Parish (Nos. 440 and 441), and one in the crypt at Whithorn (No. 471). The Kirkmadrine stones are long, narrow, undressed slabs, bearing each on one face and one of them on both faces an equal-armed cross within a circle, displaying at the side of the upper arms a small loop. This cross and loop are a modification of a symbol known as the Labarum or the Cross of Constantine, in reality a monogram derived from the first two letters of the word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, adopted by the early Christians as a symbol of their faith. It has been found frequently in the catacombs enclosed within a circle (explained in an inscription at Milan to represent the name of the Almighty as being without beginning and without end), and it continued to be used on sarcophagi until about the end of the 7th century. Both stones at Kirkmadrine bear an inscription in Roman capitals, clearly cut, and carefully spaced, though not divided into words, but on neither do they show such distinctive characteristics as would indicate their date with any exactness. The inscription on the more important of the two stones was originally preceded by the formula A et ω, now incomplete, and this formula Dr Joseph Anderson has pointed out is not found in Gaul associated with the monogram later than the 5th century or the first half of the 6th. He further indicates that on these stones the loop is a modification of a Roman R and not of a Greek P, thus showing a step in the development towards the simple cross, a conclusion which was not attained in Gaul before the commencement of the 6th century. From such considerations it is held that it would be unsafe to assign an earlier date to the inscriptions on these stones than somewhere in the second half of the 5th century. On the third stone, that at Whithorn, the cross is formed by the intersection of four arcs of circles with the loop attached to the upper arm, as in the Kirkmadrine stones, and is contained within a double incised circle resting on a shaft curving symmetrically outwards on each side so as to form a base. This feature shows a gradation from the simpler form of the Kirkmadrine encircled monogram towards the long-shafted cross with a circular head, typical of the later monuments of the district. It bears an inscription in debased Roman capitals, showing characteristics found on similar monuments in France which date from the commencement of the 6th to the end of the 7th century. The inscription LOC(US) S(ANC)TI PETRI APUSTOLI is held to imply that it was a termon cross, marking the boundary of church lands or sanctuary girth. There is no similar monument now in Britain, though Fordun records one with an analogous inscription dug up at Peebles in 1261.* In the crypt at Whithorn there is another stone (No. 472) inscribed, also in debased Roman characters, but without symbols of any kind. Certain characteristics of this inscription common to pre-Christian epitaphs, and also to those of the very early Christian period in Britain and the Continent, indicate for it a 5th or 6th century date.

In Wigtownshire there are no stones carved with the symbols most frequently to be met with in the NE. of Scotland and associated with the early Celtic Church, nor is there any stone bearing an Ogham inscription.

There is an absence also of slabs carved with representations of

* Fordun's *Chronicle* (*The Historians of Scotland*, iv. p. 294).

the human figure, there being only one example, that preserved at the Manse of Whithorn (No. 484). This is a cross-shaft with two female figures on the lower half — a group possibly intended to represent the Visitation. The majority of the sculptured stones are free-standing crosses with circular heads on long narrow shafts, the angles at the intersections of the arms of the cross being indicated by smaller circles, placed tangentially, and sometimes containing bosses. The heads and shafts, or broken shafts, of such crosses are covered with interlaced ornament, usually in relief on the obverse (the background being picked out), and incised on the reverse. The patterns produced by the interlacing are very similar in style and somewhat simple in treatment, generally formed from a double-beaded cord, the most frequently repeated pattern showing two or more vertical rows of interlaced rings. The use of other forms of ornament employed on Celtic memorials, such as the key-patterns and spirals, is rare, and they are usually met with in a debased form.

Two of the crosses, one from St Ninian's Cave (No. 3), the other from Whithorn (No. 480), bear fragments of inscriptions in Anglian runes, but from the character of the interlacing with which the crosses are ornamented, which is slightly debased, they appear to be somewhat late in date. Such free-standing crosses are attributed to a period dating from the 10th to the 12th century.

The representation of the Crucifixion does not appear on the early cross-slabs, and is held to indicate the latest phase of art of the Celtic monuments. One such representation occurs at Corsewall (No. 78), not on a free-standing cross, but on the front of a cross-bearing slab on which the cross is not of the round-headed class but resembles a cross potent. No ornamentation enriches the front of the stone, but a cross-head and shaft on the back are both carved in relief, the former with incipient foliaceous scrolls, and the latter with two irregularly intertwined serpents. A cross of similar form to this, also on a slab, is built into the recess at the end of Kirkmadrine Church (No. 444). From St Ninian's Cave (No. 3) were recovered a number of incised crosses of a simple form and undecorated, and many are to be seen cut on the walls of the cave.

At Laggangarn (No. 282), situated in a remote part of the moorland, in the northern half of the county, are two rough, undressed blocks of stone, each incised on one face, with a cross of primitive form, and having small crosses cut in each of the four angles at the intersections. These crosses present no special features of Celtic art, but the reduplication of the crosses is a feature of early date.

The memorial stones of mediæval date later than the period of the Celtic crosses are represented by two 16th-century slabs (Nos. 297, 522).

In Wigtown churchyard (No. 517 *et seq.*) there may be seen an unusual number of early 17th-century stones of a very simple character, merely recording initials and date, while in the same place there is an early example of a type of gravestone prevalent in the 18th century, on which craft emblems are carved. This stone (No. 519) is dated 1619, and the axe, cleaver, and square upon it evidently indicate the carpenter's trade.

A number of crosses which have been removed from the county to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, are illustrated from blocks kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Miscellaneous.

No account of the archæological remains of Wigtownshire would be complete without some reference to the Glenluce Sands, from which there have been recovered from time to time probably more objects of antiquity than from any area of similar extent in Scotland. Situated in the NW. angle of Luce Bay, just where the long spur of land terminating in the Mull of Galloway commences to stretch out from the main part of the county, is a reach of sand-dunes some 5 miles in length and at its broadest about 1¼ miles in breadth. Throughout a lengthy period of time this area has been subjected to alternating conditions, as vegetation obtained a footing and flourished, or was smothered in a deep mantle of sand. Such conditions were probably not universal to the whole area at one time, but were confined in their occurrence to patches of greater or less extent. As the circumstances suited, these spots became the haunts of human beings, who left behind them relics ranging from neolithic to mediæval times. These relics, from time to time brought to light as

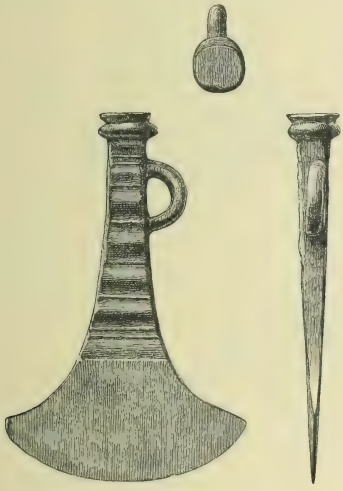

Fig. C.—Bronze Axe or Chisel from Stellock.

Fig. D.—Bronze Dagger-blade from Whiteleys.

the wind winnows the surface sand, may frequently be reckoned as associated with domestic hearths or interments, an association which in the past has been too much disregarded by the casual treasure-seeker, whose harvest, though fruitful, has thus been obtained at the cost of much valuable archæological data which a scientific exploration might have produced. The relics recovered include bronze-age sepulchral and probably domestic pottery, arrow-heads of flint, stone axes, hammer and anvil stones, saddle querns, armlets and beads of jet, a fine jet necklace, bronze pins, harp-shaped fibulæ, star-shaped and globular beads of glass and vitreous paste, bronze fish-hooks, with barbed point, Anglo-Saxon stycas, and glazed pottery

of mediæval date. A large collection of the objects from this area is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, while numerous other articles are in the hands of private collectors.

Fig. E.—Bronze Axe-head from Knock and Maize.*

Throughout the county a large number of miscellaneous objects of antiquity have from time to time come to light. The majority

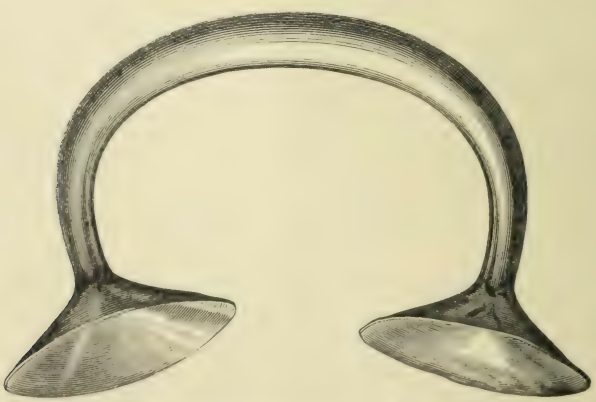

Fig. F.—Gold Ornament from High Drummore.

of these finds have been illustrated and described in articles in vols. i., ii., and v. of the *Archæological Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway*, or in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*

* Block kindly lent by David Douglas, publisher, Edinburgh.

(*passim*). They include, besides the usual prehistoric tools and weapons of stone and bronze, a diminutive socketed axe or chisel of bronze (fig. C), found on the farm of Stellock in Glasserton Parish, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}''$ in length, and believed to be unique; a small portion of a side-blast bronze trumpet, found at Innermessan; a broad bronze dagger-blade (fig. D), found in a peat moss on the farm of Whiteleys, near Stranraer, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$, broadest and thickest at the haft end, and weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb., having in the tang four rivet holes, with the rivets in them each $1''$ long and $\frac{3}{8}''$ thick; a socketed bronze axe-head (fig. E) from Knock and Maize, measuring $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{7}{8}''$, with a lunate edge, and a rounded socket having on each face an ornament in slight relief, consisting of concentric circles and connecting lines, and from the farm of High Drummore in Kirkmaiden Parish, a gold penannular ornament (fig. F) with the two ends terminating in cup-shaped discs.

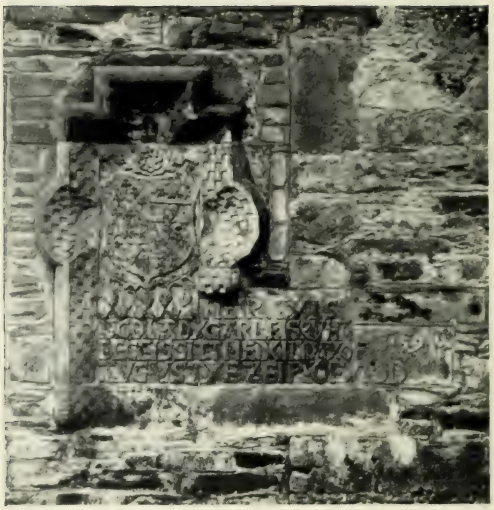

FIG. 1.—Mural Monument, Glasserton Church (No. 1).

To face p.

INVENTORY

OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF WIGTOWN.

PARISH OF GLASSERTON.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

1. *Glasserton Church.*—The parish church of Glasserton is situated at Glasserton Park, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the SW. of Whithorn. The oldest portions of the existing building probably date from about the end of the 17th century.

Belfry.—The belfry at the apex of the W. gable is said to have been taken from the old church of Kirkmaiden, now in the same parish, and to have been rebuilt in its existing position. It is square on plan, having a plain stone pillar at each angle, resting upon a square base, and supporting a moulded architrave and ogee-shaped canopy which terminates in a rounded finial. The whole of the upper portion seems to have been hewn out of one stone. Judging by its form and construction it also seems to date from the 17th century.

Mural Monument.—Built into the N. wall of a small, roofless burial aisle, at the E. end of Glasserton Church, is a monument (fig. 1) bearing arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, A bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée (for Mar); 2nd and 3rd, A heart, on a chief three stars (for Douglas). Above the shield a rose between two branches of thistle: beneath, two leaves of thistle. Two rows of human faces, seemingly of five males in the upper row and six females in the lower, cross the tablet above the following inscription:—HEIR LYIS D. G. D. LADY GARLIES QUHA DECEISSIT THE XIII DAY OF AUGUST YE ZEIR OF GOD 159–. The monument is partially surrounded by a raised bevelled bordure chequy, signifying the connection with the Stewarts of Garlies, Earls of Galloway, who formerly resided at Glasserton. Its total height is 3′ 10″, and breadth across the upper portion 1′ 11″. At the base the inscription is carried beyond the line of the frame at one side.

Cross Head (fragment).—Within the church are lying the broken fragments of the round head of a Celtic cross, which was found at the stone base of the pulpit when some work was being done in the church about twenty years ago, and accidentally broken by a workman's hammer. In the centre is a round boss, surrounded by a circular head, and bosses similarly occupy the rounded hollows at the intersections, while a narrow groove has been carried round the outline of the head.

O.S.M.,* Wigtown, xxxv. NE. Visited 6th July 1911.

* This reference throughout is to the Ordnance Survey Maps, 6-inch scale.

PARISH OF GLASSERTON.

2. *Kirkmaiden.*—The ruined church of Kirkmaiden is situated about 5 m. W. of Whithorn, within a picturesque old burying-ground almost on the sea-shore. The building has apparently consisted of a simple rectangular nave and chancel, with projecting wings to the N. and S. The nave measures about 37′ 6″ × 18′ 10″, and the chancel 22′ × 16′ within the walls. The thickness of the W. wall of the nave is about 4′, while that of the side walls is 3′. The only features to be noted are—two round-headed windows (now built up) and a doorway, all in the S. wall of the nave. The windows were restored some years ago upon the original lines. The gables at both the E. and W. ends are still standing to almost their full height. The chancel has for generations been the burial-place of the Maxwells of Monreith. It has been restored, and no interments now take place within it. It is noticeable that while the N. walls of the nave and chancel are built in one straight line, the S. wall of the chancel is built about 3′ 6′ northwards from the face of the S. wall of the nave. There is a rough-arched opening (now built up) in the division wall between the nave and chancel. The in-goes appear to be square on plan, and the arch, which is pointed in form, is composed of thin, rough unhewn stones. On the N. side of the chancel is a wing or aisle projecting northwards about 13′ 6″, and measuring about 12′ from E. to W. within the walls, which are 2′ thick. Near the SE. angle of the nave is a grass-grown mound, which may indicate the foundations of a similar wing or aisle to the S. The ground on the N. side rises steeply, and, until recently, it is said to have been level with the existing height of the walls. The space within the walls is now cleared out to a depth of about 3′, showing indications of a doorway at the SW. angle and an ambry at the E. end of the N. wall. A built-up arch, similar to the one described above, exists in the N. wall of the chancel, apparently at one time a means of access from the chancel to the N. wing. Indications of a building adjoining the nave on the W. may still be seen at the level of the ground in the churchyard. Its use cannot now be determined. This building forms the N. end of the retaining wall which encloses the burying-ground on the W. side.

A church has been known to exist upon the site from a remote period. In the burying-ground there is still proof of this in the mutilated fragments of ancient crosses, ornamented with designs of interlaced work. The nave of the existing building has been described as belonging to the Norman period, but the distinctive features are too scanty and the masonry too rude to allow of a definite statement as to its antiquity.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, i. p. 383 (plan).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxiv. NE. Visited 18th July 1911.

Sculptured Crosses.—Lying within a railed enclosure, outside the old church, are three sculptured stones—

(1) A slab (fig. 2) 6′ 2″ in length, 1′ 8″ broad at the head, and diminishing to 1′ 2″ at the foot, bearing incised on its surface a cross with expanding arms contained within a circle, and set on a shaft

FIG. 4.—Panel of interlaced work, Kirkmaiden (No. 2).

To face p. 3.

Front. Back.

FIG. 3.—Cross-shaft, Kirkmaiden (No. 2).

resting upon a calvary. On the left side is a broadsword with a midrib, thin depressed quillons, a cylindrical grip, and a triangular or conical pommel set on a plate. The slab (fig. 2) is broken in four pieces. (Unrecorded.)

(2) A broken fragment, the shaft of a cross (fig. 3), ornamented on both sides with a panel of interlaced ornament, in relief on the front, and incised on the back; with a projection from one end, which may have been the lower arm of the cross, sculptured on one face only, with an interlaced pattern in relief. Total length 3′, breadth of shaft 1′ 2″. (Unrecorded.)

(3) A small square panel of interlaced ornament, surrounded by a bead moulding in relief (fig. 4), measuring over all 2′ 1″×1′ 4″, described in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* and the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxiv. NE.
Visited 7th July 1911.

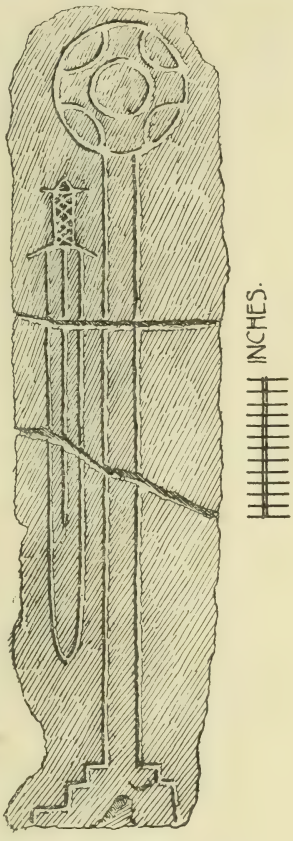

Fig. 2.—Cross-slab, Kirkmaiden (No. 2).

3. *St Ninian's Cave.* — This cave is situated on the shore some 2½ m. WNW. of Burrow Head, at a point about ½ m. to the SSW. of Physgill House. The general aspect of the cliff and shore is westerly, but the cave opens to the S. in an angle formed by the projecting cliff with the shingly beach which stretches across the mouth of Physgill glen, and is situated about 25′ above high-water mark. The cave is a fissure in the rocks, broadest at the mouth, and its walls slope inwards and upwards, meeting at an acute angle both at the end and the roof. Its dimensions are approximately 25′ in length, 10′ to 15′ in height, and 8′ to 10′ in breadth at the mouth. Local tradition has for long associated the cave with St Ninian, whose devotional retreat it is said to have been, and the discovery of various crosses incised on the rocks and on stones found in the cave is consistent with the history assigned to it. The first discovery of Christian work in the cave was made in 1871, on the occasion of a visit of Dean Stanley, when an incised cross was observed on the rock at the W. side of the entrance (A on the plan aftermentioned). A great part of the cave roof had fallen in, and in 1883 and 1884 the debris was removed under the auspices of the Ayr and Galloway Archæological Association. The further discovery was then made of similar crosses (figs. 5 and 6) on the walls adjacent to that previously observed, and of two stones bearing incised crosses. One of these (fig. 7) shows a small equal-armed cross with the arms expanding to

Parish of Glasserton.

Fig. 5.*—Cross incised on Rock, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

their terminations, set on a short shaft and surmounted by an exactly similar cross, defective owing to a fracture of the slab: the second

Fig. 6.—Cross incised on Rock, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

(fig. 8) is a coffin-shaped slab, 2′ 1″ in length by 9½″ in greatest

* The blocks illustrating this article kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

breadth: at the upper end of it is carved within a circle an equal-armed cross with round hollow angles at the intersections and arms expanding to their terminations, set immediately above a cross-head of similar form incised and resting on a shaft. Both crosses have small circular depressions in the centre.

A plan (fig. 9) of the cave, which was made at the time of its

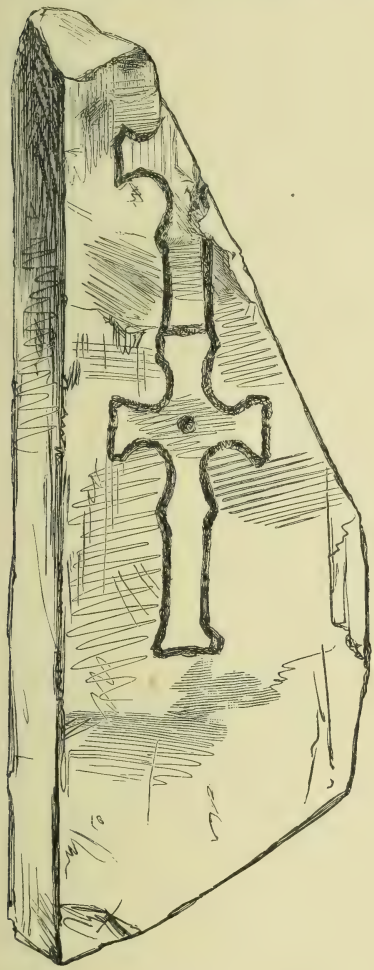

Fig. 7.—Stone with incised Crosses, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

Fig. 8.—Stone with incised Crosses, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

exploration, is here reproduced, and referred to by letters in the following description:—

Across the mouth of the cave stretched a wall (GG) of dry-stone masonry 28″ thick, from which, towards one end, four steps of a stair (H) descended to the floor level of the interior, 3′ below the level of the original threshold at the top of the wall. On the lowest step were incised three encircled equal-armed crosses with the arms expanding to the circumference of the circles: one has parabolic curves

at the intersections and a small incised cross in the centre; the other two have oval spaces at the intersections and a small depression in the centre; while one rests upon a short shaft slightly concave at each side. The floor of the cave was completely paved with flags throughout its entire length except at a place (I.I.I.) where there was a space $6' \times 3'$ to $4\frac{1}{2}'$ unpaved, but floored with hard-beaten earth, and in

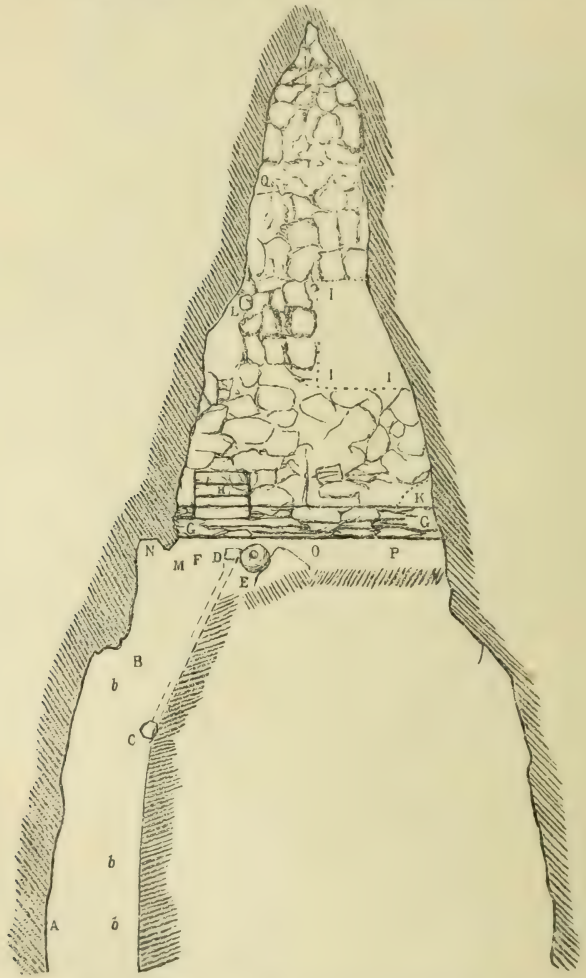

FIG. 9.—Ground-plan, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

one corner (K) behind the wall, where there was an open depression for the escape of water. The pavement bore the marks of fire, and was covered with wood-ashes, bones, and shells. At L, carved on the rock 3′ above the pavement, is a faintly incised cross with the arms expanding outwards, and a stem slightly longer than the upper arm. Upon a flagstone beneath it was a rudely cut inscription on which the letters $\left|\frac{\text{SANCT}}{\text{NI—P}}\right|$ remain. Outside the wall, at a depth of 3′, there was found at M a stone (fig. 10) on which was incised a circle contain-

Parish of Glasserton.

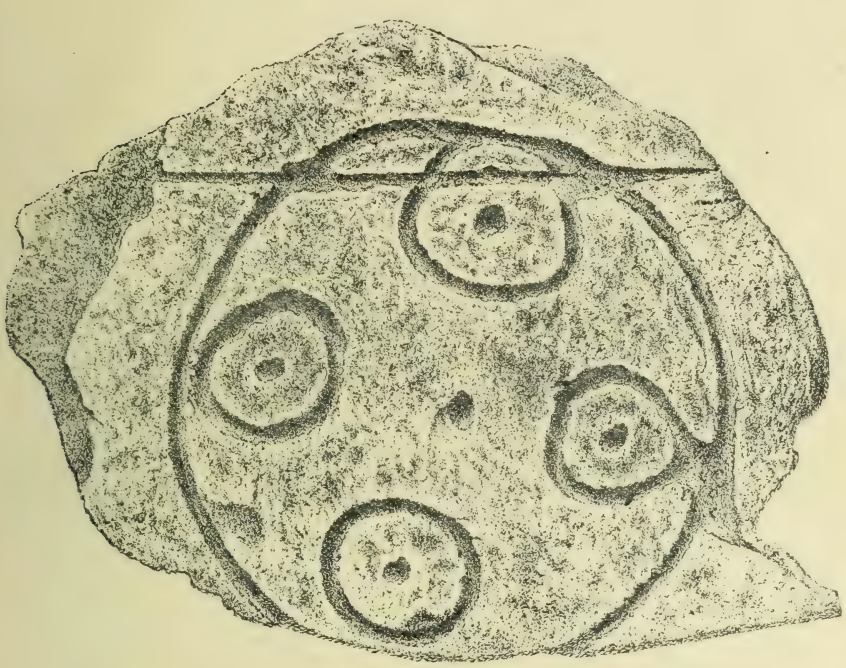

Fig. 10.—Stone with incised Cross (No. 3).

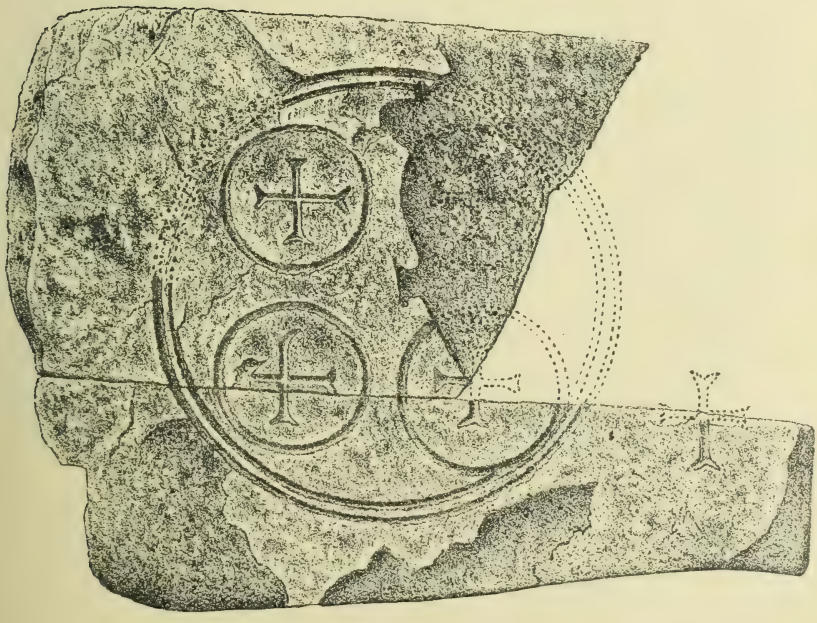

Fig. 11.—Stone with incised Crosses, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

ing an equal-armed cross with expanding arms and incised circles at the intersections, each with a small hollow in the centre. At O another stone (fig. 11), broken and defective, contained incised within a double circle four encircled crosses, of which the arms slightly expanded at their terminations. At P, 6′ below the surface, human remains were discovered. Built into the wall two further cross-incised fragments were found, thus indicating the secondary character of the structure. Subsequent examination led to the discovery on the wall at Q of a small, incised, equal-armed cross (fig. 12) with the arms crossed at their terminations. A well-made drain was also traced outside the wall from C to D, and close to the upper end of it (at E) was found a large water-worn boulder in which was cut a circular basin, 7″ in width and 5″ in depth—the tool marks of the pointed instrument with which it was cut being plainly visible. A small rill which fell over the mouth of the cave descended straight into this basin, while the overflow was carried away by the drain. On the occasion of the further excavation in 1886, in the debris outside the cave was found a free standing-cross of sand-

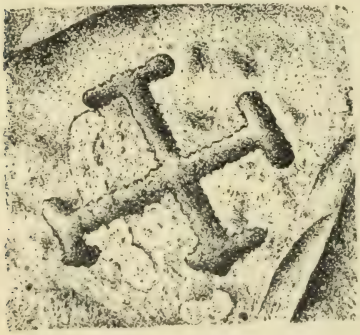

FIG. 12.—Cross incised on Rock, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

FIG. 13.—Sculptured Cross with Runic Inscription, St Ninian's Cave (No. 3).

stone (fig. 13), broken at the foot, 2′ 6″ in length, 1′ in width, and 3″ in thickness, sculptured in relief on one face thus:—On the head a central raised boss, surrounded by irregular interlaced work, double-beaded, and forming an equal-armed cross with expanding arms and circular hollows, each containing a boss at the intersections. On the shaft interlaced work formed from a four-cord plait, double-beaded,

with, at the bottom, the remains of an inscription in Anglian runes, which was read by Professor Stephens as the equivalent of *wrote*, *i.e.* wrought, worked, made. This stone is illustrated and described in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* and in *The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England*, quoted below.

An iron railing (with lockfast gate) has been erected by the proprietor across the mouth of the cave for protection, and the cave (with its contents) is now under the care of H.M. Office of Works.

See *Antiquaries*, xvii. p. 317 (illus.); *ibid.*, xix. p. 82 (plan and illus.); *ibid.*, xxi. p. 137 (illus.); *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. i. (plan and illus.); *ibid.*, vi. p. 34 (illus); *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. pp. 487 and 502 (illus.); *The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England*, iv. p. 38; *Hist. Dumfries and Gall.*, p. 26.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxv. SE. Visited 14th May 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

4. *Port Castle.*—The remains of this castle are situated on the coast about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Physgill House, and $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to the SE. of St Ninian's Cave (No. 3). The site upon which the ruins stand has been one of considerable strength. The buildings have occupied a rocky promontory overlooking the sea towards the S., while to the W. is a deep ravine through which a small stream flows to meet the waters of Luce Bay. The remains of the enclosing walls have of necessity followed the shape of the headland on three sides, while the fourth side, built across the neck of the peninsula, encloses a rough square on plan, measuring about 70′ from N. to S., and 85′ from E. to W., over walls which have an average thickness of 4′. At the NE. angle the outer walls are reduced almost to the surface of the ground, but slight indications seem to remain of a rectangular building formed within the angle. Near the centre of the N. wall is a rough opening which possibly indicates the position of the main entrance. The N. wall is curved to meet the W. wall, which stands to a height of fully 5′. What seems to be a modern wall has been built parallel to the W. wall, thereby forming an enclosure. The whole building is in a state of ruin and without features of any kind, which renders a suggestion of its probable antiquity impossible.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxv. SE. Visited 16th July 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

5. *Hill Fort, near Laggan Loch.*—On an isolated, round, low hill, rising to an elevation of some 250′ above sea-level, separated from the S. cliffs of Carleton Fell by a narrow glen, is the Laggan Camp, probably an earthwork. The flanks of the hillock are steep all round, except where a neck towards the NW. connects it with the Fell. The enceinte upon the summit has been circular. On the ridge of the hill at the E. end is a ditch some 20′ wide, and 5′ below the crest of the scarp, with a mound to the outside. Along the sides and also on the N. the remains of the defences are slight and ill-defined. At the NW., where appears to have been the entrance, the defences have consisted of two terraces about 12′ wide, one about 8′

below the other. The situation is by nature strong and secluded, sheltered on the N. by the craggy face of Carleton Fell, towering 200′ above it, and on the W. covered by a small loch lying at the base of the hillock. It looks out to sea, and is separated from the shore by the steep heughs.

O.M.S., WIGTOWN, xxxv. NW. ("Camp"). Visited 6th July 1911.

6. *Promontory Fort, Back Bay.*—On a grass-topped promontory of small extent, jutting out from the face of the cliffs at the S. end of Back Bay, are the remains of a small stone-built fort. The neck of the promontory, some 125′ in breadth, has been traversed by a ditch 28′ wide, 8′ in depth below the crest of the counterscarp, and 5′ below that of the scarp. On the top of the latter there remain on both faces a row of large stones, evidently the foundations of a wall some 8′ in thickness. At 23′ from the edge of the cliff on the S. side a roadway about 9′ wide passes over the ditch on unexcavated ground into the interior. In rear of the entrance a hollow appears to mark the line of a passage between two walls for a distance of 48′, seemingly about 7′ wide for a distance of 40′, and thereafter contracting. Near its termination a large slab protrudes about 1′ above the turf, facing across it. To the right or N. of the passage immediately behind the rampart there appears to have been an enclosure measuring approximately 28′ × 26′, apparently rectilinear, but the indications on the surface are too vague to admit of a definite statement. In rear of this, where the level of the promontory falls away to seaward, there is a small plateau, which appears to have been levelled, measuring 22′ in diameter.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxiv. NE. Visited 7th July 1911.

7. *Hill Fort, Fell of Barhullion.*—The Fell of Barhullion rises with a gradual slope from the NW. to a height of 450′. Its highest point is the end of a rocky ridge which crosses the broad back of the Fell from the northward, terminating in an outcrop of rock and steeply scarped flanks. Towards the S. end of this ridge there has been erected an oval fort surrounded by a massive wall of dry building. On the E. this wall is overgrown with vegetation, but on the W. the face of it is in places exposed, and the amount of stone and the size of the blocks indicate its massive character. At one point towards the SW. a slight excavation has been made, and two parallel wall faces are exposed about 5′ apart, which probably indicate the position of the entrance. The thickness of the wall disclosed near this point is 11′. Parallel with the W. wall, and a short distance within it, there appears to be a second and thinner wall, and there are indications of it crossing the interior towards the S. end. The interior measurements, as far as ascertainable, are—length 140′, breadth 66′. The W. wall appears to overlap at the S. end and to contain a chamber in rear of it, but these details are not accurately ascertainable without excavation.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxi. SW. Visited 7th July 1911.

8. *Mote, Glasserton.*—Partially within the Broad Lane Wood, and partially on the adjacent pasture land, about ½ m. SSW. of Glasserton House, is a fortified site, formed on the end of a ridge running from the southward and terminating abruptly with an elevation of from

Parish of Glasserton.

20′ to 30′. A trench some 30′ wide has been excavated across the ridge and along the flanks as far as the level of the adjacent ground necessitated it, but where the end of the ridge projected to a higher level towards the N. it does not appear to have been continued. The depth of the trench where it crosses the ridge is about 5′, and along the E. side it is some 12′ below the crest of the scarp, and 5′ below that of the counterscarp. Along the edge of the enceinte there has been a mound, remaining to a height of about 4′ on the SE. The entrance appears to have been over the ditch and through the mound from the SW. Within the wood the site is so overgrown with bracken that the details are obscured.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxv. NW. Visited 6th July 1911.

Crannogs or Lake Dwellings.

9. *Crannog, Black Loch Plantation, Monreith.*—The O.S. map indicates the site of a crannog in the Black Loch plantation within the policies of Monreith. Some slight excavation was done on this crannog some twenty-five years ago. There was found a pavement of flat stones laid in clay about 9′ in diameter and irregularly circular; stones, much fire marked; grinding stones of white quartz; and masses of corroded iron and vitreous slag.

See *Ayr. and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 82 (footnote).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxx. SE.

10. *Crannog, Dowalton Loch.*—About ¾ m. SE. of Boreland of Longcastle, on a swampy area in an angle between two woods formerly in Dowalton Loch, is a crannog entirely concealed beneath a clump of rhododendrons.

This is the "Miller's Cairn," which was examined and reported on in 1863–64 (see No. 423 in Sorbie Parish).

O.S.M. Wigtown, xxxi. NW. Visited 13th July 1911.

11. *Crannog, White Loch of Ravenstone.*—At the E. end of the White Loch, which is situated about ½ m. N. of Auchness, and now almost entirely drained, is a mass of large stones which at one time has formed an island. It lies quite close to the shore, is overgrown with trees and surrounded by a broad fringe of marsh and reeds. It measures superficially some 70′ × 80′, and in elevation 8′ or 9′. On the top, along the N. side, is a range of rectangular buildings, consisting of three houses or rooms, the largest measuring 21′ × 13′, with walls 2′ 6″ in thickness, and, at one end, and separated from the foregoing by a passage 11′ wide running the length of the islet, is another small rectangular building which originally had another room adjoining it. This island was examined by excavation in 1884, and a shaft dug through the last-mentioned room, which probably accounts for the apparent harbour-like recess on that side. Here, at a depth of 6′ 5″ below the foundations of the walls, was found a wooden platform, formed of round beams lying in various directions. Immediately above the beams there was a thin layer of charcoal. Excavations made at other points of the mound revealed the same substructure, which appeared to rest on a peaty deposit similar to that covering the rest of the bed of the loch. The size

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and character of the buildings on this island are similar to those of the structures on the islands in Loch Maberry and Loch Ochiltree.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 121.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxi. NW. Visited 7th July 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

12. *Stone Circle (remains of), "Wren's Egg," Blairbuy.*—Some 300 yards NW. of the farm-house of Blairbuy, on a slight eminence, there stands a large granitic ice-borne boulder, around which there formerly stood a double concentric stone circle. Only two small pointed boulders remain *in situ*, opposite members of each circle, some 6′ apart and E. by N. of the central boulder. The radius of the outer circle has been 66′. This monument is under the care of H.M. Office of Works.

13. *Do. (do.) Blairbuy.*—On the face of a slope about ¼ m. S. by E. of the "Wren's Egg," and to the W. of the S. end of Blairbuy Loch, stand other two small pointed stones E. and W. of each other and a few feet apart.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxx. S.E. Visited 6th July 1911.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

14. *Cup and Ring Marks, Clarksburn.*—To the E. of Clarksburn Wood, and in the field to the W. of the road to Kirkmaiden Church, is a rock sculptured with cup and ring markings. The field was in crop at the date of visit, and the particular rock could not be identified.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxx. S.E. Visited 7th July 1911.

15. *Cup and Ring Marks, Langmaiden Feys.*—In the Lang-

FIG. 14.—Cup and Ring Marks, Langmaiden Feys (No. 15).

maiden Feys on the farm of Blairbuy, S. of the Fell of Barhullion, and about ¼ m. N. of Laroch farm buildings, is a low flat outcrop of

rock, on the surface of which there is a single large ring mark, consisting of five concentric rings with no radial groove (fig. 14). The symbol is slightly imperfect at one side owing to a fracture of the rock.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxi. SW. Visited 7th July 1911.

16. *Cup and Ring Marks, Big Balcraig.*—On the farm of Balcraig, on the N. side of the road from Port William, and about ¼ m. E. of the smithy at the clachan of Myrton, are a number of cup

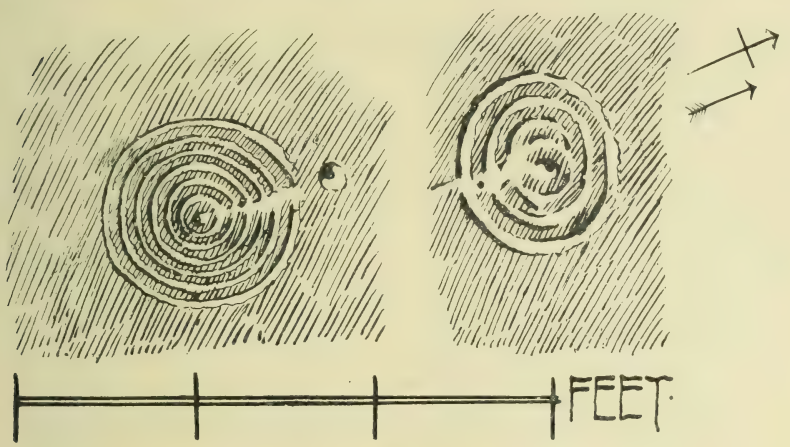

Fig. 15.*—Cup and Ring Marks, Big Balcraig (No. 16).

and ring marks at the S. end of a rock facing due N., two of which are here illustrated (fig. 15). The rock is situated some 130 yards from the road, and may be identified by the thicket of whin and blackthorn growing on the end of it.

At ¼ m. to the N. towards the upper end of the next field the O.S. map indicates another group of markings which were not found.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxi. NW. Visited 7th July 1911.

17. *Cup and Ring Marks, Glasserton.*—On the rough hill pasture between Broad Lane Wood, to the W. of Glasserton, and the base of the Fell of Carleton, are a number of ridges of outcropping rock lying parallel in a direction from WSW. to ENE. Towards the S. end of one of the most easterly of these ridges, some 50 yards or thereby ENE. of the E. side of the gate which gives access to the westmost of the cultivated fields at the base of the fell, is a flat rock surface measuring 38′ in length by about 15′ at its broader or WSW. end, and terminating in a point in the opposite direction. It has an elevation at its highest end of about 5′, and has a round smooth surface sloping towards the SE. and ENE. On the broad end are a number of cup and ring markings (fig. 16).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxv. NW. Visited 6th July 1911.

* The feathered arrow indicates the direction of the slope.

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FIG. 16.—Cup and Ring Marks, Glasserton (No. 17).

MISCELLANEOUS.

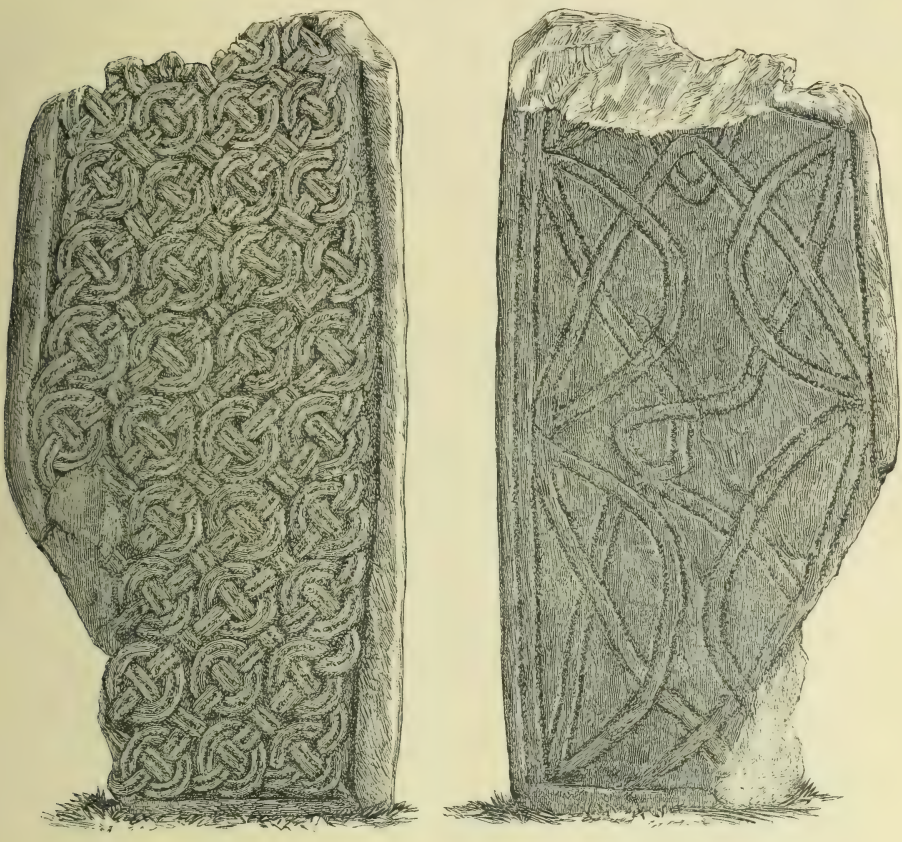
18. *Sculptured Crosses from Craiglemine.*—At Craiglemine; which is about 1 m. NW. of Glasserton Church, two fragments of sculptured stones have been found. One is a portion of a cross-shaft (fig. 17) of green slate (fractured across and on one edge), measuring 3′ 3″ in height, 1′ 6″ in width, and 3″ in thickness, sculptured on one face in relief, and on the other with incised lines thus:—*Front*—Part of a panel containing interlaced work, double-beaded: *Back*—Part of a panel containing interlaced work.

The other stone is a fragment of a cross-head 13″ in length, with boss and circular depression. Both stones are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 480 (illus.); *Antiquaries*, xxi. p. 134.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, XXXV. NW.

PARISH OF GLASSERTON.



Front. Back.

FIG. 17.*—Sculptured Cross-shaft from Craiglemine (No. 18).

19. *Sculptured Cross-slab found at Knock.*—The farm of Knock is situated near Monreith Bay, and close to Kirkmaiden. Here in 1882 was found what is apparently the upper part of a cross-slab of reddish sandstone, split lengthwise and otherwise mutilated. It measures 30″ in length by 15″ in breadth and 2″ in thickness, and is sculptured with the outline of a cross having a boss in the centre, and circular hollows above and below the arms. The stone is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 495 (illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxiv. NE.

20. *St Medana's Well, or "Chincough" Well, Monreith Bay.*—The O.S. map indicates this well on the shore of Monreith Bay, near the ruins of Kirkmaiden (No. 2). Its origin is accounted for in a romantic legend, which tells of the persecution of Medana, an Irish lady of great beauty and wealth, at the hands of an amorous knight. Learning that the fatal attraction was her lovely eyes, she plucked them out and handed them to her importunate suitor, who thereupon

* Blocks kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Parish of Glasserton.

left her in peace. She could find no water to wash the blood from her face, but the saints befriended her, when up came a spring of water from the earth "to testify by its medicinal virtues the truth of the miracle." The legend is told at length in the *Archæological Collections of Ayr and Wigtown*, iii. p. 97.

The waters are still believed to be efficacious in the cure of whooping-cough.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxiv. NE.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

21. *Moure Castle.*—The O.S. map indicates the supposed site of this castle about 300 yards to the N. of Dowies, or Old Place of Monreith.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxi., SW.

22. *Castle, ¼ m. W. of Drumgin.* O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxi. NW.

23. *Castle of Barmeal, W. of Barmeal.* „ „ xxxi. SW.

24. *Castle, ½ m. W. of Appleby.* „ „ „

PARISH OF INCH.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

25. *Inch Church.*—The ruins of this church are situated within the grounds of Lochinch Castle, belonging to the Earl of Stair, 3 m. to the E. of Stranraer, and are now used as a private burial-ground. The building lies almost due N. and S., and is on plan an oblong structure with a projecting aisle to the E. It measures 75′ from N. to S. by 27′ from E. to W. The aisle projects 27′ from the face of the E. wall, and is 20′ wide over all. The walls of the church are only 2′ 4″ to 2′ 6″ in thickness, and are pierced by numerous round-arched windows. On the W., N., and E. walls are outside stairs which have led to the lofts or galleries. The main building was entered by doors in the N. and S. gables. It appears to date from the end of the 17th century, and although roofless, the walls are in a good state of repair.

In the churchyard adjacent, the earliest stone observed was dated 1697.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. SW. Visited 30th June 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

26. *Castle Kennedy.*—Castle Kennedy (figs. 18 and 19), an early 17th-century mansion, is picturesquely situated amid the famous gardens and grounds of Lochinch, belonging to the Earl of Stair, some 3 m. E. of Stranraer. The site was originally an island on Lochinch, but is now a narrow neck of land separating the Black Loch from the White Loch. A drawing by Grose made in 1789 shows the castle on an island. The building is a good example of 17th-century symmetrical planning. There is a main central block 29′ × 37′,

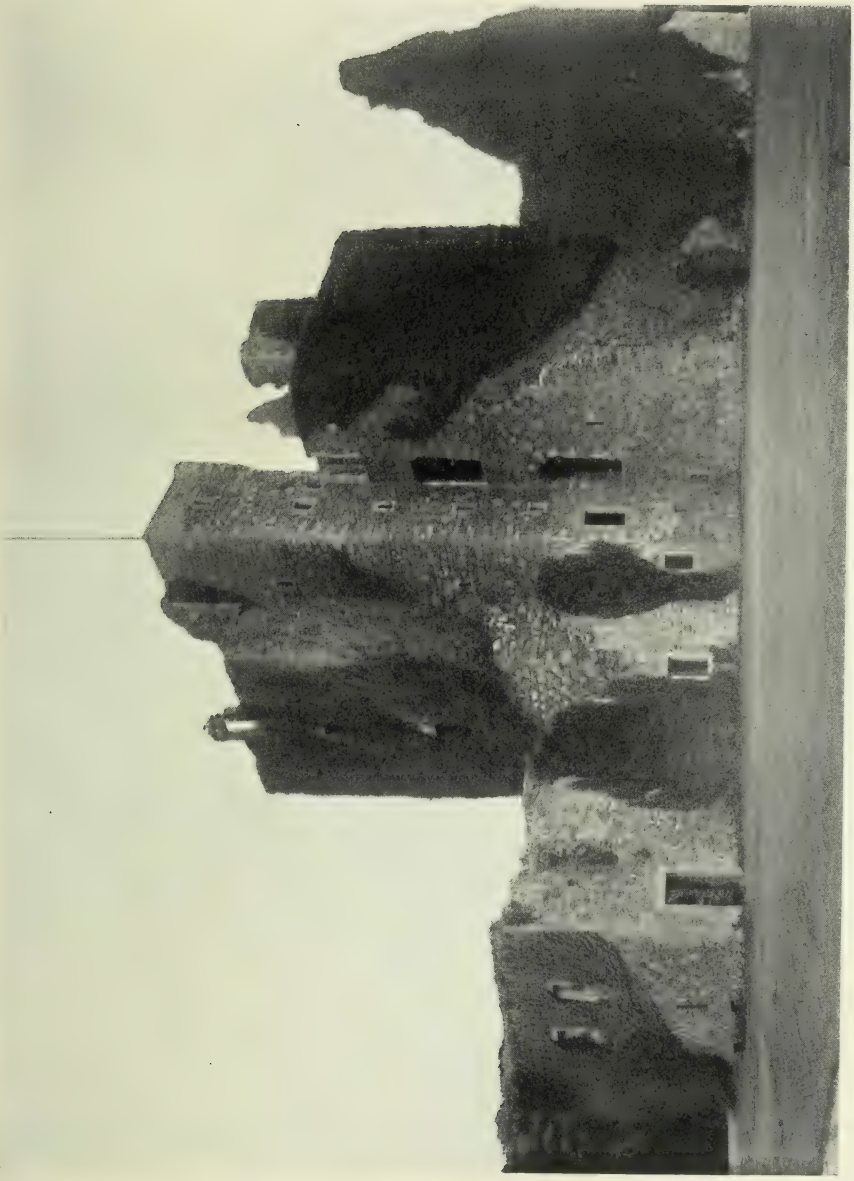


FIG. 18.—Castle Kennedy (No. 26).

To face p. 16.

flanked at the E. end by two towers each 21′ 6″ over all. In the re-entering angles at the sides are two smaller towers carried to a great height: that to the S. containing the main staircase. Wings have been added at a later period to the N. and W., as shown by hatched lines on the plan. The main entrance was in the E. wall of the centre block, and led into a vaulted passage running westwards

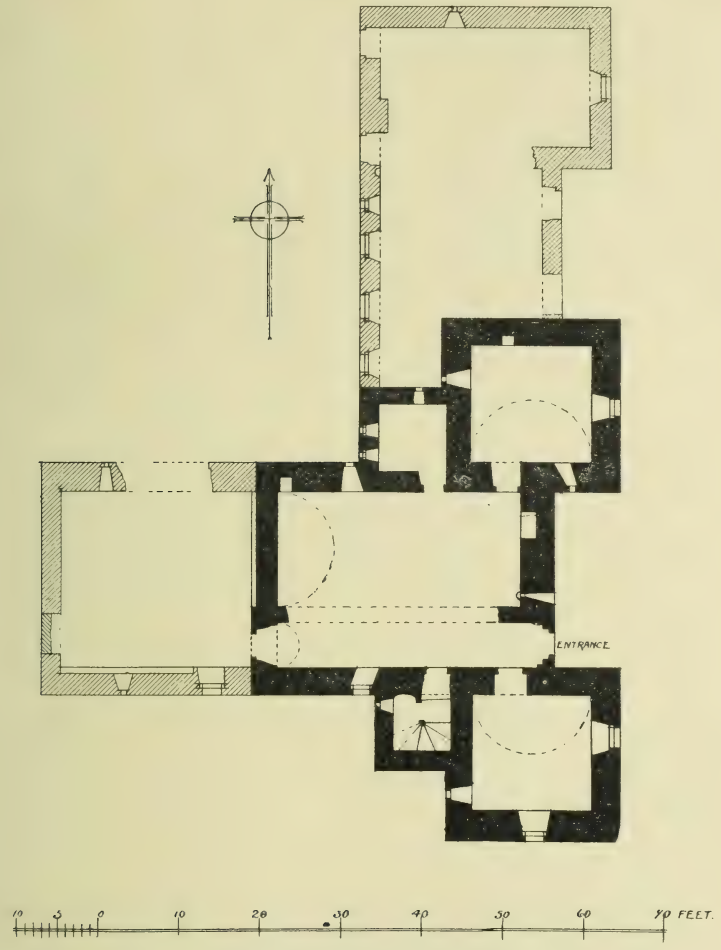


FIG. 19.—Castle Kennedy (No. 26); Ground-plan.

the whole length of the building. On the N. side of this passage was the entrance to a large vaulted apartment 30′ × 14′, possibly used as a kitchen, containing a water inlet and two cupboards. There is, however, no trace of a fireplace. The ground-floor rooms of the northern towers are also vaulted and communicate with this apartment. The vaults of the passage and central building have now fallen. The southern tower and the main staircase have entered from the passage. As the doorway to the S. tower has been built up, the interior dimensions cannot now be definitely determined. The main block

has been four storeys in height above the vault, and the towers were carried considerably higher. The only architectural feature remaining is a portion of a fine dormer window in the N. wall of the N. tower. The rough rubble walls are completely obscured on the exterior by a strong growth of ivy, which cannot fail to weaken the fabric in the course of time.

This stronghold of the Kennedys was built by the fifth Earl of Cassillis in 1607, and must have supplanted an older keep, of which it is recorded that John, Lord Kennedy, was appointed Keeper in 1482. In the latter half of the 17th century it passed with the adjoining lands to Sir John Dalrymple (afterwards Viscount Stair), and his descendant—the present peer—now owns it. Symson in his *Description of Galloway* (*circa* 1684) refers to it as "a stately house," having "gardens and orchards environed with the loch." It was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1716, and was not restored.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iv. p. 368 (plan and illus.); *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, ii. p. 237; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 436; Symson, p. 59; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 148; Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 191 (illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. SW. Visited 26th June 1911.

27. *Craigcaffie Tower.*—This tower (figs. 20 and 21) is a small 16th-century keep situated 3 m. to the NE. of Stranraer, on the Cairn Ryan road. The site is low-lying, and to the N. of the tower there are traces of what may have been a fore-court, containing a well. In a view published in 1889 * some fragments of outbuildings are shown to the E. of the keep, but these have now disappeared. A fosse can be traced for a few yards to the W. of the tower. Externally the keep is simple in appearance, the gable walls being finished with parapets and terminating in angle bartizans. There is no evidence to show that the parapet continued round the building. The entrance doorway in the N. wall has a bold quirked bead on the angles of the jambs, and has evidently been surmounted by a pediment, of which little can now be traced. Over the doorway, and at some height from the ground, is a panel within a moulded architrave, divided into two parts; the upper containing an inscription now illegible; the lower two escutcheons. The dexter shield surmounted by the initials I N, for John Neilson, displays the Neilson arms: parted per chevron; in chief, two sinister hands couped and erect; and, in base, a dagger, point downwards: a star at fess point for difference. The sinister shield is surmounted by the initials M S, for Margaret Strang, his spouse. It is much weathered, but appears to have been charged with a chevron between three lozenges. The doorway is defended by a machicolation at the wall-head level carried upon two corbels. The windows have moulded jambs, and the architrave of the NE. window on the second floor has a late dog-tooth enrichment. The skew-puts to the N. are inscribed: one bears on a shield the date 157–; the other repeats the initials $\frac{\text{IN}}{\text{MS}}$; the skew-puts to the S. bear heraldic roses. The gargoyles are octagonal and fret-panelled lengthwise. The entrance

* *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 388.

FIG. 20.—Craigcaffie Tower (No. 27).

To face p. 18.

Parish of Inch.

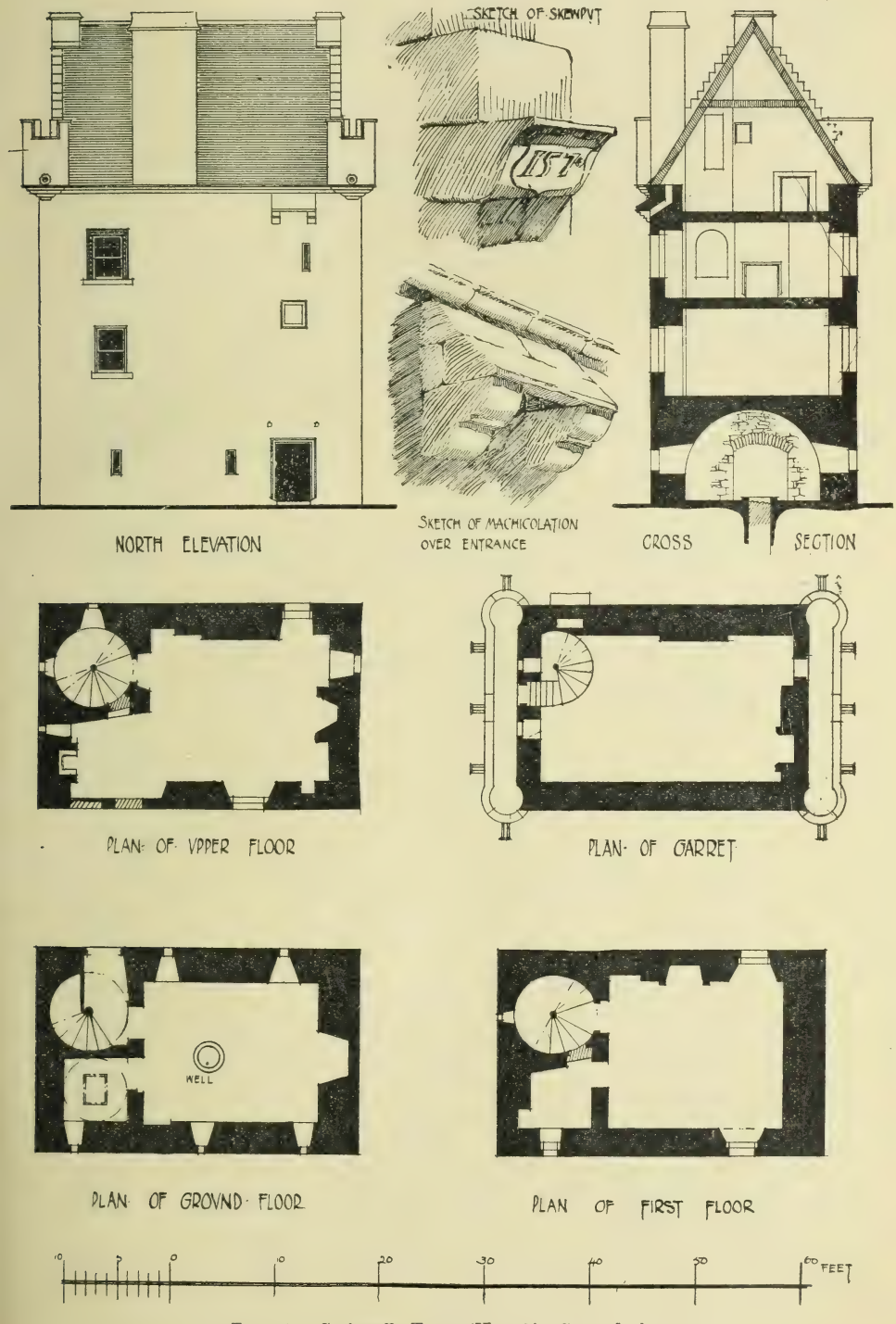


Fig. 21.—Craigcaffie Tower (No. 27); Ground-plan.

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to the tower opens immediately on to the wheel-staircase, which is fairly wide and of easy ascent. At the stair foot is the entrance to the kitchen, a vaulted apartment 13′ 6″ × 16′ 6″, lighted by four small windows, and containing a well 2′ in diameter, now filled up. In the E. wall is an opening which was possibly an open fireplace. To the S. of the staircase is a small domically-vaulted chamber with a trap in the dome. The entrance to this chamber is almost in line with the well. The trap would probably be used for the haulage of water and other supplies from the kitchen to the principal floor. The first or principal floor consists of one apartment measuring 16′ × 14′, lighted by two windows, and having a fireplace in the N. wall. To the S. of the stair is a small chamber, probably a buttery, in the floor of which is the trap mentioned above (now floored over). The upper floor is a replica of the one below. The garret now extends the whole length of the tower, but was formerly subdivided by a wooden screen from N. to S. There is a fireplace in each gable. Access to the parapet walk was obtained by doors in the gable walls some 4′ high from the garret-floor level. The building is well roofed, and has been put in a satisfactory state of repair by the proprietor, the Earl of Stair.

The lands of Craigcaffie were for centuries possessed by the family of Neilson. The earliest notice of the property is in the beginning of the 14th century, when Robert the Bruce made a grant of the lands of "Kellechaffe" to John, son of Neil of Carrick,[1] from whom the Neilsons claimed their descent. The Neilsons remained in possession down to the second half of the 18th century. Since 1791 the property has formed part of the Stair estates.

See [1]Robertson's *Index*, p. 25 (No. 10); see also *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, p. 388 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 136; *Antiquaries*, viii. p. 384 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xi. NE. Visited 5th July 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

28. *Broch, Teroy, Craigcaffie.*—To the N. of Lochinch the level ground which stretches inland from the Bay of Luce rises rapidly at the Braes of Balker to a high table-land reaching northward into Ayrshire. A deep glen, down which flows the Kirkclachie Burn, cuts far back into the Braes on the W., necessitating a considerable detour to reach the higher ground on the opposite side by the road from Craigcaffie. Here on the brow of the hill at the edge of the Braes, and overlooking the deepest part of this ravine, is a round, rocky prominence, measuring about 120′ in length by 70′ in breadth, on the N. and highest extremity of which are the foundations of a broch (fig. 22), heretofore known as Teroy Fort, and recently excavated. The position is singularly commanding, holding in view a great extent of country from the Bay of Luce on the E. to the distant Rhinns of Galloway on the W., with nearer at hand the head of Loch Ryan. At the ENE. end the rock is protected at its base by a deep trench crossing the ridge from which it rises, measuring some 26′ in breadth

from crest to crest, 9′ to 10′ across the bottom, 10′ in depth from the top of the scarp, and 3′ to 4′ below the counterscarp. Along the W. flank the trench gives place to a terrace extending for from 12′ to 15′ out from the base of the rock, while the sides of the eminence are steeply scarped all round with an average height of from 6′ to 8′. Access has been gained to the top from the S. and lower extremity. The broch itself has been reduced almost to the foundations. It was entered from the ENE. or higher end of the hillock, 16′ back from the top of the scarp of the ditch. The passage at the entrance was 2′ 4″ wide, and was oblique in direction for the first 2′, so as to allow for an angle of rock which projected out from the face of the wall for 8″ on the left, thereafter proceeding straight to the interior. At 4′ 6″

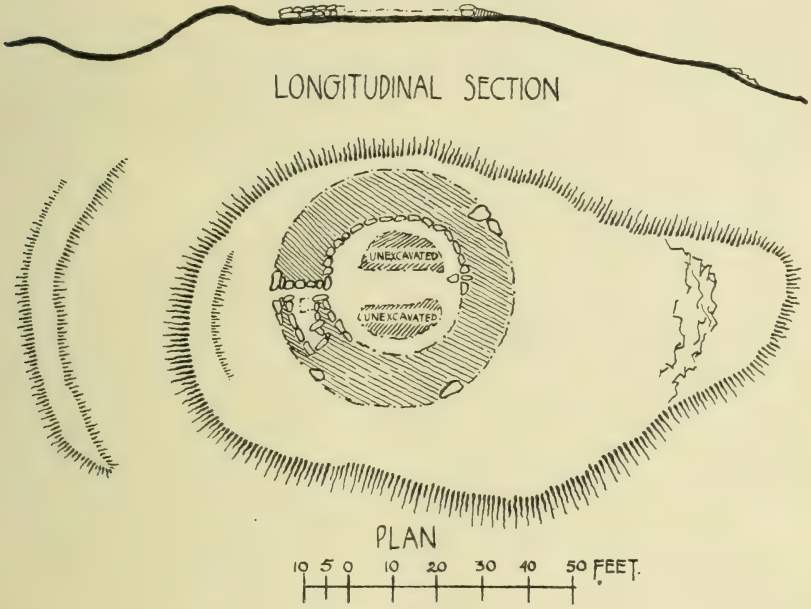

Fig. 22.—Broch, Teroy (No. 28).

inwards on the right was the entrance to a guard chamber, which had passed through the wall for a distance of about 3′, but the portion of wall on the left which separated the chamber from the main passage had been removed down to the foundation. The chamber extended inwards, following the curve of the broch wall for a distance of 10′. At 5′ from its entrance a large block, with building at the back of it, projected outwards from the WSW. wall for a distance of 3′ 6″, thus dividing the chamber into two compartments, the outer one measuring 5′ in breadth, and the inner one 3′. At the entrance to the guard chamber the main passage had a width of 2′, and where it opened on the courtyard 2′ 3″. The extreme length was 12′ 6″, and height of wall about 2′ 6″. There were no traces of door checks, but at the inner extremity a sill some 6″ broad projected slightly above the floor level. The interior court measured 29′ in diameter. The

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natural surface was very uneven with outcropping rock, but there were indications of levelling up and of a floor of flags having been laid over the top. The greatest height of wall visible in the interior was 2′ 4″, but for one-third of the periphery the wall had been almost entirely removed; the position of the stair was consequently unobtainable. The building was very good, the spaces between the larger stones being very neatly filled with small flat fragments. The base of the wall within the guard chamber was formed of large flat slabs set on edge so as to form a smooth face to the interior. The excavation did not reveal evidence of long occupation. There were recovered from the interior two very small pieces of dark red pottery, a lump of iron weighing 1 lb. 12 oz., and the upper stone of a rotary quern. In the main passage was found half of a disc of very coarse pottery, 4″ in diameter, $\frac{13}{16}$″ in thickness, with a perforation $\frac{7}{8}$″ in diameter in the centre. A number of water-worn pebbles were unearthed, but none of them showed any signs of use. Besides some small particles of burnt bone, a fragment of a cockle shell, and a small bone of an ox, no other food refuse was seen. On the rock on the floor of the outer compartment of the guard chamber there lay some particles of iron in a condition of extreme corrosion.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NW. ("Teroy Fort"). Visited 21st and 22nd July 1911.

29. *Fortified Site, Lingdowie Burn.*—In the angle formed by the junction of the Lingdowie Burn with the main Water of Luce, is a large, flat-topped, isolated rock covered with trees and vegetation, surrounded on the S. and E. by a chasm in the rock and the glen of the burn, and on the N. side by the river, above which it rises some 50′. Towards its western end the chasm has been bridged over by a wall of dry-stone masonry for a length of 7′, and with a width of 10′ as far as ascertainable. On the NW. a regular pathway leads to the summit. Around the top there are no signs of fortifications, nor is the rock noted as a fortified site, but except for such an occupation the bridging of the chasm is difficult to account for.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, vi. SE. (unnoted). Visited 29th May 1911.

30. *Mote, Innermessan.*—Situated on the end of a high bank skirting the coast-line near where it terminates on the N. side of the Glen of the Messan Burn, and about 2 m. NE. of Stranraer, is the Mote of Innermessan (fig. 23). It rises with steeply scarped sides to a height of about 30′ above the bottom of the ditch which encircles it. The level top measures some 95′ from E. to W. by 98′ from N. to S., and has been surrounded by a low parapet at the edge of the scarp. The ditch has been much reduced by ploughing on the E. side, but on the seaward side it is well preserved. It has been flat-bottomed, with a width of from 20′ to 40′, and a depth of from 6′ to 8′. To the S. a tongue of land has been formed naturally, with a gradual fall towards the point of the heugh on the N. side of the glen. Above this is the narrowest portion of the ditch.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xi. SE. Visited 21st June 1911.

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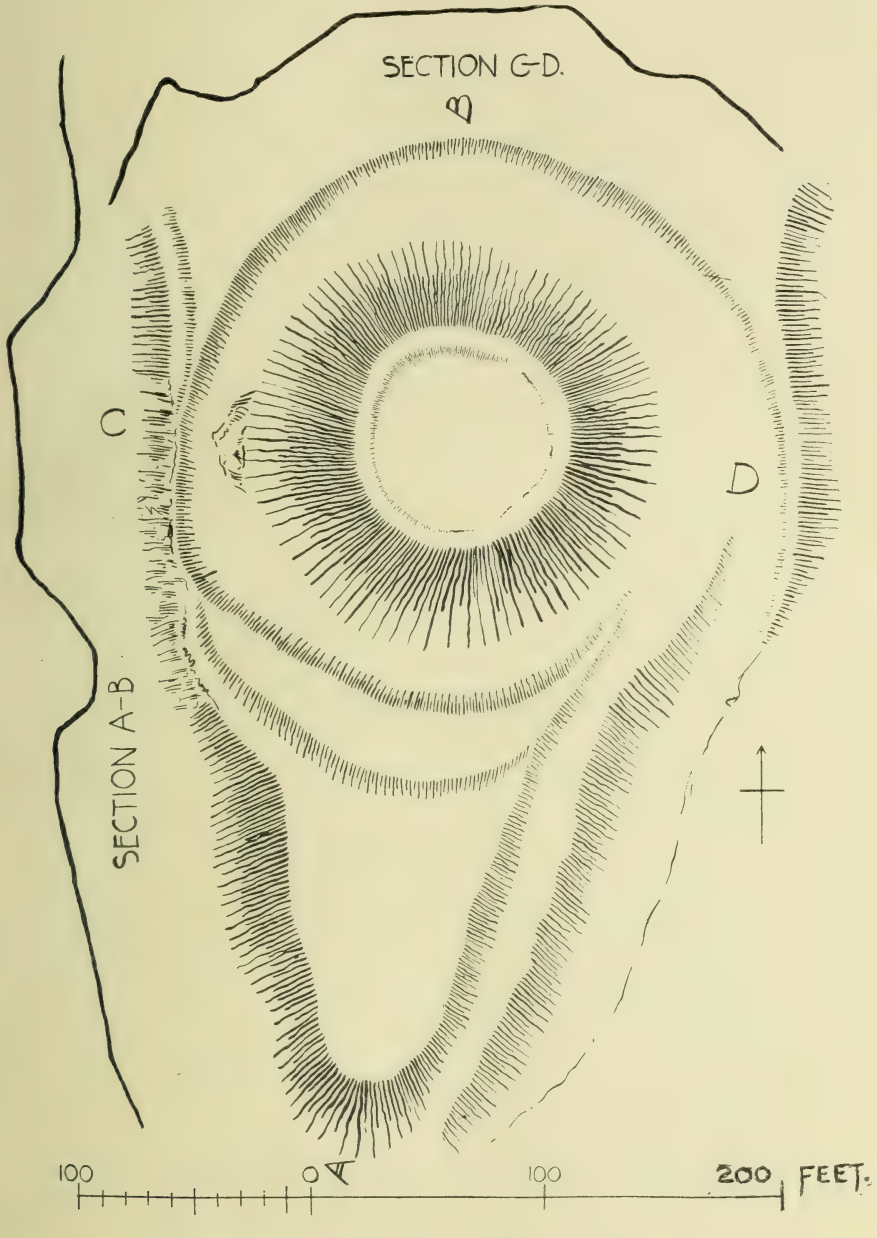

FIG. 23.—Mote, Innermessan (No. 30).

CRANNOGS OR LAKE DWELLINGS.

31. *Crannog, Cults Loch.*—The O.S. map marks the site of a crannog in Cults Loch, a small sheet of water to the E. of the southern end of the Loch of Inch. A crannog formed of stones was

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observed here by the Rev. George Wilson in 1872, as also numerous beams and stakes along the shore.

See Rev. George Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), pp. 294–95.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. NW.

32. *Crannog, Black Loch or Loch Inch Crindil.*—About 3 m. to the NE. of Stranraer, and within the policies of Lochinch, lying adjacent to one another, are the White Loch or Loch of Inch, and the Black Loch or Loch Inch Crindil. The latter is over 1 m. in length and of varying width—the widest portion towards the SE. end being some $\frac{2}{3}$ m. across. At this end is noted on the O.S. map the site of a crannog on Heron Isle, which gives name to the place—Lochinch. The island was examined by the Hon. C. E. Dalrymple about 1870–71, when the circular mound in the middle of it was excavated and evidence of a crannog obtained. The layers of wood appeared to have covered a space of some 50′ in diameter, almost agreeing in size as well as in shape with the mound, which was 45′ in diameter, rising in the centre to $3\frac{1}{2}$′, with traces of a low wall around the edge. Some 50′ from it, on the weather side of the island, was found a solitary oak pile, making it probable that there had been a breakwater placed there or a *chevaux de frise* of sharp-pointed stakes for defence. Fireplaces were found at different levels, and, mixed with ashes and charcoal, were large quantities of bones of animals, mostly more or less burnt. Amongst the relics recovered were a double-margined comb of bone, imperfect, $2\frac{3}{4}$″ across, formed of separate pieces enclosed between two transverse slips of bone, fastened with three iron rivets, and ornamented with dots and circles having a running scroll pattern; a flat loop, and the rim of a large vessel of bronze; portion of an armlet of glass with twisted cable ornament; and two copper coins—one a bodle of Charles II. The existence of the copper coins in the crannog is explained by the fact that the island has been planted several times, and considerable quantities of soil and stones added to it. These relics are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

The White Loch or Loch of Inch, which is smaller than the Black Loch, has also an island upon it, about the middle of its length near the western shore, which, however, appears to be natural. It is noted on Pont's map as a homestead, and up to the beginning of the 17th century a house of the Earls of Cassillis stood upon it. A small canoe dug out of a single oak tree was found (*circa* 1870) between the island and the shore.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. pp. 381 and 388; *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 57 (comb. illus.); *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 108 (comb. illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. SW.

HUT CIRCLES, ETC.

33. *Hut Circles, etc., Lingdowie Burn*—On the slope of the hillside, about 120 yards to the E. of the Lingdowie Burn, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or thereby SW. of where it passes beneath the road, is a large oval enclosure measuring interiorly 56′ × 33′, and lying with its longest axis E. and W. In the interior are indications of divisional walls, but too indefinite

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to plan. The thickness of the enclosing wall is about 5′ 6″; the position of the entrance is indeterminate.

Some 20′ to the S. are the remains of what appears to have been a hut circle with an interior diameter of about 15′. The wall is much ruined; large boulders have been used in its construction. Higher up the hill to the westward are the remains of old enclosing walls.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 29th May 1911.

34. *Hut Circle, Cairnerzean Fell.* — Towards the S. end of Cairnerzean Fell, on a terrace ESE. of the summit and facing E., is a circular enclosure with an interior diameter of 29′, surrounded by a wall 6′ in thickness, and having an entrance from the SE. of indefinite width. From near the S. side of the entrance a wall curves towards the back of the circle with its convexity towards the N., forming an oval enclosure on the S. side measuring 22′ × 14′. In the vicinity of the circle lie some two or three small round cairns measuring some 12′ to 14′ in diameter.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NW. (unnoted). Visited 29th May 1911.

35. *Hut Circles, Milldown Hill.*—Some 60′ to the southward of "Long Tom," the standing-stone on Milldown Hill (No. 49), are the remains of two hut circles situated adjacent to each other. The most westerly measures about 12′ in interior diameter. The enclosing wall has been of turf and stones, is almost reduced to ground level, and has measured some 3′ across.

The other circle appears to have been of similar size, but its outline is less distinct owing to the number of large stones lying displaced in the interior.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, v. NE. (unnoted). Visited 6th June 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

36. "*Cairn Macneilie,*" *High Inch Parks.*—At the edge of a strip of plantation to the W. of the Lochinch policies, and about ¼ m. E. of the farm of High Inch Parks, is a circular cairn bearing the name of "Cairn Macneilie." A small portion of it which has lain in cultivated land outside the wood has been cleared away, but the remainder has an elevation of about 6′, and does not appear to have been excavated. It measures in diameter 42′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. SW. Visited 6th June 1911.

37. *Cairn, Milton of Larg.*—Situated near the roadside, in a cultivated field about ¼ m. N. of Milton of Larg, is a large circular cairn reduced to an elevation of from 4′ to 5′, overgrown with whin bushes and blackthorn, and measuring some 70′ in diameter. Though it has been quarried into at one time from the NE., there is no indication of the central interment having been reached.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NE. Visited 4th June 1911.

38, 39. *Cairns, near New Luce Station.*—Situated about ½ m. WNW. of New Luce Station, in one of the highest of the cultivated fields, and about 200 yards S. of the upper end of the Gowk Nest Wood, are the remains of two cairns situated within 50 yards of each

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other, and both much dilapidated. The most westerly of the two measures from 60′ to 62′ in diameter, and about 5′ in elevation, and does not appear to have been excavated. The other, in which the interment has probably been disturbed, measures some 50′ in diameter, and, towards the N. only, about 5′ in elevation.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NE. Visited 29th May 1911.

40. "*Lingdowie Cairns*," *Lingdowie Burn*.—Near the source of the Lingdowie Burn, about 1 m. from where it flows into the main Water of Luce, are two cairns some 250 yards apart. About one half of that to the SE. (fig. 24) has been removed, but shows a diameter of 57′, and what is left of it has an elevation of about 4′. Much of the surface stone has been recently turned over, but there is no indication that the interment has been disturbed. Some 40 yards to the N. of it is a small low cairn with a diameter of about 11′.

41. The second cairn, situated to the NW. of No. 40, has been also considerably quarried for stones, and large gaps have been made in its periphery, but the centre has not been disturbed, and there the cairn still measures about 11′ in elevation. Its diameter is about 75′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NE. Visited 29th May 1911.

Cairns, Cairnerzean Fell.

42. On the highest point of Cairnerzean Fell are the remains of a large circular cairn with a diameter of 54′, now reduced to an elevation of 3′ or 4′. At several points its outline is marked by large blocks of stone. Encircling the cairn at a short distance from its base are the ruins of a wall, which has evidently been constructed from its materials. The O.S. map notes this as a site, and it also marks the sites of other two cairns E. of the summit.

43. Some 400 yards SSE. of the top of the Fell is a cairn (fig. 25) in a good state of preservation, measuring some 55′ in diameter and about 6′ in elevation. A low wall of boulders has been constructed around the outline, behind which the cairn rises gradually in elevation to its apex. If this wall is secondary, its purpose is not obvious.

44. Some 250 yards S. of No. 43 are the remains of a large circular cairn, rising directly from the circumference, which has had a diameter of about 53′. Quite two-thirds of it have been removed to build the neighbouring dykes, and the centre has obviously been cleared out.

45. "*Brockloch Cairn*," *Cairn Hill, Penwhirn Burn*.—On a stretch of moorland which rises to the W. of the Penwhirn Burn, 1½ m. due W. of High Mark farm, and some 75′ in elevation above the stream, is a circular cairn apparently unexcavated. It measures some 41′ in diameter, and 3′ to 4′ in elevation.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, vi. NW. Visited 29th May 1911.

46. *Megalithic Chamber*, "*Auld Wife's Grave*," *Cairnscarrow*.—Some 200 yards WNW. of the summit of Cairnscarrow, and about 120 yards NE. of the stone dyke which runs across the fell, is a megalithic chamber bearing the name of the "Auld Wife's Grave" (fig. 26) which has occupied the centre of a cairn, now almost entirely removed. It lies NE. and SW., and is open towards the latter direction.

FIG. 24.—Cairn, Lingdowie (No. 40).

FIG. 25.—Cairn, Cairnerzean Fell (No. 43).

To face p. 26.

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The W. side is formed of a huge block, possibly a rock *in situ*, 12′ 8″ in length, increasing in breadth along its length from 1′ 10″ to 4′, and exposed for a height of 3′ 8″ above ground. The stone on the

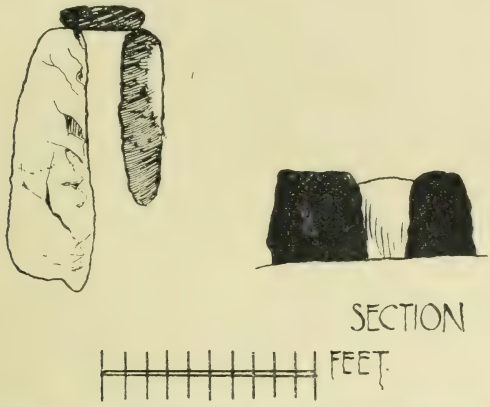

FIG. 26.—"Auld Wife's Grave," Cairnscarrow (No. 46).

opposite side is only 8′ in length, and where fully exposed 1′ 4″ in breadth. The end stone measures 3′ 6″ in length and 1′ in thickness. The width of the chamber is 2′ 6″ at the top, narrowing downwards to the present ground level, where it is 1′ 6″.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NW. Visited 29th May 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47. "*Taxing Stone*," *Little Laight*.—There is a standing-stone about ¼ m. N. by W. of Little Laight, standing in the line of the dyke which divides the highest of the cultivated fields from an enclosed grass park above the steep hillside on the W. It measures 6′ in height above ground, 2′ 4″ at greatest breadth, and 1′ 10″ at base, 1′ 6″ in thickness, and faces E. and W. It is said to bear the name of Laicht Alpin and to commemorate the burial of Alpin, sometime king of the Scots of Dalriada, assassinated in Glenapp in A.D. 741.

See *The Topography of Galloway*, p. 238.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, v. NE. Visited 6th June 1911.

48. "*Standing-Stones of Glentirrow*."—Situated on the moor, about ½ m. ENE. of Pinwherrie, are four boulders, three of which stand *in situ* from 2′ to 3′ above ground, while the other is displaced. These are probably the remains of a double concentric stone circle. The stones believed to be those of the outer circle are oval in section, measuring 2′ 10″ and 2′ 7″ respectively in breadth at base, both upright, 4′ apart, and set slightly convergent as if the centre of the circle had been towards the WNW. The other pair of stones, one of which has fallen, are 3′ 2″ apart at base, and are each 4′ 8″ distant respectively from the opposite stone of the outer segment.

Some 40′ to the NE. lies a fifth stone, similar in appearance. It is displaced and possibly not in its original position, but if so, it

cannot have been part of the circle to which the others seem to have belonged.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. SE. Visited 4th June 1911.

49. *Standing-Stone, "Long Tom," Milldown Hill.*—On the moorland about 1½ m. NE. of Little Laight, and within ½ m. of the Ayrshire border, is a single standing-stone bearing the name of "Long Tom." It is quadrate in section at base, diminishing to an edge at the upper extremity, and measures 6′ in height as far as exposed, and 2′ 2″ both in breadth and thickness, at base. It faces WSW. and ENE.

O.S.M, Wigtown, v. NE. Visited 6th June 1911.

50. *Mound, Galla Hill.*—Within an open wood at the end of a ridge known as the Galla Hill, about ¼ m. to the W. of Loch Magillie, is a low domical mound of earth with a diameter of 39′ and an elevation of 5′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xviii. NW. ("Mote"). Visited 21st June 1911.

51. *"Deil's Dyke."*—This earthwork commences on the E. shore of Loch Ryan, about ⅓ m. N. of where the Beoch Burn passes under the road. It is believed to ascend up Beoch Hill, taking advantage of a natural hollow till it reaches an elevation of above 500′ over the sea, thence it turns eastward towards the upper end of the glen of that burn, where the O.S. map marks a spot with the name of "Shinriggie," said to be the site of an ancient settlement. As seen on Beoch Hill it is a low mound with an elevation of about 1′, much spread by ploughing. It is next traced in the Parish of Kirkcowan about ¼ m. to the NE. of Loch Derry, and in Penninghame Parish it is noted some 700 yards to the NNW. of Loch Ochiltree.

About 100 yards E. of where it leaves the ravine on Beoch Hill is a hollow, basin-like depression, with a diameter at the surface of 14′ and a depth of 1½′ to 2′.

Situated near the top of Beoch Hill, some 300 yards W. of the upper end of the field dyke, is a similar hollow, the sides of which appear to have been faced with stone. It also measures 14′ in diameter and from 1′ to 1½′ in depth.

See Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*, i. (*App. Note B*); *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.) p. 232; *Hist. Dumfries and Gall.*, p. 14.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xi. NE. and xii. NW. Visited 6th June 1911.

52. *Cross-slab, Lochinch.*—On the terrace at Lochinch Castle is a cross-slab which was found in 1907 on the farm of Knock of Luce, in cultivated land there called the Chapel Hill. The slab measures about 3′ in length, is 6½″ in breadth at one end, tapering to 2″ at the other, and is 4″ in thickness. It is rudely carved in relief thus—at the broad end a cross of the Maltese form, measuring 8½″ by 6″; below it a compartment, containing in the upper portion a similar cross of smaller dimensions, and a single key pattern beneath, and at the base another single key pattern.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. SW.

Sites.

53. *Mote, Cults.*—In an arable field and about 200 yards N. of Cults farm is the site of Cults Mote. It has been long under

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cultivation, and is now recognisable as a mere swelling on the surface of the field about 3′ in height, showing over its surface many water-worn cobble stones.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. NW. Visited 4th June 1911.

54. "*White Cairn*," *Beoch Hill.*—The O.S. map indicates this cairn as existing on the top of Beoch Hill; it is, however, almost obliterated, and nothing remains worth noting.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NW. Visited 6th June 1911.

55. *Cairn, Cairn Hill, Loch Ryan.*—The cairn marked as existing on the crest of the hill which rises behind Loch Ryan House has been almost obliterated, and retains no features worth recording.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, v. SE. Visited 6th June 1911.

56. *Cairns, Balker Moor.*—The O.S. map indicates two cairns at the W. side of Balker Moor. There is a possible site of one large circular cairn from which all the big stones have been removed, but no sign of a second.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NW. Visited 21st June 1911.

57, 58. *Cairns, Auchmantle.*—On the end of the hill which rises to the N. of Auchmantle farm, and some 700 yards to the W. of the Auchmantle Burn, the O.S. map marks two cairns as the "Muckle Cairn" and the "Wee Cairn." The former has been almost entirely eradicated. In the centre of it formerly existed a cist, the slabs of which were quite recently removed by the farmer for building material. The "Wee Cairn," reduced to its foundations, is surmounted by a modern beacon.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. SE. Visited 29th May 1911.

Sites are also indicated on the O.S. maps as under:—

59. *Soulseat Abbey, Soulseat Loch.*	O.S.M., WIGTOWN,		xviii. NW.
60. "*Rerigonium*," *on the E. side of Loch Ryan, about 2 m. NE. of Stranraer.*	,,	,,	xi. SE.
61. *Castle, Innermessan Bridge.*	,,	,,	,,
62. *Larg Castle, Mains of Larg.*	,,	,,	xii. NE.
63. "*Shinriggie*," *Beoch Burn.*	,,	,,	xii. NW.
64. *Cairns, Cairnerzean Fell.*	,,	,,	xii. NW. & NE.
65. *Do. Cairnskarrow and Cairnkenny.*	,,	,,	xii. NW.
66. *Cairn, Sheuchan Hill.*	,,	,,	xii. SW.
67. *Do., Inch Parks.*	,,	,,	,,
68. *Do., Auchmantle Fell.*	,,	,,	xii. SE.
69. "*Cairn o' Glentirrow*" *by the roadside to the E. of Pinwherrie.*	,,	,,	,,

PARISH OF KIRKCOLM.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

70. *Corsewall Castle.*—The ruins of this castle (fig. 27) are situated about 1 m. SE. of Corsewall Point, and some 7½ m. NNW. of Stranraer. The castle, of which little remains above the vault, is situated on a mound surrounded by a shallow fosse about 30′ wide and 3′ deep. It measures some 42′ × 33′ over all, with walls 8′ in thickness, and has a splayed base course projecting 7″ from the wall face below the sill level. The entrance, of which the S. jamb with its bar hole can yet be made out, is in the E. wall, through which there is also a drain outlet. The ground floor consists of one large apartment lighted by narrow windows. It contains in the W. wall a well, in connection with which there is a trap in the vault above

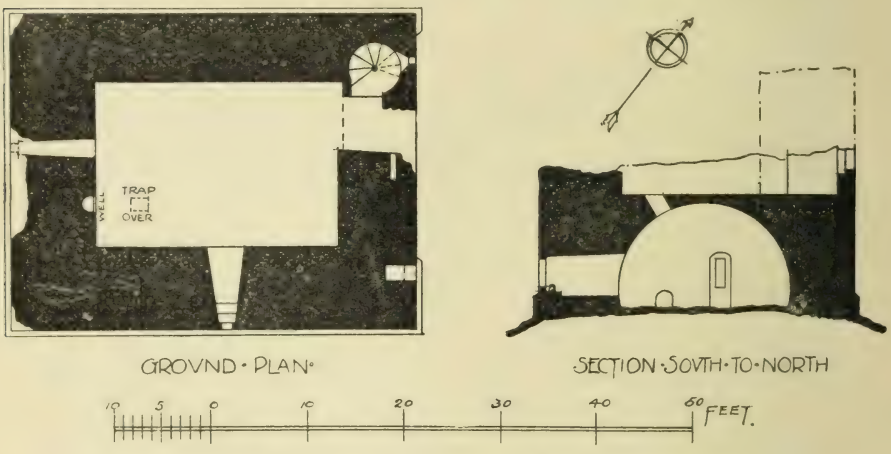

Fig. 27.—Corsewall Castle (No. 70).

for the haulage of water. The vault is somewhat peculiar, resembling a horseshoe in section and being extremely thin at the crown. A narrow wheel-staircase is contained in the thickness of the wall in the N. angle, and rises to a height of about 25′. The upper floor possibly consisted of one large apartment used as the principal living room. The S., E., and W. walls remain to a height of some 4′ above this floor; the N. gable is somewhat higher. The condition of the structure is not very satisfactory. The ground floor is used as a cattle shed, and the original doorway has been roughly enlarged to adapt it to modern requirements. The top of the vault is grass-grown and shows signs of fracture, though there is no immediate danger of its falling in.

The first authentic reference to Corsewall is in a charter to Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn—progenitor of the Darnley Stewarts—in the reign of David the Second (1329–71).[1] The castle is an interesting example of the few early 15th-century buildings in Wigtownshire. It has long been in ruins, and was so in 1684, at which time it is referred to as "a considerable house, but now wholly

Parish of Kirkcolm.

ruinous." The *Statistical Account* mentions that a small cannon was found here, and the *New Statistical Account* refers to a further find of "a silver plate with an inscription, a gold ring, and some coins."

See [1]Robertson's *Index*, p. 37 (No. 8); see also Symson, p. 62; *Stat. Acct.*, ii. p. 50; *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.) p. 110.

O.S.M., Wigtown, iv. NE. Visited 6th July 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

71. *Fort, Craigoch, High Milton.*—On the left bank of the Craigoch Burn, some 300 yards NE. of High Milton and opposite the site and fragmentary remains of Craigoch Castle, is an isolated rock protected by the burn on the W. and by a natural fosse on the NE. and E., above which it rises to a height of some 12′ or thereby. The top of the rock, which is overgrown with grass, measures some 60′ × 50′. On the W. part of it is a circular enclosure with an interior diameter of 27′, surrounded by a bank some 7′ in thickness. Within the interior are two cup-shaped depressions 1′ in depth and 4′ in diameter, and towards the W., between the bank of the circle and an outer bank which at this point crowns the scarp of the rock, there is an oblong hollow some 6′ to 7′ in length, and of indeterminate breadth. Occupying the remainder of the area and against the bank of the circle on the E. is an oblong enclosure measuring some 32′ × 12′. The position of the entrance is uncertain.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xi. NW. Visited 7th June 1911.

72. *Defensive Enclosure, Jamieson's Point.*—On a rocky promontory known as Jamieson's Point, about 1½ m. N. of Kirkcolm village, is a circular enclosure situated between the rocks and the field dyke. In the interior, which measures 57′ in diameter, there are surface indications of divisional walls; but the whole structure is much worn down and almost level with the surface of the ground. The thickness of the wall appears to have been some 7′. Adjacent are the remains of an old kiln. In a plan reproduced in the *Archæological Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway*, vol. v. p. 65, three hut circles are shown.

O.S.M., Wigtown, v. NW. ("Fort"). Visited 7th June 1911.

73. *Promontory Fort, Castle Ban, or Dunwick.*—Situated on the coast-line, about ½ m. W. by N. of Mains of Airies, is a green knoll projecting from the face of the heugh—the site of a fort. To landward at its N. point a neck some 18′ in length and 9′ in breadth connects it with the top of the heugh. From this neck southward, opening on to the 25′ level above the shore, a natural ravine has been hollowed out to a width of 40′, with a depth increasing from 8′ at the neck to 13′ at its termination. On the line of the heugh a mound some 20′ in thickness at base crowns the counterscarp of this trench, and 8′ in front of it there is an indication of another outwork. The summit of the knoll, irregularly circular, measures some 75′ in diameter, and shows surface indications of building, but insufficient to determine its character. Its height above sea-level is 75′. Some 15′ below the summit on the NNE. there is a mound from which a wall appears to run down the slope towards a rock at the end of a small creek; while from a platform on the SW., flanking the inner

side of the end of the ditch, a similar wall has descended the slope in that direction to a rock at the side of another creek, and is thence continued southward across the creek. The mound and platform from which these walls descend are connected seemingly around the seaward side of the hillock, some 20′ below the summit, by a ledge which may have carried a wall, as large flat stones are visible here and there along its course. There is no water on the hillock, but a burn flows into the sea about 100 yards to the southwards.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 69 (plan).

O.S.M., Wigtown, iv. SE. Visited 28th June 1911.

74. *Promontory Fort, "Dally Fort," or "The Doonan of Dally."*—About ¼ m. SW. of Dally, and to the N. of where the Dally Burn runs into the sea, is a long, narrow, flat-topped rock rising to a height of 20′ to 30′, and terminating abruptly above the low rocks which run out on the shore. On this promontory a fort has been formed by digging a trench across it at a point where it suddenly narrows to a width of about 50′, some 200′ from its termination. In rear of the trench has been erected a mound some 25′ in thickness at base and now at the highest about 5′ in height, and in rear of it some 10′, an inner mound now reduced to a trifling elevation. The average width of the area of the fort is about 60′, and its length within the defences about 140′. There is a break through the centre of the mounds which is probably secondary. At the W. or seaward end, a small portion of the rock is disconnected by a road said to have been cut through it by Major Ross of Airies, who employed some men of the Sutherland Fencibles disbanded after the Irish Rebellion.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 68 (plan).

O.S.M., Wigtown, iv. SE. Visited 28th June 1911.

75. *Promontory Fort, Dunskirloch, Corsewall Point.*—About 150 yards NE. of Corsewall Lighthouse is a flat-topped, peninsular rock, defended by a trench across the neck, partly natural and partly artificial. On the seaward side of this trench rises the rocky front of the peninsula, presenting a barrier some 25′ in height at the W. end, and gradually diminishing in elevation towards the E. Along the top of this mural rock has been erected a wall or rampart for a distance of about 130′, now fragmentary, measuring some 15′ in breadth at base, and at the E. end removed with the exception of some large stones which have been in the foundation. The trench in front measures some 15′ to 20′ in breadth at bottom, narrowing to about 8′ near the centre, where it has been crossed by the approach to the entrance, and 8′ or 9′ in width eastward. On the landward side of the trench has been an outer rampart, including in its course such natural eminences of outcropping rock as occur. The interior of the fort is for the most part rocky, but across it lies a grassy area some 50′ in average width.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 67 (plan).

O.S.M., Wigtown, iv. NE. Visited 7th June 1911.

76. *Promontory Fort, Caspin.*—On the coast about ½ m. NNW. of West Balscalloch, occupying a remarkable rocky promontory, are the remains of a prehistoric fort (fig. 28). The promontory somewhat

Fig. 28.—Fort, Caspin (No. 76).

To face p. 32.

FIG. 29.—Cross-slab, Corsewall House (No. 78).

To face p. 33.

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resembles in shape a human ear, with a deep chasm almost dividing it from side to side near the centre. A natural trench runs across the neck connecting it with the mainland, on either side of which rise abruptly outcropping rocks to a height of from 15′ to 20′ at the base of the promontory, and somewhat higher on the opposite side. Along the crest of the rocky scarp are visible the remains of a stony rampart or wall, some 7′ to 8′ in thickness, extending along the frontage for a distance of 218′ or thereby, with a return towards the edge of the dividing chasm at its western extremity. Through the centre of this defence, between two points of rock, has been the entrance, now confused by a mass of displaced stones. The surface of the promontory is broken by many low outcropping rocks with sheltered grassy hollows among them. At either end of the trench there is a stone revetment built in connection with kelp-gathering operations formerly conducted here, and the well-like construction at the SW. end is said to have been a shaft up which the sea-weed was hoisted by a windlass.

See *Ayr and Gall. Coll., Arch.* v. p. 66 (plan).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, v. NW. Visited 7th June 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

77. *Construction, Cairn Hill, South Cairn Farm.*—On the N. end of the hill, which rises to an elevation of 205′ above sea-level, to the N. of South Cairn farm and about ½ m. distant from it, are the indefinite remains of a construction marked "Cairn" on the O.S. map. There are a number of small depressions and ridges which appear to be the remains of walls over it, and towards the S. there is a hollow with a diameter of about 35′. It is difficult to say whether it is the site of a small defensive enclosure or of a cairn. At the end of a trench recently dug into it are exposed a number of animal bones.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, iv. SE. ("Cairn"). Visited 7th June 1911.

78. *Sculptured Cross-slab, Corsewall House.* — Situated in the garden, to the E. of Corsewall House, is a fine Celtic cross-slab (fig. 29). The slab is an upright one of greywacke, nearly rectangular in shape, but with irregular edges, measuring 5′ 4″ in height, 1′ 7″ in breadth at the base, and 1′ 10″ at the top, with an average thickness of 10″. It is sculptured on one face with incised lines, and on the other in relief, as follows:—*Front*—In the middle, but not extending to the top and bottom of the slab, is a cross with round hollow angles, having a very rudely drawn representation of the Crucifixion incised upon it; the Saviour's limbs shown unbent, according to the ancient Byzantine fashion; below the feet of Christ, the figure of a man or woman with two birds on the left, and a pair of pincers, and another object on the right: *Back*—Occupying nearly the whole of the slab is a cross similar in shape to that on the other face, divided into three panels: the first, forming the head of the cross, has a small circular depression in the centre, within which there rises a boss, and the arms are filled with deeply carved foliaceous scrolls; the second, below the head, is a small rectangular compartment within

a double incised border, unornamented, but containing at one end a small incised Latin cross; the third, which forms the shaft, shows two horns at the top with a coiled-up serpent between, while beneath are other two serpents forming interlacing designs.

This stone, which was originally at the Chapel of Kilmorie, 2 m. S. of Kirkcolm, was subsequently used as a lintel in Kirkcolm Church, whence it was removed to its present position after the church was demolished in 1821.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 482 (illus.); *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.) p. 111.

O.S.M., Wigtown, v. SW. Visited 7th June 1911.

79, 80. *Sculptured Cross-slabs, from Chapel Donnan.*—On the site of Chapel Donnan, some 2 m. W. of Kirkcolm, there were found two sculptured cross-slabs:—(1) Part of a slab of sandstone, 11″ high by 9″ wide by 2″ thick, sculptured on one face, with an incised cross of Maltese form; (2) an irregular quadrangular-shaped block of sandstone, 10″ high by 5″ wide by 3″ thick, sculptured on two faces with faintly incised crosses of Maltese form. The stones are now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 498; *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, vii. p. 38.

O.S.M., Wigtown, v. SW.

81. *St Columba's Well, Port Mullin.*—This well is on the coast a little over ½ m. to the E. of Corsewall Lighthouse—a powerful spring of pure water gushing from a grassy bank not far above high-water mark. The tradition of sanctity still lingers about it.

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 91; *Antiquaries*, xvii. p. 189.

O.S.M., Wigtown, iv. NE.

82. *St Columba's Well, Corsewall.*—Adjacent to the entrance to the graveyard, within the grounds of Corsewall House, is a well said to be dedicated to St Columba, covered by a structure of comparatively modern date.

O.S.M., Wigtown, v. SW. (unnoted). Visited 7th June 1911.

Sites.

83. *Kilmorie Chapel and St Mary's Well, St Mary's Croft.*—The O.S. map indicates the site of Kilmorie Chapel at St Mary's Croft, Mid Salchrie, on the western shore of Loch Ryan. Towards the SW. of the site is St Mary's Well, which in former times was resorted to by the superstitious, who brought water from it for sick persons to drink. If the disease was fatal the well it is declared, would be dry, and water difficult to obtain; but if the sufferer was to recover, water would be plentiful.

See Symson, p. 62; *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 91.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xi. NW.

84. *St Bride's Church and Well, East Kirkbride.*—The site of St Bride's Church is indicated on the O.S. map at East Kirkbride.

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Adjacent to the site is St Bride's Well—"a well of remarkably pure water, which never fails in the driest seasons."

See *New Stat. Acct.* iv. (Wig.), p. 111.

O.S.M., Wigtown, v. SW.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

85. *Chapel Donnan, Broomhill.*	O.S.M., Wigtown,	v.	SW.
86. *Kirkcolm Church.*	,,	,,	,,
87. *Craigoch Castle, High Milton.*	,,	,,	xi. NW.
88. *Mill, Dunsour.*	,,	,,	iv. SE.
89. *Cairn, Clachan Hill.*	,,	,,	v. SW.
90. "*Cairn Donald*," *Cairndonald.*	,,	,,	x. NE.
91. "*Cairn Connell*," *Cairn Connell Hill.*	,,	,,	xi. NW.

PARISH OF KIRKCOWAN.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

92. *Kirkcowan Church.*—At the lower end of the village, within the graveyard, are the remains of the old church, consisting solely of the E. gable overgrown with ivy, and presenting no features of interest. There is a doorway through it with a lintelled window above. There do not appear to be any gravestones of interest in the churchyard of date prior to 1707.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiv. SW. Visited 8th May 1911.

93. *Chapel, Chapel Hill, Kenmore.*—On the S. bank of the Tarf Water, some 3 m. by road SW. of Kirkcowan, is a ruin reputed to have been a chapel. The building, which is rectangular on plan, lies E. and W., and measures over all 38′ 9″ from E. to W., and 17′ 9″ from N. to S. The N., S., and W. walls are 3′ 6″ in thickness, the E. wall 2′ 8″. At the western end of the S. wall are two openings which appear to indicate the position of a door and a window. The eastern gable is 6′ 3″ high above the ground; the N. gable is 3′ 9″ high. The other two walls project only a few inches above the ground level. The walls are of dry-stone masonry, and the material appears to have been largely taken from the bed of the river. The ruin is so fragmentary that no date can be assigned to it.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xx. NW. Visited 27th June 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

94. *Craighlaw Castle.*—This keep, partially rebuilt and incorporated in a modern mansion house, is situated about 1 m. to the W. of Kirkcowan Railway Station. It has been a rectangular building with external rounded angles, and walls in the basement varying from 5′ 4″ to 7′ 6″ in thickness. The main entrance has probably been through what is now the interior wall, against which the modern house is built. To the left of it a short passage in the thickness of the wall has led to a newel stair rising to the first floor. In the N. angle is a small circular recess. The basement has been covered

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by a high barrel vault. The upper part of the castle is a modern reconstruction.

Heraldic Stones.—Built into the wall, formerly to the outside of the tower, but which is now within the hall of the modern house, and on the first floor level, is a stone panel bearing arms contained within a deep rectangular frame, of which the dimensions over the frame are 4′ 3½″ × 2′ 10″, and of the panel within it 3′ 0½″ × 2′ 1½″. Each of the upper angles of the frame is occupied by a shield—that on the dexter charged with three boars' heads erased, two and one (for Gordon of Lochinvar and Craighlaw); that on the sinister charged with nine stars of five points (for Baillie of Lamington). The sides of the frame terminate in human masks at the lower angles. On the upper half of the panel, and surmounted by a crown, is a shield bearing a lion rampant within a border flory counter flory, and resting upon another shield bearing three boars' heads erased (for Gordon), with a fess chequy between (for Lindsay). Beneath the latter shield is a smaller one, almost effaced, a single star of five points alone remaining in the dexter chief. The whole achievement has as supporters two unicorns, gorged and chained.

The first Gordon of Craighlaw was William, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, who bought the lands in 1498 from Andrew Muir. In 1500 he gave them to his son William (by his wife Elizabeth Lindsay), according to a charter which Nisbet records that he saw in the hands of the Laird of Craighlaw about 1704. William married a daughter of Baillie of Lamington, and the arms on the shields, other than that bearing the royal arms, are those of himself and his wife. The presence of the royal arms indicates that this was a defended castle, for which a royal licence had been obtained.

Above a doorway leading to the outside, within the modern covered courtyard at the back of the house, there has been built-in an oblong panel within a frame measuring over all 2′ 10″ × 1′ 3¼″. On it are carved, side by side, two shields bearing arms: *Dexter*, three boars' heads erased with a crescent at fess point, and a star above; *Sinister*, quarterly, 1st, and 4th, a star of five points; 2nd and 3rd, a fess chequy. The shields divide the date 1644 in the centre of the panel, and also initials, of which only the second and fourth, each apparently G, can be made out with accuracy. The second letter is followed by a small lozenge-shaped stop and the fourth by a heart.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiv. SW. Visited 12th July 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.*

95. *Hill Fort, Doon Hill, Boreland.*—On the elevated southern end of Boreland Fell, known as Doon Hill, at an elevation of about 250′, are the remains of an earthwork. Two concentric ramparts are visible curving round the edge at the S. about 40′ apart—the inner about 4′ in height, and the outer of trifling elevation. The site has been long

* *Hillock, near Ballochadee.*—A short distance to the N. of Ballochadee the O.S. map (xiv. NW.) marks a mote. The object so noted is a natural gravel hillock, around which there are no signs of defensive works.

PARISH OF KIRKCOWAN.

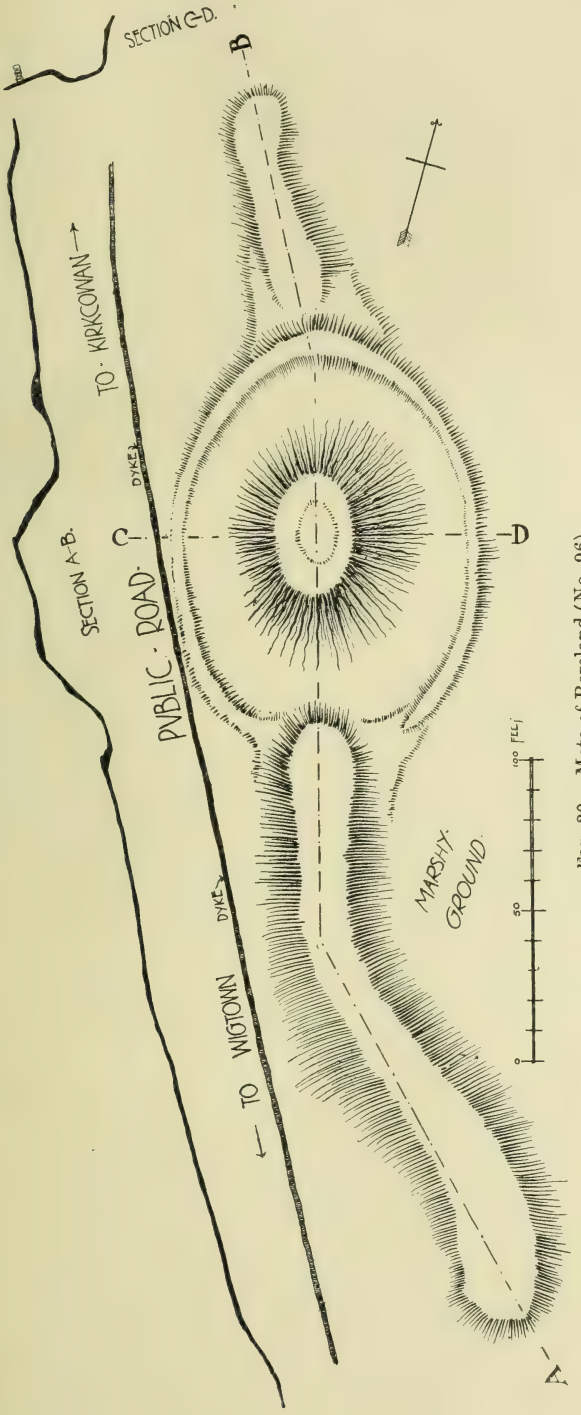

FIG. 30.—Mote of Boreland (No. 96).

under cultivation, and beyond the two segments mentioned no other trace of the fort remains.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xx. NE. Visited 8th May 1911.

96. *Mote of Boreland.*—In a small clump of trees close to the roadside, and just beyond the entrance to Boreland farm, is the Mote of Boreland (fig. 30). It has been erected at the edge of a low bank, between which and the river Bladnoch some 30 or 40 yards of wet ground intervene. The mound is surrounded by a ditch 5′ 6″ at greatest depth and some 20′ in width, with a slight mound crowning the counterscarp. From the bottom of the ditch it measures about 20′ in height, and it is steeply scarped all round. The summit is elliptical in outline and the edge irregular, having been broken down somewhat by sheep, etc.; its greatest diameter from N. to S. is some 40′, and the diameter from E. to W. 25′. In the centre is a shallow, oval depression measuring 11′ 6″ × 20′. The surface for a depth of 3′ or 4′ is composed of sand and gravel, beneath which there appear to be stones. From the S. a raised bank or roadway, some 20′ in width, has been formed for a distance of about 75 yards, terminating at the edge of the ditch, which is shallower in front of it than elsewhere. A similar bank approaches the mound on the opposite side for a distance of about 26 yards. Between the end of this approach and the edge of the bank the ditch seems to be filled or has never been excavated.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xx. NE. Visited 8th May 1911.

Crannogs or Lake Dwellings.

97. *Crannog, Loch Heron.* — The O.S. map marks the site of a crannog towards the southern end of Loch Heron. There are two islands on the loch: one is overgrown with trees and bushes, and the other was, on the date of visit, submerged, and only discernible from the reeds rising above the surface. A hole was sunk in the former some years ago, and its artificial character established. The latter is also said to be a crannog, but its present condition renders any examination impracticable.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 378.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NE. Visited 18th May 1911.

98. *Fortified Island, Loch Maberry.*—Towards the W. side of Loch Maberry, at no great distance from the shore, is a group of three islands. The most southerly of these (fig. 31), which is also the most prominent and the largest, has been engirt by a massive wall of dry-stone masonry rising almost from the water's edge, with a thickness of from 6′ to 7′, and though much dilapidated, still in places retaining a height of 7′, and enclosing a boat-shaped area measuring 112′ in length by 85′ across the centre. Masses of boulders strew the narrow beach between wall and water. Towards the S. of the centre the island has been crossed by another wall some 3′ 6″ in thickness, which divided it into two unequal divisions. Each of these divisions, though intercommunicating, has had a separate entrance through the surrounding wall, diametrically opposite, and on alternate sides of the cross-wall. The S. division appears to have been entered from the E., from a deep recess some 27′ in length,

while the N. one has been entered from the W., directly through the wall by an opening 6′ 6″ wide. The N. enclosure contains the remains of a small rectangular building, with walls built without mortar some 4′ in thickness, now ruined and set endwise to the

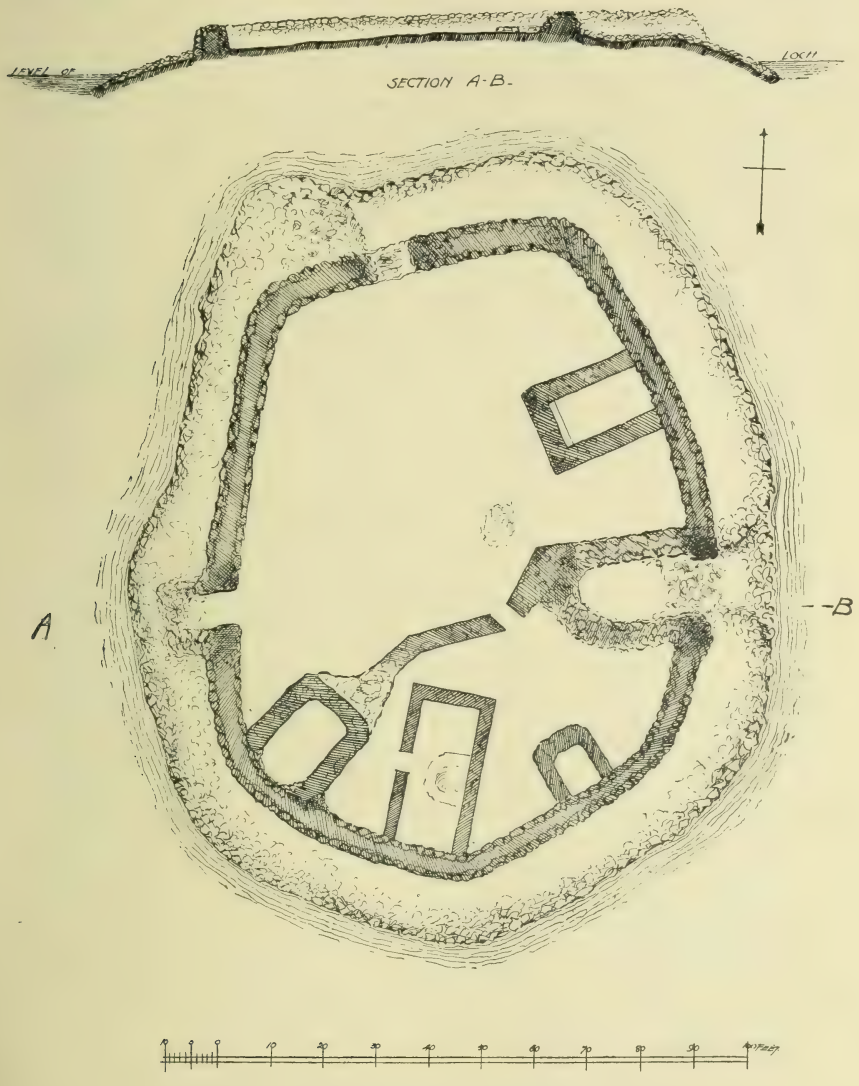

Fig. 31.—Fortified Island, Loch Maberry (No. 98).

enclosing wall, and measuring interiorly 18′ × 9′, with a scarcement almost at ground level some 15″ broad, while nearer to the N. end of the enclosure there appears to be the ruins of another structure not noted on the plan. The S. division contains the remains of three rectangular buildings, one in the line of the dividing wall and the other two within the enclosure, all set against the main wall.

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The longest of these buildings measures interiorly 28′ × 11′, and has walls 2′ 6″ thick, built with mortar. It is entered from the centre of the W. side through a doorway 4′ wide, and contains in the centre, against the opposite wall, a circular depression with building visible around it, filled with humus and resembling a well. The other two buildings are of smaller dimensions, have dry-built walls 3′ to 4′ thick, and are very ruinous. Neither of them shows a doorway. This island has been connected by a causeway with the shore on the W., by way of a small islet which barely emerges above the surface of the loch, and it has been similarly connected at the NNW. with the nearest of the two adjacent islands. One of these, entirely overgrown with thicket, is surrounded at the water's edge by a low wall of large boulders occasionally set on end. From a point in it towards the SW., marked by two upright portal stones, a causeway leads to the small partially submerged islet before mentioned. The third island, situated a short distance to the N. of the last-mentioned, is divided into two parts by a constriction near the centre. The S. end is surrounded by a low boulder wall, with arms projecting 20′ to 30′ in length into the loch, where the wall divides the island, evidently to prevent stock passing from one end to the other.

O.S.M., Wigtown, ii. SE. Visited 23rd June 1911.

Hut Ruins, etc.

99. *Hut Ruins and Small Cairns, Fell of Loch Ronald.*—About 100 yards S. of the summit of the Fell is a heather-covered knoll, with a diameter of 16′ and a height of 2½′, which is possibly a small cairn.

Some 150 yards NNE. of the summit is a small structureless ring of stones, probably the foundations of a hut. The interior diameter measures about 5′, and the exposed floor level is about 1½′ below that of the ground outside. Some 50′ further N., down the slope of the hill, is a small cairn-like heap of stones, and 20′ or thereby from it a circular depression 2′ deep in the centre, with a heap of stones to the E., which appear to have been thrown out of it. At 30′ to the N. is another hut foundation—oval in form, measuring interiorly 7′ × 5′, and entered in line of its longest axis from the SE. The inner level is 1′ below that outside.

On the N. slope of the hill, on a shoulder S. of the end of the Black Loch, and a short distance above the track to Balminnoch, is a small cairn with a diameter of about 12′ and a low elevation.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NE. Visited 19th May 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

100. *Cairn, Shennanton.*—Situated in the angle formed by the junction of the roads to Newton Stewart from Glenluce and from Kirkcowan, are the remains of a large circular cairn reduced to its foundations. Many years ago a cist was accidentally discovered in it, and an urn which lay within removed. The finder took the urn home to his cottage, but on learning that it had come out of a grave

he is said to have removed it out of doors, whence it was placed on his garden wall and destroyed by stones thrown at it!

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiv. SE. ("Site"). Visited 20th June 1911.

101. *Cairn, do.*—On a slight elevation at the N. end of a cultivated field which lies on the N. side of the road from Glenluce to Newton Stewart, and about ½ m. WSW. of Shennanton, are the remains of a circular cairn, with a diameter of 60′ or thereby. Most of the stones have been removed, but there is no indication that the cist has been exposed.

102. *Cairn, Barhoise.*—In a cultivated field by the roadside, about 1 m. NNE. of Kirkcowan village, is a large circular cairn with a diameter of about 70.′ It has been pillaged for stones to such an extent that it is very doubtful if the interment remains undisturbed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiv. SE. Visited 20th June 1911.

103. *Cist, Mains of Loch Ronald.*—On the summit of a gravel knoll, at the end of a cultivated field which runs to a point about ¼ m. to the S. of the ruins of the Mains of Loch Ronald, is a short cist recently discovered in ploughing the land. It is formed of four thickish slabs resting on the gravel, and measures interiorly 2′ in length, 1′ 6″ in breadth, and 1′ 11″ in depth. The covering slab, which still remains *in situ*, is 3′ in length and 7½″ in thickness. The main axis lies E. and W. Nothing was found in it when first discovered, and a further examination of the interior only produced one particle of unburnt bone.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SE. (unnoted). Visited 19th May 1911.

104. *Cairn, Fell of Loch Ronald.*—On the lowest slope of the ridge facing E., about ½ m. S. by E. of the Fell of Loch Ronald farm-house, is a cairn which has been excavated. In the centre, facing each other and 3′ 9″ apart, are two large pointed blocks of greywacke some 3′ 8″ broad at base and 2′ 10″ in height above ground, while other two or three similar blocks lie displaced near by. These appear to be the remains of a large cist or chamber. The diameter of the cairn has been 35′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NE. Visited 19th May 1911.

105. "*White Cairn,*" *Airies.*—On the top of a slight swelling on the moorland, some 200 yards W. of the upper end of the pine wood which lies NNE. of Airies farm-house, is a well-preserved circular cairn. It measures 58′ in diameter and 7′ in elevation.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vii. SE. Visited 12th May 1911.

106. *Cairns, Eldrig Fell.*—Eldrig Fell rises to a height of 742′ over sea-level, and is a long, irregularly-shaped hill, the surface of which is diversified with many rocky prominences and grassy hollows. Near the centre of the eastern slope, in a slight hollow some 300 yards ESE. of the summit, is a group of small cairns, thirteen or fourteen in number, of low elevation and varying in diameter from 12′ to 20′.

On the N. slope, between the summit and Eldrig Loch, is another similar group.

107. "*Wood Cairn,*" *Eldrig Fell.*—On the summit of Eldrig Fell is a large circular cairn, rather dilapidated, and surmounted by a

PARISH OF KIRKCOWAN.

surveyor's cairn. In diameter it measures 50′ and in elevation 6′. There is no indication of its having been excavated.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, vii. SE. Visited 12th May 1911.

108. "*White Cairn*," *Boreland*.—About 120 yards S. by E. of the farm-house of Boreland is a large circular cairn. It measures in diameter 90′ from N. to S. by 104′ from E. to W., and has to the highest point an elevation of about 8′. It has been considerably quarried for stones from the top, but shows no signs of having been excavated.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xx. NE. Visited 9th May 1911.

109. "*Cairn*," *Spittal, Boreland*.—In the angle formed by the junction of two roads on Boreland farm, opposite the cottage at Spittal, are the remains of a circular construction, presumably a cairn, now reduced to a height of about 2′. It has a diameter of about 80′. On the S. a shallow trench is visible about 12′ in width. The situation is at the foot of a slope in cultivated land.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xx. NE. Visited 8th May 1911.

110. *Stone Circle* (*remains of*), *Boreland*.—About ¼ m. to the S. of Boreland farm-house, in cultivated land, are two boulders set on end, 12′ 6″ apart, which, from the slightly convergent angle at which they stand to each other, have possibly been members of a stone circle. The higher of the stones measures 4′ 9″ in height, 9′ 6″ in circumference near the centre, and is pointed at the upper end. The lower stone is 3′ 5″ in height.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xx. NE. Visited 8th May 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

111. *Cross-slab, Low Eldrig*. — Forming the lintel of the back door of the farm-house is a slab bearing incised on its face a rudely-shaped Latin cross, or possibly a sword. The extreme length of the cross, as exposed, is 3′ 4″, but a portion of the upper arm may be concealed by an adjoining wall. The arms are 2″ in length from the point of intersection, and 1¼″ in breadth. From end to end of the lateral arms the measurement is 6″. For 4″ below the crossing the shaft measures 1¼″ in breadth, from which it expands to a greatest breadth of 2¼″, tapering again to the end, which is rounded. The stone is said to have come from the wall of an older house on the site of the present edifice.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, vii. SE. Visited 12th May 1911.

112. *Standing-Stone, Craighlaw*.—Standing in the path which leads towards Craighlaw House from the NW. is a tall angular block of whinstone 6′ 11″ in height above ground, known as the "hanging-stone." It was taken from an adjacent spot where it formerly lay, and erected in its present position some years ago.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiv. SW. Visited 25th July 1911.

113. "*Deil's Dyke*."—Traces of this construction are discernible crossing the hill about ¼ m. NE. of Loch Derry.

See Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*, i. (*App., Note* B); *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.), p. 232; *Hist. Dumfries and Gall.*, p. 14.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, ii. SE.

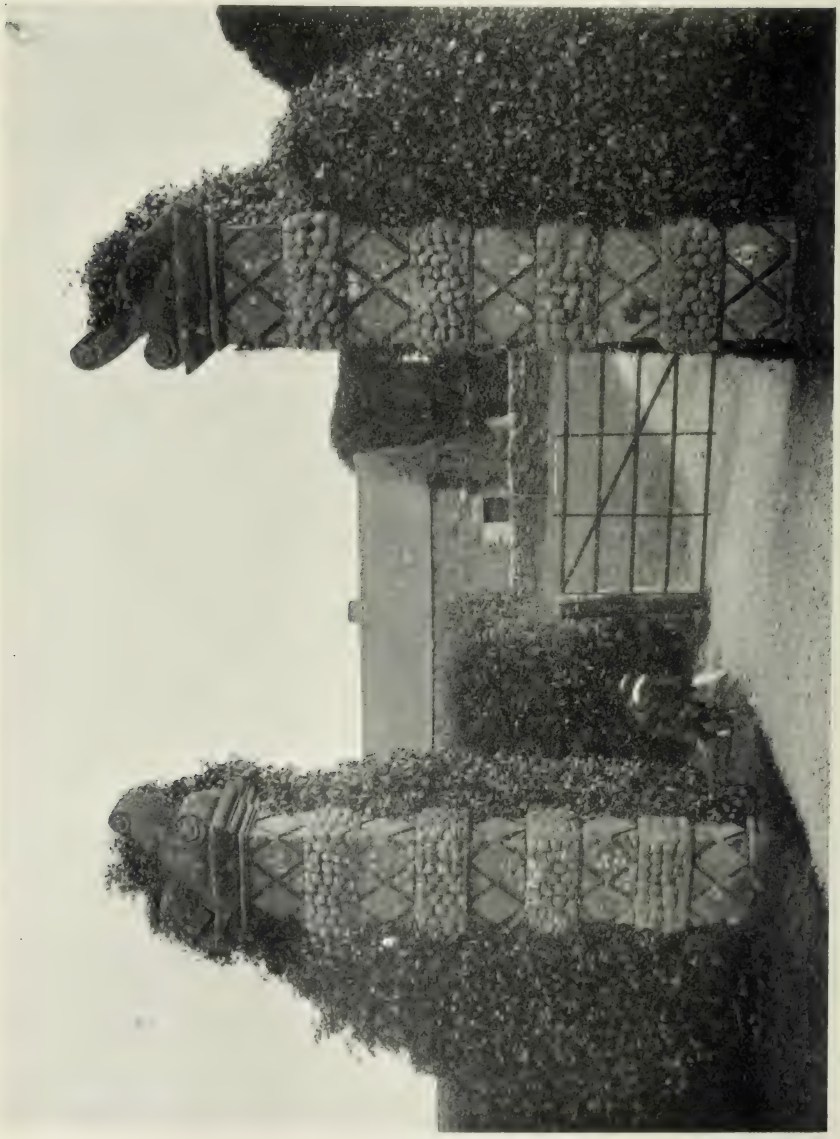

FIG. 33.—Gateway, Baldoon Castle (No. 117).

To face p. 43.

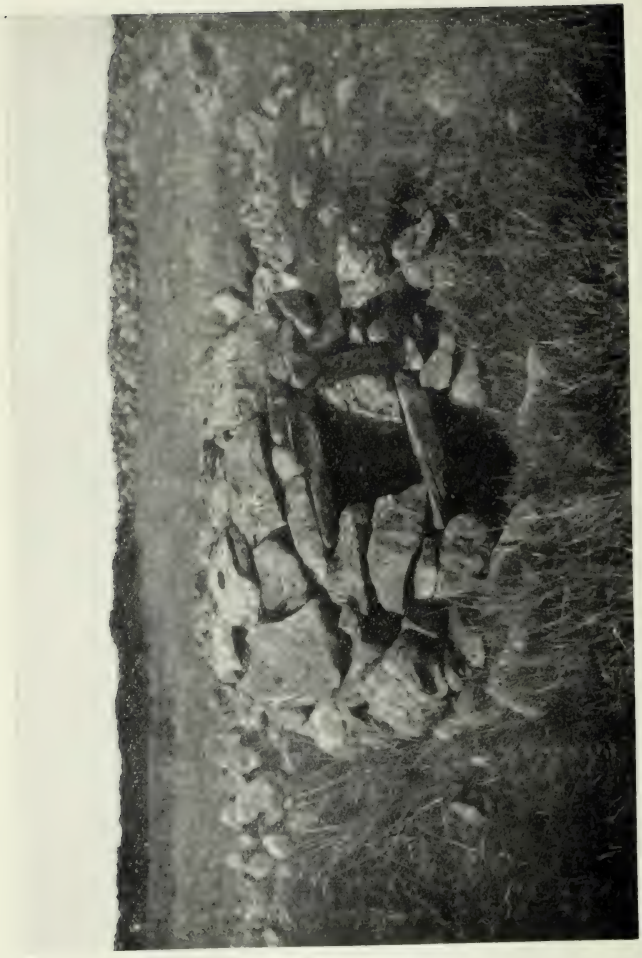

FIG. 32.—"Wells of the Rees" (No. 114).

Parish of Kirkcowan.

114. "*Wells of the Rees*," *Kilgallioch.*—Situated about ¼ m. N. of Kilgallioch, at the upper end of an enclosed park, the adjacent surface of which is thickly strewn with stones, are three wells covered over with domical structures some 3′ in height, built of large stones without mortar, access being gained to the interior by a rectangular opening at ground level, measuring about 1′ 6″ in breadth and height. Above the lintel of this entrance is a recess about 1′ 2″ square at the opening and about 1′ 3″ in depth. The best preserved of these structures (fig. 32) is oblong on plan, measuring 6′ in length by 4′ in breadth, and 3′ 6″ in height, the opening to the interior being correspondingly larger than in the case of the other two.

There is a site of an old church and graveyard near by.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vii. NW. Visited 18th May 1911.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

115. *Mindork Castle, Wood Hill.* O.S.M., Wigtown, xx. NW.
116. *Cairn, Drumwhirn.* „ „ xx. SW.

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Castellated and Domestic Structure.

117. *Baldoon Castle.*—The remains of Baldoon Castle are situated on the farm of Baldoon Mains, about 1 m. to the SSW. of Wigtown. To the S. of the existing fragment are the farm buildings, and to the W. is a garden, enclosed on the E. side by the castle wall, and surrounded on the three remaining sides by a wall 10′ in height and 2′ 6″ in thickness, parts of which seem to be old. The only parts of the castle now remaining are the W. wall, 63′ 9″ in length by about 25′ in height and a fragment, about 5′ long, of the cross-wall, and of the N. and S. gables. These walls vary in thickness from 3′ to 4′. It is said that the greater part of the building collapsed during a storm in the early part of last century, a fate that seems likely to overtake the remainder owing to the absence of buttressing. The date of the castle is unknown, but from its general character it was probably built in the early years of the 17th century.

Gateway.—About 100 yards to the E. is the entrance gateway (fig. 33), finely proportioned and well executed, probably dating from the latter half of the 17th century: a good example of Renaissance work of that period. It consists of two piers, with trusses at the sides, each 1′ 10″ × 2′ 4″, 11′ 8″ high, and 9′ apart, with bases, cornices, and raking pediments. The piers are built in courses, each 1′ high, alternately rusticated in lozenges, and "rock-faced."

Archibald Dunbar, son of Sir John Dunbar of Westfield, and brother of Archbishop Dunbar, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, came into possession of the lands of Baldoon in February 1533–34[1], and with this family, and their descendants by marriage, the lands remained until the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th

PARISH OF KIRKINNER.

century. The castle is interesting on account of its association with the tale of *The Bride of Lammermoor.*

See [1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*; see also *New Stat. Acct.* (Wig.), p. 16; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 384; *Caledonia*, v. p. 394; *Stair Annals*, i. pp. 43 and 121.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxi. SE. Visited 7th September 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

118. *Fort, Ring Hill, North Balfern.*—On the W. end of the hill which rises to an elevation of 150′ immediately to the E. of North

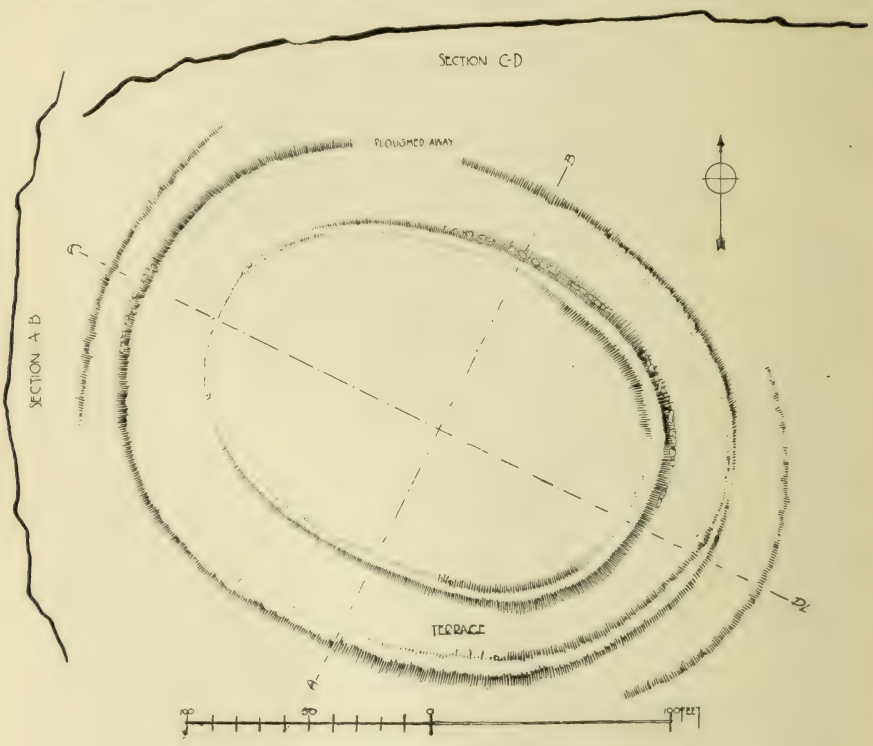

FIG. 34.—Fort, Ring Hill (No. 118).

Balfern farm-house are the conspicuous remains of a fort (fig. 34). The enceinte occupying the crest of the hill is oval, with its longest axis WNW. and ESE. measuring 190′ × 135′. It has apparently been surrounded by a parapet wall or mound, now almost effaced, crowning a steep scarp, at highest some 7′ or 8′ in height. From the base of this scarp a level terrace stretches out some 20′ to a second scarp which has been similarly parapeted. On the W. the inner scarp has been almost obliterated by the plough, but elsewhere it is well preserved, and towards the SE. seems to show stonework on its face. Where the defences cross the crest of the hill there is a suggestion of a trench outside the outer of the two lines.

There appears to have been some vitrifaction of the stones in the

Parish of Kirkinner.

fort, probably on the inner parapet, as a number of pieces of vitrified and calcined material were picked up especially towards the SE. edge of the central enclosure, but the number of such pieces were too few to suggest that this had been a vitrified fort.*

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. NE. ("Camp"). Visited 27th June 1911.

119. *Fort, Crows.*—In a cultivated field ¼ m. to the NE. of Crows farm-house is a fortified site. The S. end of a natural gravel ridge has been cut off by a V-shaped ditch, some 9′ 6″ in depth and 35′ in width, and the area detached has been enclosed on four sides by similar ditches, of which those on the W. and S. have been almost obliterated by cultivation. The ditch on the E. is still well preserved, and is similar to that on the N. The interior area has measured about 137′ from N. to S., some 60′ to 70′ from E. to W. at the N. end, and about 150′ from E. to W. at the S., but the destruction of the W. side of the enclosure renders these measurements uncertain. The sides are straight, the corners rounded, and the cutting of the trench bold and regular.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xx. SE. ("Mote"). Visited 8th May 1911.

120. *Fort, "Doon," Doon Hill, S. Cluttag.*—At the S. end of a plantation which runs southward from the roadside, and about ⅓ m. SSE. of South Cluttag farm, is a prominent rock, which with steep sides rises to a height of 12′ to 14′ on the N., and some 25′ on the S. Around the base, except on the SE. and E., where the ground falls sharply away from the rock, there has been excavated a narrow trench some 7′ to 10′ in width. The summit appears to have been surrounded by a broad stony mound or wall, but as in addition to trees the whole area was, on the date of visit, overgrown with brackens rising to a height of over 6′, the details could not be made out. The fort is said to be an irregular oval in form, measuring 120′ from E. to W. by 100′ from N. to S., with the entrance at the S. and 12′ wide.

See Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 393.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. NW. Visited 13th July 1911.

Lake Dwelling or Crannog.

121. *Heron Island, Dowalton Loch.*—About ¾ m. E. of Boreland of Longcastle, on what has been the N. end of Dowalton Loch, now drained, where the bottom has been shallow, is an artificial island now overgrown with trees, blackthorn, and rank grass. It is a great oval mass of large stones rising to a height of about 4′, and measuring diametrically over the more or less level top 70′ × 45′. (An account of the crannogs discovered and examined in this loch will be found under Sorbie Parish (No. 423).)

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. SW. Visited 13th July 1911.

* On showing vitrified stone to the shepherd he declared that similar material was to be found on the Turkey Hill adjacent, and also on the Skaith Hill near the East Mains of Baldoon. The former being under crop could not be examined, while the latter, long under grass, showed no remains on the surface.

Parish of Kirkinner.

Rock Sculptures.

122. *Cup and Ring Marks, North Balfern.*—In the field to the W. of the farm road, some 200 yards WNW. of North Balfern farm-house,

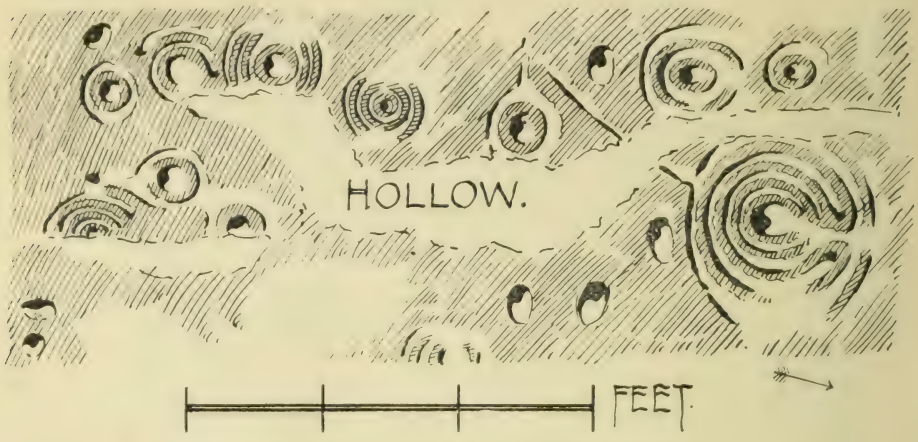

Fig. 35.—Cup and Ring Marks, North Balfern (No. 122).

is an outcrop of rock with a smooth surface some 15′ in length by 4′ in breadth, and exposed for a distance of 9′ 9″. The N. end of a low rocky ridge, on which the ground is uncultivated, lies to the W. and may assist in locating it. On the exposed surface are eleven cup

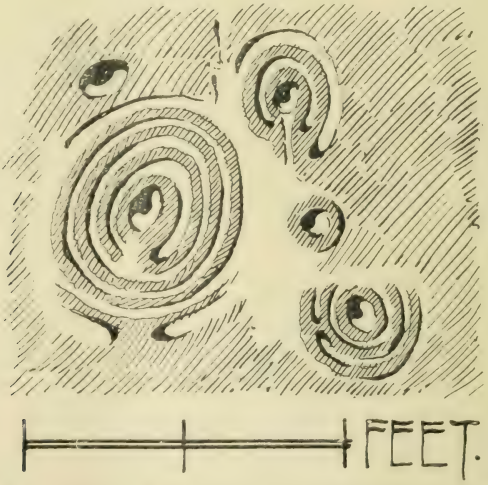

Fig. 36.—Cup and Ring Marks, North Balfern (No. 122).

and ring sculptures, and several independent cup marks (fig. 35). The largest figure is at the ESE. point of the rock. It measures 16″ across, and is formed of four concentric rings around a flat centre, having their continuity broken by a radial groove towards the ESE. In contact with the outer ring at the opposite side of the figure from

FIG. 37.—Holed Stone, Crows (No. 125).

To face p. 47.

the groove is a single cup mark 3½″ in diameter. Adjacent is another cup mark surrounded by two concentric rings measuring 9″ over all, with a radial groove cutting them towards the N., and in contact also with this figure is another cup mark with a diameter of 3″. At the NW. end of the rock is a well-preserved sculpture of three rings surrounding a central cup mark of 3″ diameter, the whole measuring 13″ across (fig. 36).

In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (1902–03), vol. xxxvii. p. 220, there is a note and illustration of another group on "the face of a rock near Balfern gate" observed as long ago as 1837.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. NE. (unnoted). Visited 27th June 1911.

Miscellaneous.

123. "*White Cairn*," *Crows.*—About 120 yards E. of the road and ¼ m. N. of Crows farm-house is a cairn, much dilapidated. It measures diametrically 90′ from N. to S. by 86′ from E. to W., and has a greatest elevation of about 7′. There is no indication of its character.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xx. SE. Visited 8th May 1911.

124. *Sculptured Cross, Kirkinner Churchyard.*—Standing in the churchyard about 30′ S. of the W. end of the church is a wheel-headed cross of Celtic design. The extent of the arms is indicated by grooves, and the circular hollows at the points of intersection are pierced with holes 4″ in diameter. In the centre is a flat boss measuring 5½″ in diameter, relieved with four small radial leaf-shaped markings, which have probably formed a cross, and surrounded by a ring. On the back the boss is plain. The head rests upon a thin flat shaft 1′ 5″ in breadth, enriched with double-beaded interlacing spirals much worn away. The shaft has been broken across, and is now clamped on both faces with iron bands riveted through the stone. The whole height above ground is 4′ 2″, of which 2′ represents the diameter of the head.

To the SW. of this cross there is set on edge a round thin slab thinning to the edge and pierced at the centre with an irregular oblong hole, wider at one end than the other, presumably the socket for the tenon of a cross-shaft.

There is described in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* a second stone, a free-standing cross of greywacke, much mutilated, and about 5′ high, sculptured in relief on one face thus:—*Front*—At the top a cross, and below it, interlaced work, much defaced. This stone does not now appear to be in the churchyard.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 483 (No. 1 illus.); *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, ii. pl. 122 (both illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. NW. Visited 27th June 1911.

125. *Holed Stone, Crows.*—Across the field dyke from the "White Cairn" (No. 123), and about 90′ to the S. of it, is a standing-stone (fig. 37) 5′ in height, pointed towards the top, in section a flattened oval, with a circumference near the centre of 10′. At 14″ from the top and near the centre of its breadth, there is a perforation. On either

PARISH OF KIRKINNER.

face is a bowl-shaped hollow with a diameter of 9″ and a depth of like extent, connected by a circular perforation 3½″ to 4″ in diameter and 4″ in length. The stone faces N. and S., and is a granitic boulder.

See Muir's *Eccles. Notes*, p. 220.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xx. SE. Visited 8th May 1911.

126. *Standing-Stone, Barverknockan.*—In a cultivated field about ¼ m. NE. of Barverknockan is a standing-stone of conglomerate measuring 3′ 10″ in height above ground, 5′ 3″ in breadth, 1′ 8″ in thickness, and facing S. by E.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxvi. NW. Visited 13th July 1911.

127. *Standing-Stone, Longcastle.*—About 200 yards N. of Longcastle School, and 25′ W. of the road from Whauphill to Port William, stands a block of grey Silurian sandstone 4′ 10″ in height above ground, and 2′ 4″ in breadth, facing S. by E. At 36′ to the E. of it, and crossed by the wall at the roadside, stands a large granitic boulder 3′ 6″ high and 3′ 2″ broad, facing WSW. and ENE., while several other large boulders may be seen built into the wall near by. These various stones suggest that there may have been a stone circle here.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxvi. SW. Visited 13th July 1911.

128. *Well, near Culmalzie.*—The Rev. Geo. Wilson in his *MS. Notes* mentions a holy well in this vicinity "between Cluttag and Malzie, east of junction of Mochrum and Whauphill roads." The O.S. map marks a spring near Chapel Hill, which may be the well referred to.

See Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 393.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxv. NE.

SITES.

129. *Chapel and Well, Crows.* — About ½ m. ENE. of Crows the O.S. map marks the site of a chapel. The site is enclosed by the remains of a low bank or wall, and is almost surrounded by marshy ground. The well is apparent at the W. end.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xx. SE. Visited 8th May 1911.

130. *Long Castle.*—The site of Long Castle appears to have been an artificial island composed of large blocks of stone, situated at the edge of Dowalton Loch and about ⅓ m. SE. of the farm of Boreland of Longcastle. At the N. side there are remains of a wall 4′ 6″ in thickness, which seems to be part of the castle, while along the S. side there are the ruins of a small rectangular building, with walls 2′ 6″ in thickness and measuring some 32′ in length interiorly, divided by a partition wall 2′ thick, at 8′ from the E. end.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxvi. SW. Visited 13th July 1911.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

131. *Longcastle Kirk, Kirkland of Longcastle.* O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxvi. SW.
132. *Chapel, Chapel Hill.* „ „ „
133. *Fort, Annat Hill.* „ „ xxxi. NW.
134. *Cairn, Dam Hill, Ballaird.* „ „ xx. SE.

Fig. 38.—St Medan's Cave (No. 135).

To face p. 49.

PARISH OF KIRKMAIDEN.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

135. *St Medan's Cave and Chapel, Mull Farm.*—St Medan's cave and chapel (figs. 38 and 39) lie near the base of the steep cliffs that fringe the shore, and about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. SE. of the Mull Farm. The ruin is

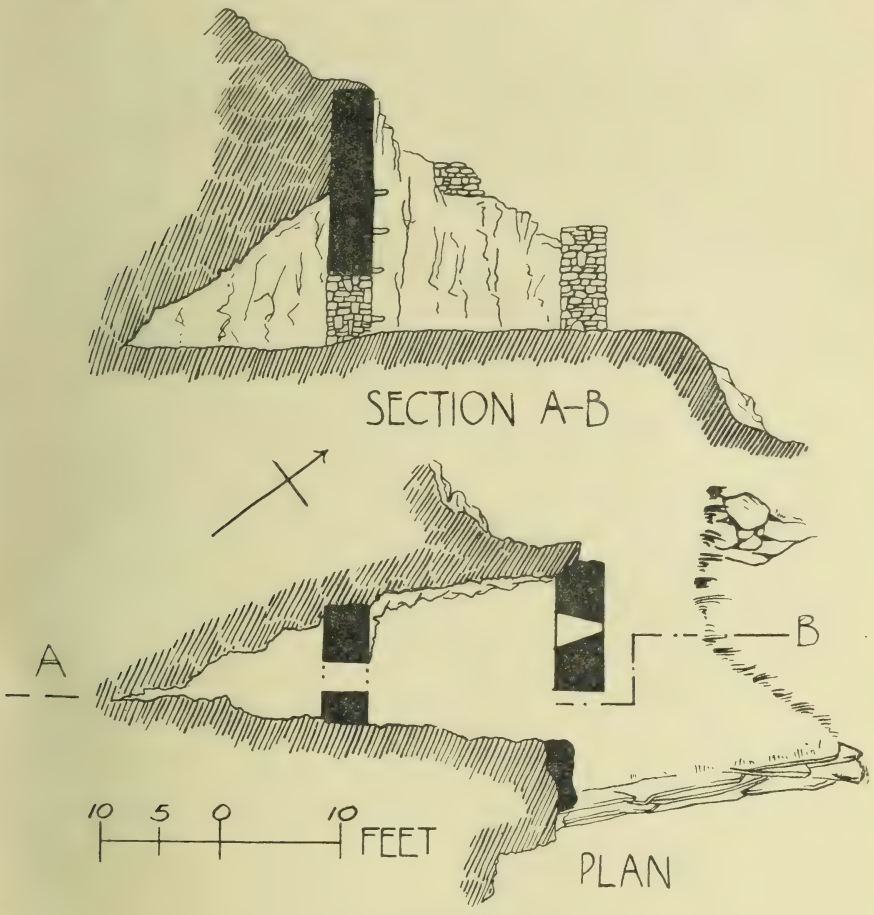

Fig. 39.—St Medan's Cave (No. 135).

not visible from above, and as there is no well-defined track to it, it is difficult to locate. It is best approached from Portankill, the little harbour to the NE. of the farm. Following the top of the heughs southward, a deep gully is passed running somewhat far inland, on the S. side of which the strata has assumed a vertical position; beyond this a natural arch is visible among the rocks near the sea-level known as "The Devil's Brig." On descending the steep grassy slope near this point the ruins become visible, and are reached by a narrow path around the face of the cliffs. The area of the chapel is a space measuring 15′ from NE. to SW. on the E. side, and 16′ on the W. by 13′ 8″

across the front, and 9′ 10″ across the back, made by widening and levelling up the mouth of a small cave. The side walls consist of the surfaces of the rock 10′ in height towards the outside, and rising upwards to a height of 20′, where they join the precipice into which the cave opens. Across the NE. or front of this space there has been built a wall 3′ 10″ in thickness, made of the slaty stone of the vicinity and cemented with lime. Near the E. end of this wall was the doorway, now represented by a space 4′ 4″ wide, the building against the rock on the E. side having almost disappeared. Midway between the door and the N. corner was a window, the sill of which is 5′ 6″ above the ground. It is 12″ wide to the outside, and is splayed to a width of 3′ 2″ on the inside. The sides are entire to a height of 10″. The greatest height of wall is now, to the N. of the window 9′, and to the S. of it 6′. Against the face of the heugh, and covering up the mouth of the cave, is another wall forming the SW. gable of the chapel, 20′ in height at the ends where it joins the rock, and 24′ high in the middle where it merges into the precipice above. This wall is 3′ 6″ in thickness, and has a projecting course of stones towards the bottom. It appears to be considerably older than the other portions of the building; the stonework is larger and is bedded in boulder clay, not lime. The entrance to the cave proper is 2′ 10″ wide, and is lintelled with a 4″ stone lintel at a height of 4′ 9″ from the level of the chapel floor. Above the lintel is a rough relieving arch of stones. The doorway is now supported by stanchions and beams of railway bars. It has a straight in-go and a recess, almost in the centre of the wall, for the doorpost. On the NE. face of the wall are six stones, projecting some 6″ to 8″ from the wall face. These stones are some 6″ thick and 12″ broad. In the article contained in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, on the excavation of the cave and chapel, it is suggested that these stones were used as corbels to support beams from the roof. This seems unlikely, as the stones are placed in the wrong wall for that purpose. Mr T. S. Muir,* referring to the height of the inner wall (some 20′), suggests that an upper apartment or sanctuary rose over the chapel; and following this theory, it is here suggested that these stones may be the "tails" of a rude stair which led to such an upper chamber.

The cave itself is roughly triangular, and measures 17′ from the S. face of the enclosing wall to the furthest extremity, by 9′ from E. to W. The average measurements are 10′ × 6′. The present floor is 1′ 6″ below the level of the chapel floor, and at the wall face the height from floor to roof is 13′, decreasing to 6′ 6″ at the S. end. To the NE. of the chapel is a narrow strip of turf 8′ in width, bounded on the NE. by a sunk retaining wall. The floor of the chapel and cave were thoroughly explored in 1870, and the results duly recorded. Both had previously been much disturbed and dug into by treasure seekers, the small space in the doorway between the chapel and the cave being the only place which had not previously been dug over. The deposit of rubbish on the floor of the chapel was dug out to an average depth of 6′, when a more solid and nearly level stratum was

* *Eccles. Notes*, p. 249.

encountered, evidently the original floor. The results of clearing it out were as follows:—

> There was laid bare a large stone, 4′ long by 2′ high and 2′ broad, which was built up so as to form a sort of platform under the E. window. Over five hundred long, narrow, coarse roofing slates were found among the rubbish and piled up in a corner, and also pieces of decayed wood, probably part of a roof. Large quantities of bone were also found, chiefly those of sheep, only about a fourth being those of cattle, and none of them had any marks of a saw on them, though many were broken. Two large stones, said to have formed the lintel of the E. door, were found near that place. Twelve pieces of a bright red, soft sandstone, containing a great number of specks of white glittering mica, were found within the area, which on being fitted together formed a draped female figure 2′ 9″ in height, without head or feet, and with the arms crossed in front of the breast. Some brass ornamented articles, heavily plated on one side, were also recovered, considered to have been the mountings of the cover of a small square book. These were got just outside the E. door. Near the W. door a number of nails, small pebbles, and brass buttons were found, mostly of modern forms; and in the cave a few halfpennies, chiefly of George III. and Victoria. The only place where anything of consequence was got, possibly because it was the only part of the chapel that had not previously been thoroughly explored, was the small space of the doorway, which had not been thought worth digging up, and there a dozen small copper coins were found, chiefly bodles and placks of Charles I. and II., and farthings of William and Mary. In the interior of the cave nothing like the remains of a floor of any kind could be recognised, only a confused mass of stones and clay with deep pits in it, one of them much deeper than the foundation of the W. wall.

Before the examination could be completed and the adjacent wells explored a Sunday intervened, and on that day an ill-disposed mob interfered with the cave and its contents. They threw down portions of the wall; smashed up the draped figure as a relic of popery, and cast it with the bones and most of the slates into the sea; and carried off the brass ornaments, nails, buttons, and coins.

Chapel Wells.—Some 30 yards to the SE. of the chapel are the holy wells associated with it. These consist of three natural cavities in a mass of porphytritic trap within the tide mark, and filled by the sea at high water of ordinary tides. The largest is circular, 5′ in diameter at the top, and 4′ deep at one side, shelving down to 5′ at the other, and is wider inside than at the top; it is so close to the edge of the rock that at one place its side is not 2″ thick. The other wells almost touch it, and are about 1′ 6″ in width and depth. The wells had formerly a great reputation, and were much resorted to for the cure of disease. The water was said to be particularly effective in the recovery of "back-gane bairns," and people flocked to the wells to have their children cured, especially on what was known as

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Co'* Sunday, being the first Sunday of May (old style), when the water was believed to be most efficacious, leaving gift offerings in the cave, and spending the day in licence and amusement. In the article already referred to, it is stated that "people occasionally bring their children to them yet, sometimes from long distances," and, from information supplied by an eye-witness, the writer explains how the ceremony of immersing the children was performed.

See *Antiquaries*, xx. p. 76 (plan and illus.); *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, vi. p. 17 (plan and illus.); Muir's *Eccles. Notes*, p. 247 (illus.); *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.) p. 208.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxvii. SE. Visited 14th June 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

136. *Auchness Castle.*—Auchness Castle is a square keep of the 16th century, situated about 1¼ m. to the NNE. of Logan House. It measures 20′ × 19′ over all, and now forms part of a modern farmhouse. The walls are 3′ thick, and the ground floor is ceiled, not vaulted. The keep terminates in a high pitched roof with crow-stepped gables and angle bartizans. The building is occupied and is in excellent repair.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxix. SW. (unnoted).
Visited 9th September 1911.

137. *Drummore Castle.*—The ruins of Drummore Castle are situated to the S. of Drummore village, 3½ m. N. of the Mull of Galloway, and some 18 m. S. by E. of Stranraer. The building, which is incorporated in the farm steading of Low Drummore, is square on plan, measuring 38′ 6″ × 22′ 6″ over all, and is now only two storeys in height. On the ground floor are three vaulted cellars opening one off the other. Of these the two eastmost are used as coal cellars, and the N. wall has been torn out from the vault downwards in order to facilitate cartage. In the SW. corner of the westmost cellar there is said to be a well, but owing to accumulations of rubbish on the floor no indication of its existence can be seen. The entrance doorway is in the N. wall at the ground level, but is now built up. A narrow wheel-stair giving access to the upper floor adjoins the entrance. The upper floor now consists of one apartment, entered from a modern outside stair, and used also as a store for farm materials. Apparently it has been originally an apartment about 23′ long, with a small ante-room at the W. end. Though the building has been re-roofed within modern times, it is in a bad state of repair.

The castle of Drummore was an ancient stronghold of the Adairs of Kinhilt. The present buildings appear to date from the 16th century, and were occupied down to at least 1684, when an Adair was in possession.

See *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. p. 219; *Caledonia*, v. p. 440; Symson, p. 67.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxiii. SE. Visited 2nd July 1911.

138. *Logan House.*—From the wall on the NW. of the garden at Logan House rises an ivy-mantled fragment of the old castle,

* Co' = Cove or Cave.

said to have been burned down about 1500. No features are observable. The present house represents many different periods, but the oldest portion has been so much altered that it now shows no characteristics of its age.

The 16th-century bell described in No. 154 is preserved here.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxix. SW. Visited 15th June 1911.

139. *Castle Clanyard.*—Only a portion of the W. wall of this keep remains, varying from 10′ to 20′ in height. The wall is 2′ 6″ in thickness, and the keep has evidently been of late date.

Symson, referring to a ruin standing in 1684, says, "it was of old a very great house pertaining to Gordon of Cloneyard, but now it is something ruinous."

See Symson, p. 67; *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. p. 430; *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.) p. 208.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxiii. SW. Visited 15th June 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

140. *Promontory Fort, "The Dunnan," Portankill.*—To the S. of Portankill, a small harbour about ¼ m. NE. of the Mull farm, on a projecting point of land formed by the sea on one side and a streamlet on the other, is a small fortified site called "The Dunnan." The fort is a circular area some 39′ in diameter, defended on its landward side by an earthen rampart some 3′ to 4′ in height, which stops short of the edge of the cliff on the S., thus allowing for an access. Outside of this mound is a trench 9′ wide at bottom, 26′ wide at top, and 8′ deep, cut across the neck of the promontory; some 26′ further to landward, and separated by a level area, has been a second trench some 16′ in width; while now almost concealed beneath a luxuriant growth of whins has been yet another trench, the dimensions of which are unobtainable. There is said to be a small spring between the fort and the sea.

See *Antiquaries*, xx. p. 77.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvii. NE. Visited 14th June 1911.

141. *Hill Fort, Core Hill, Kirkmaiden.*—On the summit of the Core Hill, where stand the church and village of Kirkmaiden, and immediately to the S. of the graveyard, are the remains of a fort. Close to it on the W. at some 20′ lower elevation passes the high road through the village, and the outer defences on that side are consequently obliterated. Similarly, on the E., the exigencies of agriculture have sacrificed the outer lines except towards the NE., where for a short distance two ramparts are visible adjacent to the churchyard wall, beyond which they have likewise been levelled; only towards the S. do the defences remain complete. The interior of the fort is sub-oval, measures some 87′ × 72′, and is surrounded by a rampart rising some 2′ above the interior, with a vertical height of 6′ or 7′ above the bottom of the ditch on the outside. Beyond this rampart lies a ditch some 18′ in width from crest to crest, and 5′ in depth, three ramparts with an average width of about 15′ at base, and intervening ditches 18′ wide and 4′ deep. At the angles the inner rampart expands considerably, and on the

SW. angle there are slight hollow depressions. The SE. angle is overgrown with whins and the details concealed. The ramparts are of earth and stone.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxiii. SW. Visited 15th June 1911.

142. *Promontory Fort, Duniehinnie, Mull of Logan.*—Somewhat less than ½ m. WNW. of Mullhill farm, Mull of Logan, on a peninsular rock, is a small fort. The rock rises to a height of 20′ to 30′ above high water, and lies parallel to the cliff line on the shore, from which it is severed by a deep chasm, only some 5′ or 6′ wide, that has almost formed it into an island were it not for a narrow wall of rock bridging it at its southern end. The surface of this rock over which the track passes lies depressed beneath the levels at either end, and the path down to it is rough and steep. Across it the track passes along a ledge some 2′ wide on the face of a sloping rock before penetrating into the fort. Along the edge of the cliff, facing the land above the intervening chasm, are the remains of a stone rampart or wall 83′ in length and now of slight elevation. In rear of it for a distance of 60′ back there stretches a grassy area beyond which, jagged and irregular, the rocks extend to the sea. Except where the neck of rock joins it to the mainland the peninsula is washed by the waves all round.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxviii. SE. and xxviii[A]. NE.
Visited 15th June 1911.

143. *Promontory Fort, Crummag Head.*—On a small peninsular rock to the N. side of Crummag Head, and about ½ m. W. of Low Slock farm, are the remains of a remarkable stone-built circular fort (fig. 40). The neck of the peninsula, some 27′ in length, has been excavated back from the edge of the cliff on either side so as to form a trench, crossed by a roadway some 11′ in width near the centre of its length. Immediately in front of this approach are the ruins of a circular stone-built construction measuring some 60′ in diameter over all, faced with massive blocks of stone in the foundation, the superstructure having been entirely displaced and in large measure removed. On the landward side the wall has been more massive than to seaward, attaining to a greatest thickness of 19′; while round the circumference the breadth of the wall, estimated from the area covered by the ruins, as the inner face is not always visible, varies from 8′ on the N. to 15′ on the S. The thickening of the wall has reduced the interior to an oval form measuring some 33′ × 42′. Towards the NE. the facing of large blocks which marks the periphery opposite the approach terminates some 18″ out from the face of the wall coming round from the W., which it thus overlaps. At the thickest part of the wall in the segment facing landward, and on the inner side of it, a portion of a passage, as shown on the plan, is also exposed. The sides of the promontory fall away sharply from the building on the S., but on the N. there is an intervening space of grass and rocks for from 20′ to 30′, and on the W. the rocky point extends for a considerable distance seaward. There is a fall of about 9′ in the level of the area occupied by the building from front to back. Some 70′ to landward of the trench is a stony bank of low elevation, curving from the cliff edge on the N. and terminating 13′

back from the edge on the S., thus leaving a passage of approach. There are indications of wall faces in the thickness of the front wall, but it is not clear that there was an entrance through the centre of

Fig. 40.—Fort, Crummag Head (No. 143).

it. This ruin bears a considerable resemblance to a broch, but the structural details which remain do not warrant such an assumption. (To give prominence to the stones actually *in situ* in the frontal segment, the indications of debris have been omitted on the plan.)

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvii. NW. Visited 15th June 1911.

144. *Hill Fort, Dunman.*—Crowning the rocky height of the Dunman, a majestic bluff which rises straight from the sea to an altitude of 400′, are the remains of a fort. The site is flanked to SW. and NW. by precipitous rocks, and on the two landward sides by natural hollows, the beds of which lie at varying depths from 20′ to 30′ below. Along the crest of the rocky scarp which faces these hollows are the ruinous remains of a massive wall, or rampart, for the most part overgrown with heather, but having apparently an average thickness of some 8′, except on either side of an entrance which is visible towards the N. end of the NE. side, where it has been increased to 13′. This entrance, which has been between two rock faces, is now blocked with large stones. Towards the S., where the scarp on the NE. diminishes in height, there has possibly been another entrance. Opposite to it the hollow on the NE. face terminates, and another running at right angles to it along the SE. commences at a level some 8′ or 10′ lower. At the W. end of the latter hollow there is an approach to an entrance in the S. angle, near the edge

of the cliff, flanked by a mound 12′ wide at base, and 3′ high, said to be all that remains of an outer wall which formerly encircled the fort to landward, and was carried out to the edge of the deep ravine on the N. Where a portion of the wall at this entrance has been removed, a line of very large stones laid to mark its base is exposed, and large blocks are also visible on the inner face towards the NE. entrance. The interior of the fort bristles with outcropping points of rock and inequalities of surface. There is no visible supply of water within it, but rushes growing in the hollow outside, near the SE. corner, suggests its presence there.

It is recorded that in 1848, when the march dyke between High Slock and Airy was being built, "many hundreds of loads were carted away from a dry-stone wall that ran along the bottom of the great natural ditch on the E. and S., leaving only stones too large to be rolled by two men up the tail-board into the cart." It is also stated that "the wall of the fort was built very steeply and high at the SE. angle, where a false entrance gap was made."

See Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 449.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvii. NW. Visited 14th June 1911.

145. *Promontory Fort, Dunorroch, Mull of Galloway.*—About ½ m. westward along the shore from West Tarbet, and projecting seaward from the base of the cliffs which tower upward 100′ from the shore, is a low ridge of rock rising to a beacon-like point in the centre, and presenting on its surface scarcely any area that is level, and but a small space on which the grass grows among the fallen masses of rocks that encumber it. The descent from the top of the cliffs to this fastness is hazardous, and only from the sea is the position really accessible.

It was visited in 1881 by the Rev. Geo. Wilson, who has left the following description of it:—

> The rock is naturally inaccessible on W. and S., rising sheer out of the water. On N., E., and SE. it is defended by dry-stone breastworks. At the N. the wall, with ditch inside, slopes from left to a large heap of fallen rock at NE. angle, the wall being from 4′ to 6′ wide and 5′ 6″ high over rock. Probably the lower part is hidden by debris. On the E. it is 34′ 6″, then turns to SW. for 20′ more, along rising ground One part here is about 10′ deep. On a higher part of the rock there is a circular foundation. Dr Trotter (now of Perth) in digging got one or two spindle whorls and a bit of pottery—a small lump of clay with a hole punched through by the finger and thumb and baked—perhaps a small sinker.

See Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 447.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvii. SE. Visited 14th June 1911.

146. *Promontory Fort, Carrickamrie, Mull of Galloway.*—Across the narrow neck of the promontory, which shelters Dunorroch on the W., with cliffs rising from the ocean 100′ or more, has been cut a trench partially through the rock, with a width of 22′, above which has been piled up a rampart to a height of 6′ to 7′ towards the interior of the fort, and also on the counterscarp. The trench, which is some 10′ or 11′ deep below the counterscarp, has not been excavated right

across the neck, but has been discontinued some 10′ or 12′ distant from the edge of the precipice on the E., so as to leave an entrance. In the field in front of the outer bank there are indications of the existence of an outer trench. On the W. side, running at right angles towards the scarp, but separated from it by the bed of a small stream which here falls over the cliff, is a traverse protecting the end of the ditch.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvii. SE. Visited 14th June 1911.

147. *Fort, Mull Glen, Mull of Galloway.*—Occupying the top of a

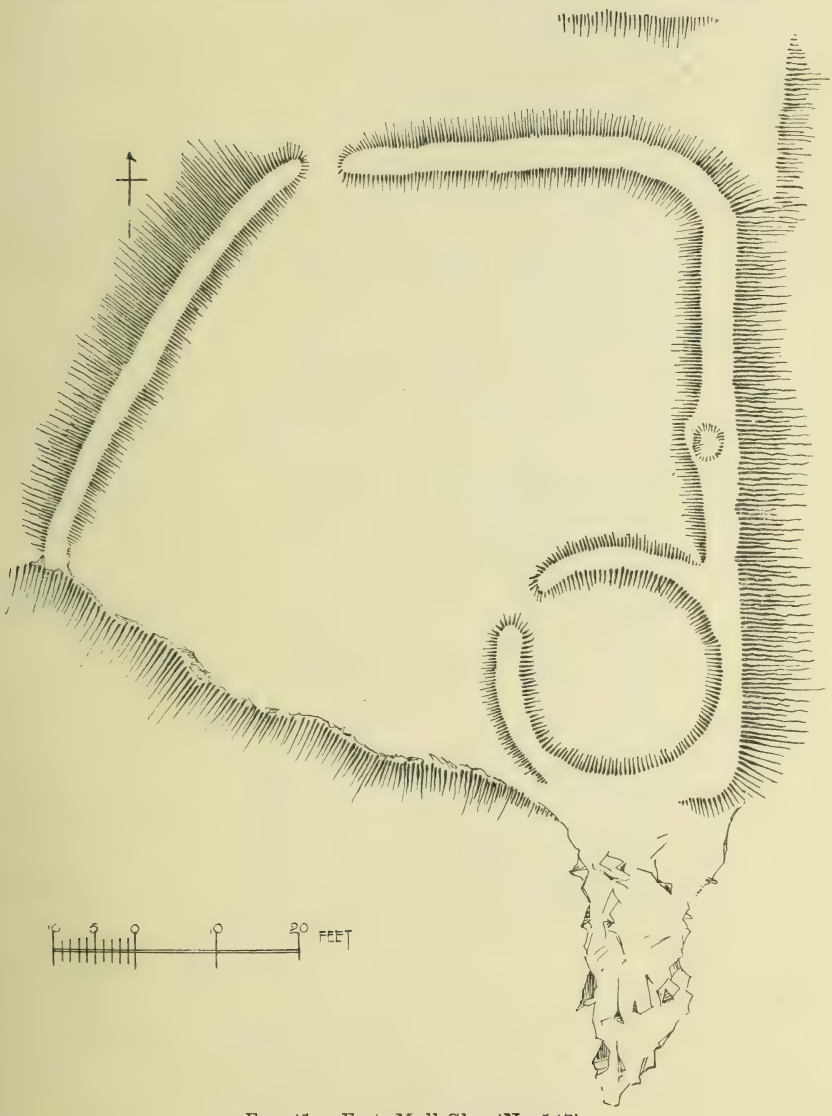

Fig. 41.—Fort, Mull Glen (No. 147).

bluff, on the W. side of the Mull Glen at its termination above the shore, is a small fort (fig. 41), four-sided, with rounded angles, enclosed

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by a single mound which appears to be of earth. On the E. side is the steep bank of the glen falling some 60′ from the edge of the fort; on the S. the rocky bank facing the shore; on the W. a natural hollow dipping some 20′ below the crest of the scarp; and on the N. level ground several feet lower than the level of the interior, crossed where the gradient rises towards the edge of the glen by a trench some 15′ in width. The E. side of the fort is 70′ in length, the N. 51′, and the W. 48′. The S. side, towards the sea, along which there is no trace of a mound, measures 82′.

In the SE. angle is a hut circle, measuring interiorly 21′ in diameter, with a bank of turf 6′ broad and an entrance from the NW., while 35′ along the E. side there is a hollow in the rampart 6′ in diameter, which may mark the site of a hut.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxvii. SE. Visited 14th June 1911.

148. *Entrenchments, Mull of Galloway.*—Across the landward extremity of the Mull of Galloway, on either side of the isthmus, runs an entrenchment. That towards the S. (figs. 42 and 43) is the longer and more formidable. It lies across the peninsula, just before

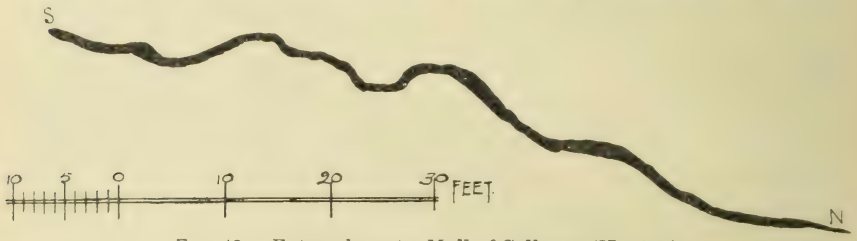

FIG. 43.—Entrenchments, Mull of Galloway (No. 148).

the ground drops to its lowest level at the neck, for a distance of ¼ m. or rather more, and is well preserved. It appears to have consisted of two mounds of earth and stone, with an intervening ditch and a smaller trench behind the inner mound. Throughout the length of this defensive line, however, the character and dimensions of its component parts vary according to the nature of the ground on either side. Where the ground towards the front falls sharply away the outer mound and ditch become more important, and where there is a level area in front greater prominence is given to the inner rampart. About 120 yards from the S. end, at a point where the character of the defence changes and the ground rises to a higher level within, there appears to have been an entrance. Towards the N. side the inner rampart has a width of about 9′ at base and a height of 5′, while the outer ditch and mound are trifling. On the S. side the greatest width of the rampart is 18′ and its height 7′, while the ditch is 12′ wide in rear of it at this point, with, for a short distance, a mound crowning the scarp. At the extreme S. end the intrenchment is not carried in a direct line to the edge of the cliff, but terminates in a right-angled return some 40′ in length to the edge of a ravine, which cuts into the land. In rear of it and before it turns is a turf foundation 4′ wide, enclosing a rectangular space 17′ × 15′ 6″. Situated on the opposite side of the isthmus is the second defence. For the greater part of its length on the N. side it appears to be a natural ridge, steeply scarped

FIG. 42.—Entrenchments, Mull of Galloway (No. 148).

To face p. 58

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towards the front, but where it runs out on the W., passing down the slope towards the shore, two low parallel banks are visible some 9′ distant from crest to crest.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxvii. SE. Visited 14th June 1911.

149. *Mote, High Drummore.*—On the extreme end of a ridge, which, dipping eastward, separates Kildonan Glen from a ravine down which a small stream flows by the farm of High Drummore, stands a mote hill. It appears to have been protected on the W. by a ditch and rampart, now almost obliterated by a field dyke and cultivation. On the western face the mound rises to a height of 10′, but from the declining gradient on the E. it attains to a height of 23′. The summit measures some 40′ in diameter, and displays a hollow some 18′ across and 3′ to 4′ in depth, with an opening into it from the E. From its base on either side a rampart passes down the slope towards the E., with an interspace of 60′, which has probably formed a base court into which there has been an entrance, now some 8′ wide, at the base of the mound on the S. The rampart on the S. of the base court is some 24′ thick at base and 6′ in height on the outside. Between it and the edge of the glen lies a terrace some 20′ in width in the proximity of the mound, and decreasing towards the E. where it is only 6′ wide. There is no return of the ramparts across the slope at the eastern end.

O.S.M, WIGTOWN, xxxiii. SE. Visited 15th June 1911.

150. *Fort (supposed), High Clanyard.*—In the angle of the road to the E. of High Clanyard farm is a natural gravel hillock with a flat summit, quarried into at one end, and marked "Mote" on the O.S. map. The sides are steeply scarped, perhaps artificially, and along the N. side a terrace appears to have been formed some 20′ in breadth. There are no signs of ramparts or other defences on the summit or around the base.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxiii. SW. ("Mote"). Visited 15th June 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

151. *Inscribed Panel, Kirkmaiden Church.*—Hanging on the N.

FIG. 44.—Adair Panel, Kirkmaiden Church (No. 151).

wall within the church is an ancient oak panel of triangular shape (fig. 44). It measures 3′ along the base line, and along each of the

other sides 2′ 7″. Carved on it in low relief at the apex are two hands appaumé, gules, and below, a stag's head, argent (for Adair), followed by the undernoted inscription, which covers the remainder of the triangle—each line separated by a raised fillet about ⅛″ in depth. The arms are in their colours, and the letters have been painted yellow, now much faded:—

P · A · D · R ·
O GOD MAK ME TO HEIR IN FAITH AND
PRACKTEIS IN LOVE THY HOLY WIRD AND
COMA[N]DEME[N]TIS. THOU ART ONLY MY
SUPOIRT. GOD MAK ME THANKFUL. 1618.

P · A · D · R · apparently refers to Patrick Adair, one of the Adairs of Kinhilt, who were in Drummore about the date mentioned.

152. *Standing-Stone, Terally.*—Close to the edge of the bank which skirts the road to Drummore, and about 120 yards N. of "Terally Mote," * is standing a thin whinstone slab 3′ 6″ in height and width, and 9″ in thickness, facing ESE. and WNW.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxiii. NW. and NE. Visited 15th June 1911.

153. *Sculptured Cross-slab from Drummore.*—About fifty years ago

Back. Front.

Fig. 45 †.—Cross-slab from Drummore (No. 153).

Dr (afterwards Sir Arthur) Mitchell discovered built into the wall of the mill at Drummore, a rough undressed stone with singular figures

* "Terally Mote" appears to be a natural gravel mound, showing no signs of having been adapted for a place of defence.

† Block kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

cut upon it (fig. 45). It is a water-worn boulder of greywacke of irregular outline, 2′ 11″ in height by 1′ 6″ in width by 6″ in thickness, sculptured on two faces with incised crosses of extremely rude design. The more elaborately sculptured face has five circular rings in the centre of the head of the cross, and three small crosses, one in the middle of the top arm and one on each side of the bottom arm. Above the small cross at the bottom on the right is a rectangular figure, the meaning of which is not apparent.

Dr Mitchell, in recording the find, states that Mr Todd, an old gentleman who resided at Drummore, informed him "that this stone had been built into the wall of a mill older than the one now existing; that still further back it had been built into the wall of the old Parish Church, and that in his young days it was held in a superstitious veneration." The stone is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 499 (illus.); *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 581 (illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxiii. SE.

154. *Bell.*—Preserved at Logan House is a bell of 14″ diameter, bearing the following inscription in two lines:—

NICOLAIVS RAMSA DOMINVS × DE DALHVISSI · ME × FIERI × FECIT · ANO · DNI · MILLESIMO × QVIGENTISIMO XXXIIII × IH̃S · MARIA × IHONE × MORISON.

The lettering is chiefly Roman of early 16th-century type, but the D's, L's, and H's are from a much older Lombardic alphabet. Above the inscription is a rude frieze of short fleurs-de-lys. The bell is remarkable in having no lines, rims, or mouldings, except those enclosing the inscription.

This bell is said to have been used at Clanyard Castle about the end of the 16th century, and it was subsequently in use at the Parish Church of Kirkmaiden.

See *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. p. 430; *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.) p. 208.

155. *Mound, Logan House.*—In the garden at Logan House is an artificial mound some 7′ to 10′ high, and measuring 16′ to 17′ in diameter on the top. Around the base there appears to be a narrow terrace, and hollows visible on the surface of the lawn and paths adjacent possibly indicate the previous existence of a ditch. In such a situation it is not possible to estimate the amount of disturbance which the mound itself and its surrounding levels may have been subjected to in centuries of gardening development. It is steeply scarped, but seems too small to have been a mote.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxix. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 15th June 1911.

Wells.

The wells inventoried below (Nos. 156 to 159) are noted in an article on the Holy Wells of Wigtownshire in the *Archæological*

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Collections of Ayr and Wigtown, vol. iii. p. 94, but are not indicated on the O.S. maps:—

156. *St Bride's Well, near Kirkbride.*

157. *St Mary's or Lady Well, near Logan.*

158. *Chipperdingan, New England Bay.*

159. *St Catherine's Well, Low Drummore* (probably "Lady Well" on O.S. map).

160. *Dropping Cave, Peter's Paps.*—This cave is situated on the shore to the W. of Mull Hill, near the Mull of Logan, and is also noted in the before-mentioned article on Holy Wells. It appears to be the cave, the dropping water of which in Symson's day was reputed good for "chincough."

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 94; Symson, p. 67.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxviii. SE.

161. *Tibbertiekite Well* (*? Tiobar tighe cait*), *West Cairngaan.*—This well is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the SE. of West Cairngaan.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxvii. SE. ("Kibbertie Kite Well").

SITES.

162. *Muntloch Well, Kilbuie Moss.*—The site of this well is indicated on the O.S. map to the S. of West Muntloch.

Smyson (*circa* 1684) notices the well as being frequented for its waters in cases of sickness.

See Symson, p. 67.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxvii. NW.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

163. *Kirkbride Church, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Kirkbride*	O.S.M., WIGTOWN,		xxxiii. NW. and NE.
164. *Kildonan Church.*	„	„	xxxiii. SW.
165. *Kirkmaiden Church, near the Kirk Burn.*	„	„	xxxvii. NE.
166. "*Kirkleish*," *near Inshank Fell.*	„	„	xxxiii. SW.
167. "*Cairnmore*," *Cairn Fell.*	„	„	„
168. "*Eagle Cairn*," *Cardryne Hill.*	„	„	xxxvii. NW.
169. "*Cairn Aine*," *near Maryport.*	„	„	xxxvii. NE.

PARISH OF LESWALT.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

170. *Leswalt Church.*—The ruined church of Leswalt stands in the old churchyard about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the W. of the Parish Church, on the S. side of the road to Lochnaw. The existing buildings are grouped around a rectangular nave, lying E. and W., and measuring 41′ × 15′

within the walls. The eastern wall of the nave is extended northwards and forms one side of an aisle or vault, measuring about 14′ square (internal dimensions). To the E. is a modernised building about 22′ × 9′, and adjoining the SE. angle of the nave is a small vaulted chamber, measuring 13′ × 7′, within walls 2′ in thickness. The main building or nave seems to have been much altered during Presbyterian times. The W. wall is about 4′ thick, finished with a gable and having, near the centre, a square-headed doorway, now built up. The S. wall has been the same thickness, pierced by four narrow windows from 1′ to 2′ in width. The wall-head has been much destroyed, and the level of the ground to the S. is considerably higher than the level within the walls. The N. wall does not exceed 2′ 6″ in thickness. It has a modern doorway at the western angle; also a built-up opening in the portion which encloses the vault on the S. The N. aisle or vault seems to have been originally built in two storeys; the upper portion as a "Laird's Loft," and the lower as a family burial-vault. The walls do not exceed 3′ in thickness. In the centre of the N. wall is a doorway on the ground level, above which is a square-headed two-light window, divided at the centre by a cross transom. Immediately below the sill of the window is a carved panel about 2′ square, built into the wall and surrounded by a stone border. It is divided into two portions—the upper half containing a Latin inscription in raised letters with the date 1644; the lower half having two shields bearing the arms of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart., and Dame Margaret Kennedy, as follows: *Dexter*—A chevron between two cinquefoils in chief and a saltire couped in base: *Sinister*—A fleur-de-lys between three cross crosslets. The vault has been used as the burial-place of the Agnews of Lochnaw; the nave is probably contemporaneous. The eastern wall of the main building is for the most part only 2′ thick and of modern construction, pierced by a single square-headed window about 3′ in width. Near the SE. angle is a break of about 6″, which may indicate the jamb of an opening leading to a chancel. In line with this break, and running eastwards, is the N. wall of the small vaulted chamber adjoining the SE. angle of the main building. In the centre of this wall is a recess 2′ 6″ wide, which may have been a means of access to an adjoining building. The size of this vaulted chamber seems to indicate that it could only have been used as a place of burial. The modernised building which occupies the ground to the E. has been built only 18″ clear of the E. wall of the main building, with its main axis lying N. and S. It is covered with a slated roof, while the interior surfaces of the walls and stone vault are coated with plaster. Each of the side walls is pierced by three openings about 4″ square, and in the N. wall is a modern doorway. The main building and northern vault are roofless and ivy-clad. The exterior of the SE. vault is grass-grown. With a moderate degree of attention the walls might last for many years.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, iii. p. 585 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xi. SW. Visited 6th July 1911.

Parish of Leswalt.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

171. *Lochnaw Castle.*—Lochnaw Castle (figs. 46, 47, and 48) is situated about 5 m. to the W. of Stranraer. It is approached from the E. by an avenue which follows the shores of a small loch within the policies. The site is one of great natural beauty on slightly rising ground overlooking the loch and surrounded by woodlands.

Fig. 46.—Lochnaw Castle (No. 171).

The house shows four distinct periods of construction—consisting of a simple keep, 17th- and 18th-century dwellings purely domestic in character, and a modern mansion-house. A reference to the key plan (fig. 46) will show that the older buildings are built around a central courtyard with an entrance on the E. side; the ancient tower being situated at the SE. angle, while the modern mansion-house has been added on the W. side. The keep is practically square on plan, measuring 23′ on each side. The entrance to it has apparently been at the NW. angle, communicating directly with the narrow wheel-stair and the vaulted chamber on the basement floor. The

PARISH OF LESWALT.

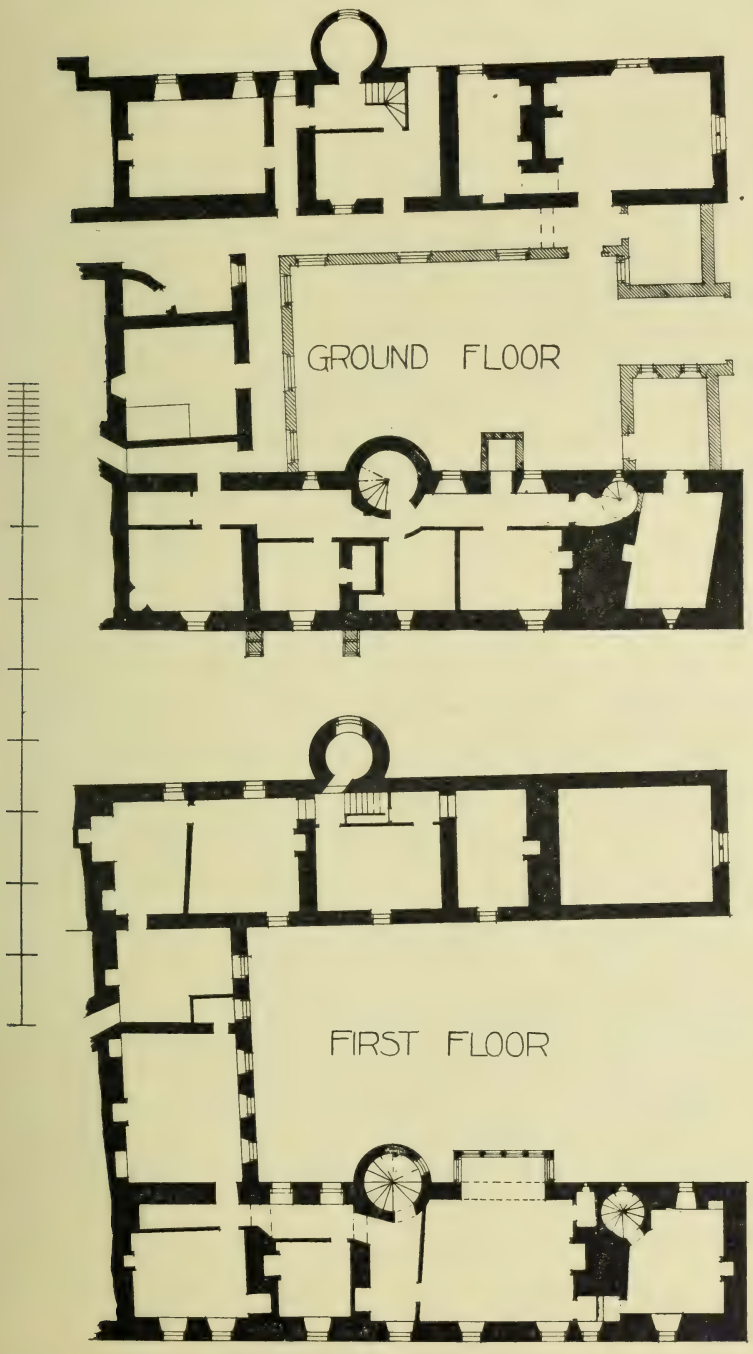

FIG. 47.—Lochnaw Castle (No. 171).

doorway to the latter is now built up, and a modern one has been formed in the N. wall of the keep. The original entrance now communicates with a passage from the 17th-century buildings on the W. The wheel-staircase of the keep starts at the level of the basement floor, and leads directly to the three upper floors and to the parapet walk, terminating in a quaint cape-house with characteristic crow-stepped gables, a few steps above the attic floor level. Each floor consists of a single apartment with a fireplace and windows, as shown on the plans. The projecting parapet walls are supported at the wall-head by continuous moulded corbelling—a characteristic feature of 16th-century work. The walk is continuous from the cape-house at the NW. angle to the SW. angle, where it abuts upon the solid chimney-stack of the W. gable. On the N. face there is a projection forming a machicolation, and on the E. side another, to form a passage round the chimney on that side. The later range of buildings abutting against the W. wall of the keep extends westwards and northwards forming two sides of the courtyard (see plan). According to the initials, arms, and dates upon the tympana of the dormer windows facing the courtyard, this portion was built by Sir Andrew Agnew and Dame Anna Stewart, daughter of the first Earl of Galloway, in 1663. This addition is simply a dwelling-house of the period, consisting of two floors and an attic, the basement and attic floors each communicating directly with the keep staircase. The circular staircase turret on the N. side of this range of buildings was no doubt built to provide independent access to the new house—the narrow staircase in the thickness of the keep wall being inadequate to the more modern requirements of the 17th century. The doorway to the turret has originally entered off the courtyard, but it is now built up, and the staircase is entered from the passage in the basement. Above this built-up doorway is a panel with the legend NISI DOMINUS FRUSTRA. The interior of this part of the building has been divided up with partitions for use as kitchen offices and store-rooms. Possibly the rooms have originally been the full width of the building, entering one off the other. The range of buildings on the W. side of the courtyard is probably contemporaneous. The wall-head, however, has been raised in recent times, and the large dormer window with the chimney above was at the same time taken down and rebuilt at its present level. The range of buildings forming the N. side of the square is dated 1704. The portion at the NE. angle is now used as the kitchen. It appears to have been originally designed for use as a chapel; the window-heads are arched and filled in with tracery of 18th-century type, while over the E. gable there is a small belfry with its bell complete. The buildings to the W. of this chapel on the N. side consist of a two-storeyed dwelling without any features of special interest, now used exclusively as kitchen offices and servants' bedrooms. The gate pillars and screen walls, shown by hatched lines on plan, appear to have been erected during the last century. Upon the S. wall of the keep there is an inscription dated 1426, which reads as follows:—

DOM · ANDREAS · AGNEV 1426 · NOMEN · DOMINI · FORTISSIMA · TURRIS.

This inscription is said to have been re-cut in the time of the present

FIG. 48.—Lochnaw Castle (No. 171).

To face p. 66.

FIG. 49.—Galdenoch Castle (No. 173).

proprietor's grandfather, but as neither the style of the building itself nor the character of the inscription synchronises with the date, the tablet is probably an insertion of a late period.

In the *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway* it is stated that an earlier castle, situated upon the island in the loch, was seized and destroyed, by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, in 1390; also that in 1426 the lands were restored to Andrew Agnew, along with the Bailiery of Leswalt, but that the old castle was so shaken by the inroads of the Douglasses that it was found better to abandon it and to build a new castle upon the rising ground above the loch.

There are now no very definite traces of outworks or ditches defending the existing keep, although in the *New Statistical Account* (*circa* 1839) there is mention of a fosse to the S. of it. There seems little doubt that the keep now standing belongs to the 16th century.

172. *Castle, Island of Lochnaw.*—Only a small fragment of a castle remains on the island situated near the E. shore of the loch. In itself the island measures about 120′ × 56′, while the area of the loch is about ½ m. long by ¼ m. broad. About 60′ from the N. side and 30′ from the E. side of the island is a fragment of wall about 28′ in length and 8′ in thickness. There is a return at the SW. angle, and the basement appears to have been vaulted. The height of the wall is about 12′ or thereby. From what is left it appears to have been an oblong keep, probably dating from about the end of the 14th century. There are no openings or features of any kind, only a small recess or ambry on the inside of the wall.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 210 (plan and illus.); *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. p. 235, *et seq.*; *ibid.*, ii. pp. 235 and 245; *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.) p. 126.

O.S.M., Wigtown, x. SE. Visited 7th July 1911.

173. *Galdenoch Castle.*—The Castle of Galdenoch (figs. 49 and 50) lies in a quiet valley about 1 m. to the W. of Lochnaw, and about ½ m. distant from the sea. The building has been a good example of the L plan, but is now a mere ruin. The average height of the walls remaining is about 20′, and their thickness some 3′ 6″. It is entered on the ground floor by a doorway in the S. wall of the eastern wing, whence access to the vaulted chamber (measuring 22′ × 14′) is gained by an opening in the E. wall, entering off the passage formed at the stair foot, in the usual way. The ground floor apartment is lighted by single narrow windows in the N. and S. walls respectively. At the W. and E. angles of the walls are two small ambries, each about 2′ square. Indications of what seems to have been a fireplace exist in the eastern wall. The first floor measures about 21′ 4″ × 14′ within the walls. It consists of one large apartment, well lighted by windows on all sides. There is a large fireplace in the E. wall measuring 9′ between the jambs. In the N. wall are two cupboards or wall chambers; also a similar recess at the SW. angle. At the SE. angle is the entrance to a small wheel staircase formed in the bay of the window facing eastwards. This staircase is 4′ in diameter, corbelled out over the interior angle, and leading to the two upper floors. The gables of both wings have chimneys and

PARISH OF LESWALT.

crow-steps; the latter of the type peculiar to Galloway, made up of a number of small stones covered over on the upper surface with one large slate-like slab. The castle is surrounded by farm buildings,

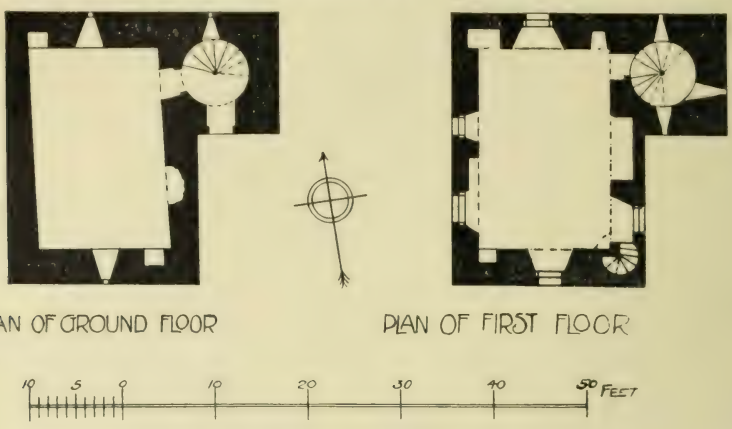

FIG. 50.—Galdenoch Castle (No. 173).

and the ground floor is used for the housing of cattle. The hewn work has been torn out wherever accessible, and the W. wall is broken down at one place to within 8′ of the ground level. The chimney heads are broken, and the remainder threatens to fall with the first storm.

The tower is said to have been built by Gilbert Agnew, the second son of Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, between 1547 and 1570.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 506; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 115; Symson, pp. 63 and 147.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, x. SE. Visited 8th July 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

174. *Promontory Fort, "Kemp's Walk," Larbrax.*—On the S. side of Larbrax Bay, projecting from the face of the heughs and bounded on the S. by the deep glen of a burn, is a promontory some 300′ in length, with steep grassy flanks some 60′ to 70′ in height, the site of a large promontory fort, while stretching to the westward is a narrow neck some 22′ lower in elevation, terminating in a pointed hillock, which has also formed part of it (fig. 51). On the N. the level at the edge of the high heughs is maintained to the top of the promontory, but across the front it gradually declines in a broad hollow, deepening downwards to the glen on the S. At the N., across the higher level, two deep trenches have been dug some 26′ in width from crest of scarp to that of counterscarp, and 7′ in depth, and between them, and in front and rear, large mounds have been erected with a slight trench before the outer mound at the edge of the heugh. These defences extend for a distance of 100′; thereafter protected by the natural hollow, the outer mound and the trench within it have been dispensed with. Passing round to the steep E. flank of the promontory, both mounds disappear, and on the level of the second a terrace some 15′ to 18′

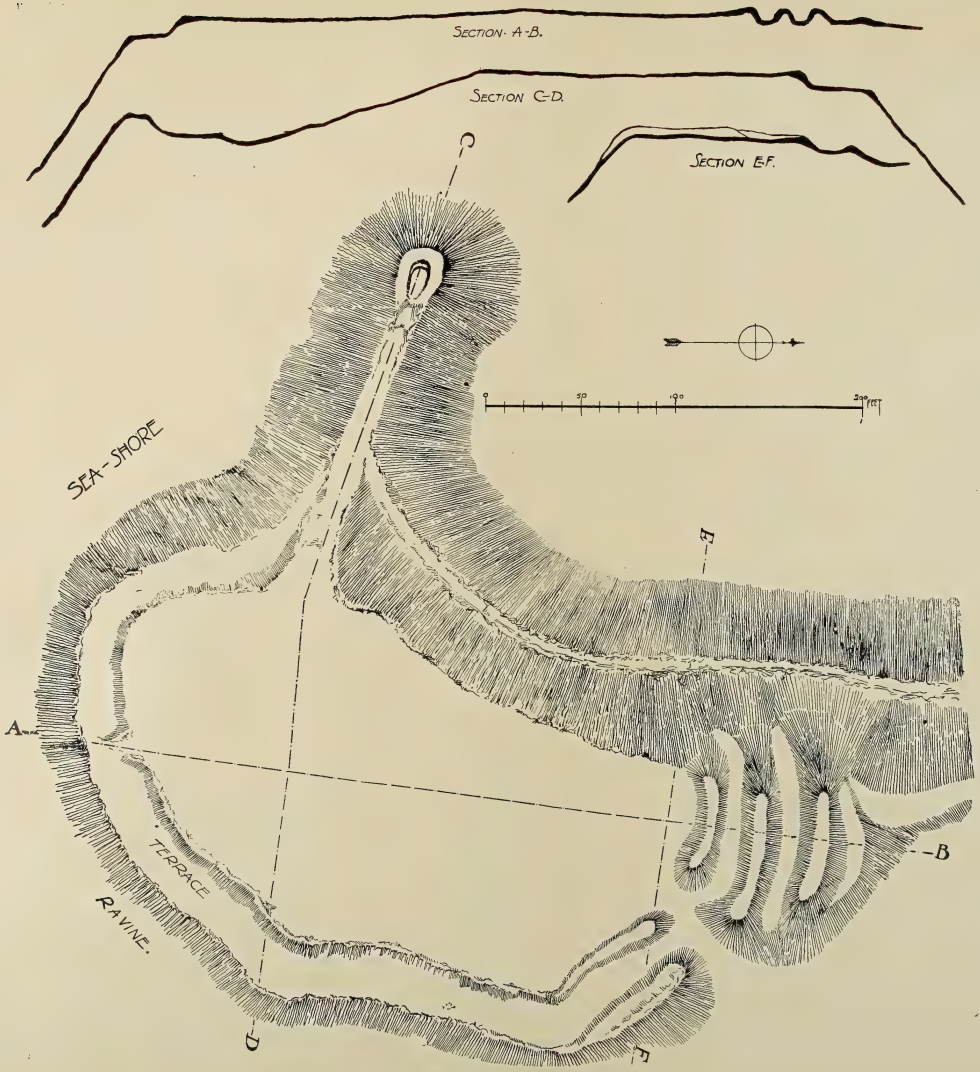

Fig. 51.—Fort, "Kemp's Walk" (No. 174).

in breadth is carried along the slope to the S. at a level some 12′ below the summit. At the S. end the terrace diminishes to a mere ledge, which passes round the end and appears to be continued across the neck connecting the hillock, and onwards at a slightly lower level along the W. side and around the face of the heughs beyond. The whole top of the hillock appears to have been the site of a hut circle. The entrance to the interior of the fort has been situated at the point where the nature of the defences is changed, at the E. termination of the triple rampart. The gap is now some 17′ in width, but it has evidently been enlarged when the interior was under cultivation. The ramparts are formed of soil and gravel. The interior of the fort on the top of the promontory measures some 300′ in length by 170′ in breadth.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xvi. NE. Visited 28th June 1911.

175. *Promontory Fort, "Kemp's Graves," Aldouran Glen.*—This fort (fig. 52) is situated on the N. side of the Glen of Aldouran, and on

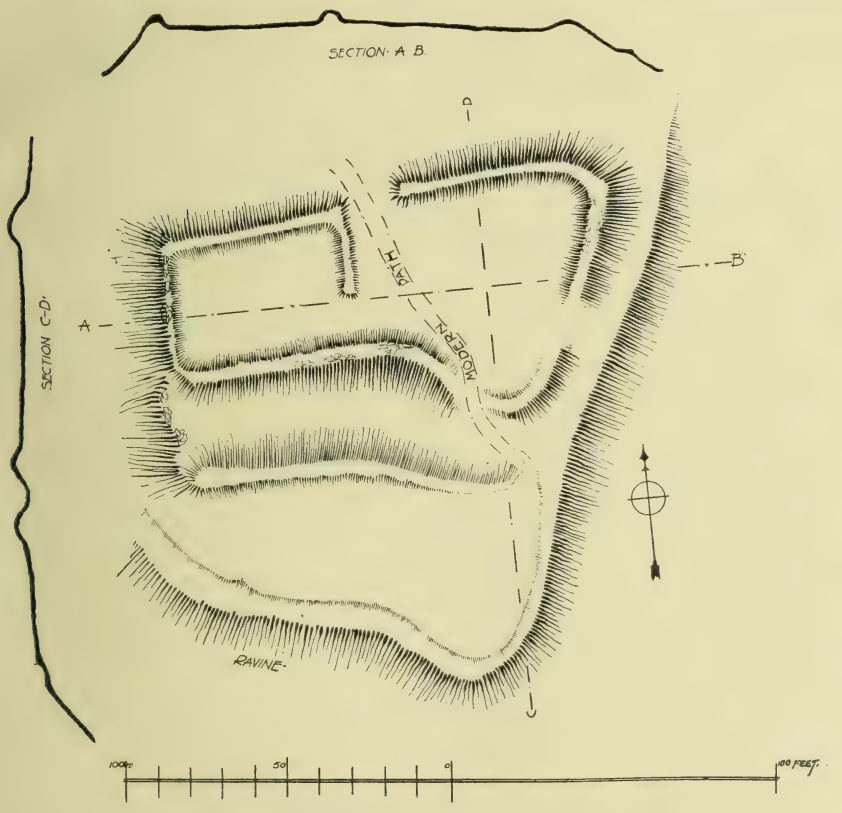

FIG. 52.—Fort, "Kemp's Graves" (No. 175).

the top of a high bank formed into an angle by the burn making a sharp turn in its course towards the E. The fort is formed of three ramparts—separated, the first and second, by a broad level

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area, and the second and third, by a trench, leaving a harp-shaped area in rear, measuring along a line parallel to the ramparts 129′, and at right angles thereto at centre 45′. Along the flanks the position has been protected by a wall connecting the ends of the ramparts, and seemingly about 6′ 6″ in thickness. The thickness of each rampart at base has been about 18′. The outer one at its highest point measures about 6′ 6″ in height on the outer face, and about the same on the inner. At the W. end it is distant some 30′ from the second rampart, but as it passes eastward, owing to the inward curve of the latter, it increases in distance to 60′ at the opposite end. At 63′ along the outer rampart from the W. end there is a break, or entrance, 12′ wide, flanked for a distance of some 23′ by a return of the rampart on the W. side. This flanking defence, however, is not continued to meet the intermediate mound, but stops at about 8′ from it. The intermediate rampart is somewhat lower than those on either side measuring about 3′ 9″ in height on the outside, and 4′ on the inside. The ditch which separates the middle from the inner line measures 26′ across at the W. end, and, owing to the deflection of the intermediate rampart 20′ at the E.; it is some 5′ 6″ in depth below the crest of the scarp. The inner rampart is some 3′ 6″ in height above the interior. Along the scarp of the middle rampart there appears to have been a wall some 6′ 6″ thick. On the W. the defences come to the very edge of the steep bank, but on the E., between the end of the outer rampart and the sloping side of the glen, there is a slight terrace along which the approach probably led to the interior. The fort is situated in a wood, and the ramparts are in places so overgrown with shrubs and thicket that surveying and levelling were a matter of considerable difficulty.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xi. SW. Visited 7th June 1911.

176. *Hill Fort, "Tor of Craigoch."*—On the summit of a hill rising to a height of 400′ over sea-level, and about ¾ m. to the NW. of Leswalt village, is the "Tor of Craigoch," a fort, from the centre of which rises the monument to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. The summit of the hill is a flat-topped rock rising steeply on the N. and E., and by an easier gradient on the W. and S. On these two sides the position has been defended by a trench and mound each some 20′ in width, and the latter now only some 2′ in height above the bottom of the trench but slightly higher where the ground falls away on the outside. Beyond the mound there appears to be a level terrace some 15′ in width. On the S. side other banks are visible, possibly connected with old enclosures of later date. The interior of the fort measures about 170′ in diameter. The defences are almost entirely overgrown with shrubs and bushes, and consequently much obscured.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xi. NW. Visited 28th June 1911.

177. *Fort, Portslogan.*—On a shoulder some 50′ below the summit of Rough Cairn Hill, which has an elevation of 355′ over sea-level, are the indefinite remains of a small defensive enclosure now under cultivation, and only recognisable by the slight depression of an encircling ditch and the light colour of the clay which has formed the rampart, now spread over its site. The enclosure has been sub-oval,

PARISH OF LESWALT.

measuring interiorly some 92′ × 82′. The site is a sheltered one facing E., with high ground above it.

178. *Do., near Portsloyan.*—The O.S. map marks another fort to the W. of a long dyke which runs SSE. from the top of Rough Cairn Hill, and about ¼ m. distant from that summit. At the date of visit the field was under crop, and the construction could not be found. It is, however, indicated as a small, oval, singly entrenched site, measuring over all about 100′ × 70′.

179. *Do., Lashendarroch Hill.*—In an old grass field just below the summit of Lashendarroch Hill, where the ridge towards the E. dips somewhat, and at an elevation of 250′ above sea-level, is a small circular enclosure surrounded by a trench and almost obliterated by ploughing. It has been an irregular oval, with an approximate measurement interiorly of 76′ × 65′. The site has higher ground overlooking it both to W. and N.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xvi. NE. Visited 3rd July 1911.

180. *Promontory Fort, Fort Point, Saltpans Bay.*—Across Larbrax Moor, and 1 m. W. of the lodge at the entrance to Lochnaw Castle, is Saltpans Bay, engirt by the high heughs rising at some considerable distance back from the foreshore. On a low projecting rock which forms its northern extremity are the fragmentary remains of a stone-built fort, which has in the past been much quarried for stones to build the adjacent croft and other buildings doubtless connected with the industry which gave the bay its name. The rock has a fairly level surface at its landward end, except for a fringe of jagged points along each side, while to seaward its surface is similarly irregular. The fort on the flat portion appears to have been in form irregularly shield-shaped, with a concave face to seaward, and a projection along a higher point of rock to the W. It seems to have measured interiorly some 66′ × 58′, but the plan of the structure, owing to its dilapidation, is most indefinite. The wall which surrounded the fort has been massive and of dry-built masonry.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, x. SE. Visited 28th June 1911.

181. *Promontory Fort, High Auchneel.*—On the shore about ½ m. WSW. of High Auchneel farm is a small promontory fort formed by a single trench some 18′ broad and 5′ deep, drawn across the neck of a promontory some 30′ in width. The area of the promontory within this defence is fairly level, some 80′ in length by 50′ in breadth, with a rapid fall beyond to a point of jagged rocks rising some 20′ to 30′ above the sea. The flanks of the fort are unscalable cliffs some 50′ to 60′ in height.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, x. NE. (unnoted). Visited 28th June 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

182. *Standing-Stone, Craigslave.*—In a field at a bend in the road at Knock and Maize, about ⅓ m. NW. of Craigslave, is a block of grey Silurian sandstone 5′ 6″ in height; in section an irregularly four-sided figure, with its broadest face towards the ENE.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xvii. SW. Visited 3rd July 1911.

PARISH OF LESWALT.

183. *St John's Well, Stranraer.*—The O.S. map indicates this well near the harbour at Stranraer.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xi. SE.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

184. *Cairn, Cairn Hill of Balgracie.* O.S.M., WIGTOWN, x. SE.

PARISH OF MOCHRUM.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

185. *Old Place of Mochrum.*—The Old Place of Mochrum (figs. 53 and 54) stands upon the open moor at the NE. end of Mochrum Loch, and about 5 m. S. of Kirkcowan. The buildings originally consisted of two towers situated about 13′ apart, connected only by a single wall, which probably formed the S. enclosure of a courtyard extending N. and E. There seems to have been no means of getting from one tower to the other without crossing the courtyard. According to contemporary sketches,* the Old Place of Mochrum was roofless and partly ruined at the close of the 18th century, and nothing seems to have been done to preserve it until its acquisition by the late Marquess of Bute. The towers were then connected by a building erected between the two angles and entered on the W. side at the first floor level by a wooden step-ladder. To the N. of the W. tower an arched pend has been built, 9′ wide, abutting upon a modern range of buildings containing the dining-hall and kitchen, which forms the N. side of a newly-built courtyard about 57′ × 46′. This courtyard is enclosed on the E. side by another range of modern buildings, consisting of kitchen offices and stores, through which a passage leads to the garden near the SE. angle. The position of a well is shown on the plan. The parapet has been restored and ironwork introduced, thereby making a picturesque feature in the courtyard. To the S. lies the garden, enclosed by a high stone wall—also recently built. The W. tower consists of a plain rectangular building, measuring 29′ 6″ from N. to S., and 23′ from E. to W. over the walls, which average some 5′ 6″ in thickness. It is entered from the courtyard by a doorway on the E. side, leading to a passage in the thickness of the wall which gives access to a vaulted room on the ground floor. At the S. end of the passage is a circular wheel-stair leading to the vaulted hall on the first floor, thence to the second floor, attic, and parapet walk. The ground floor apartment has a fireplace in the N. gable, and a narrow window opening towards the courtyard. The hall on the first floor has a modernised fireplace in the same gable and is indifferently lighted by four narrow windows, two in the E. wall and one in the W. and N. walls. This tower has been finished with a cape-house at the SE. angle, from which the corbelled parapet walk has passed round three sides. It has also been ornamented with round angle turrets. The upper portions, including the parapet, gables, and chimney heads,

* Hanging on the N. wall in the E. tower.

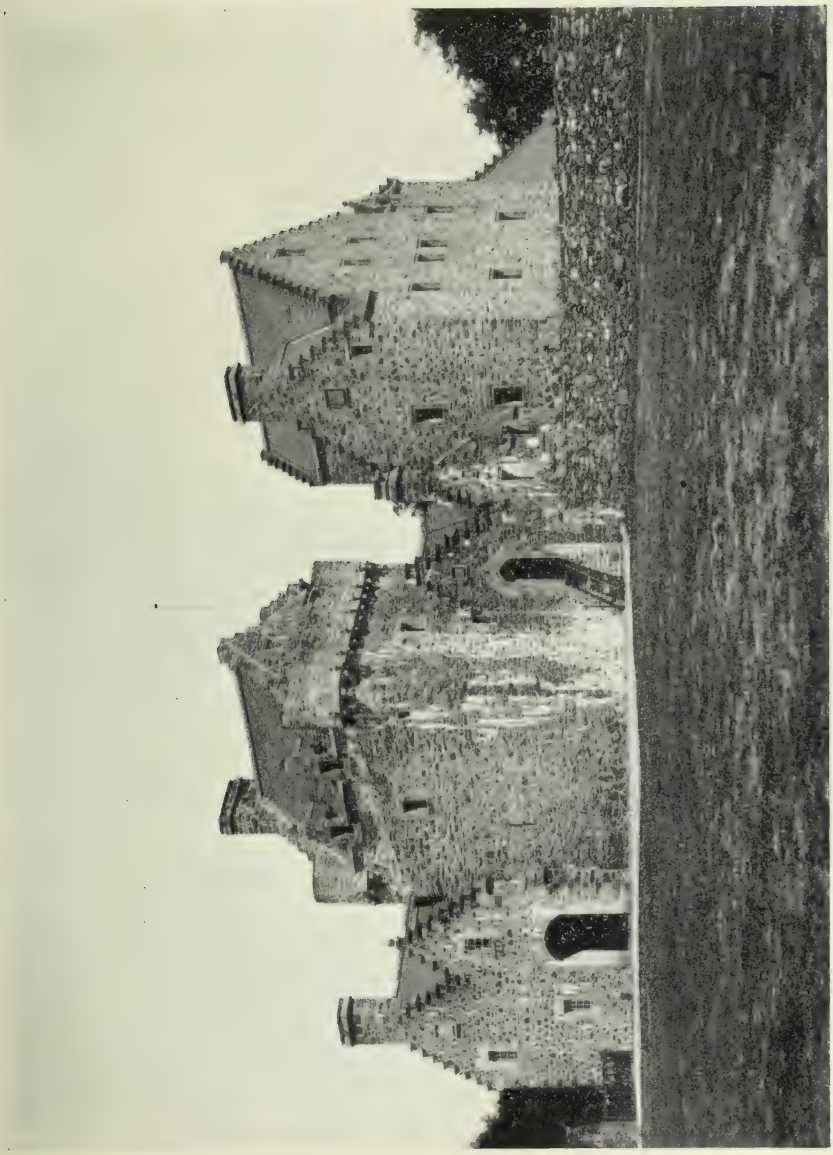

FIG. 53.—Old Place of Mochrum (No. 185).

To face p. 72.

Parish of Mochrum.

have been rebuilt, the old form of crow-step being carefully reproduced. This form, it may be noted, is peculiar to Galloway, being built of small stones and covered on the upper surface with a single slate or thin stone slab. The dormer windows lighting the attic floor are

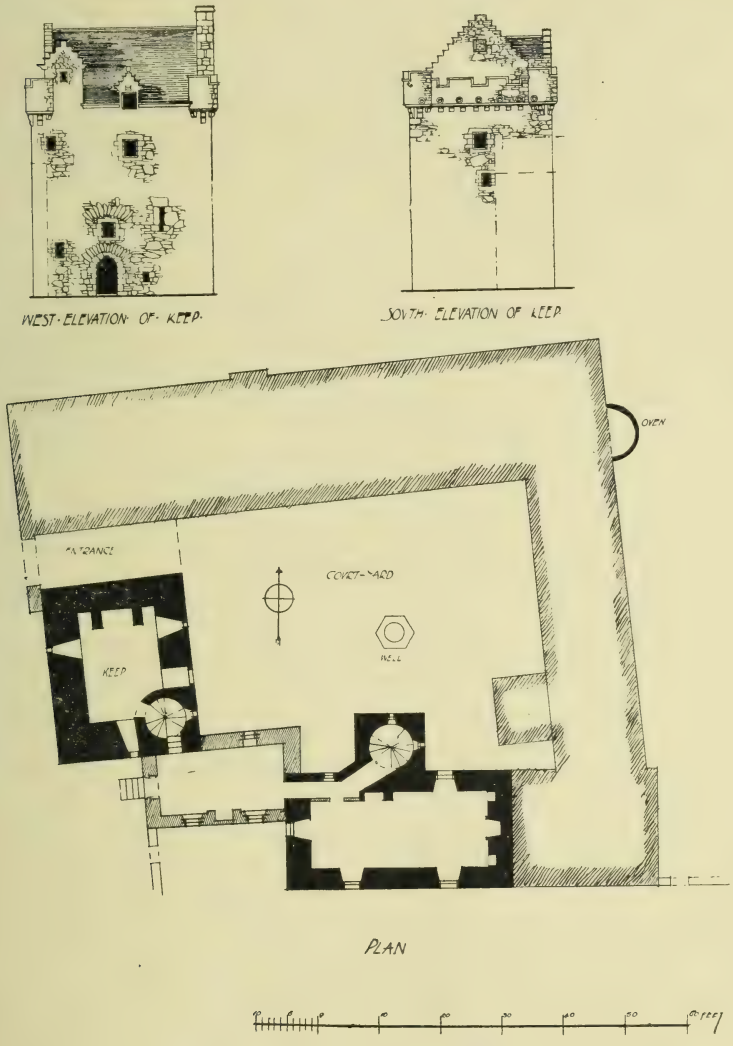

Fig. 54.—Old Place of Mochrum (No. 185).

finished with smaller crow-steps of the same type. The modern building, shown in hatched lines on plan, communicates directly with the wheel-stairs in both towers. The E. tower is rectangular on plan, measuring 37′ from E. to W. and 19′ from N. to S. On the N. side a square tower 11′ 6″ wide projects 9′ northwards, and contains a wheel-staircase entered by a door on the W. side from the courtyard. The walls do not exceed 4′ in thickness; the

building has been altered considerably to suit modern ideas and requirements. The windows are larger than in the case of the W. tower, showing that they have been increased in size. A passage has been formed to communicate between the modern hall and the wheel stair, without entering the first floor apartment. The exterior differs from that of the W. tower, inasmuch as it has no angle turrets or parapet. The crow-stepped gables have also been renovated, and are of the type already described. The upper floors have been of wood, but are now for the most part modern. Below the ground level and entering from a wheel-stair in the NW. wing is a vaulted passage which crosses the courtyard and communicates with the staircase of the E. tower. This passage does not appear to be ancient.

The history of the building is not very complete. The lands of Mochrum are said to have been granted to Patrick, Earl of March, by David II., and they seem to have remained with the Dunbar family until they came into the possession of the late Marquess of Bute. According to M^c^Kerlie, the least ancient portion must have been built between 1474 and 1500 by Sir John Dunbar (one of the sons of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Morayshire), as "his initials I. D. and his arms, which denote him to have sprung from the Randolph or Moray Dunbars, are still to be found on the walls, and a still older coat of arms of the March Dunbars on the oldest portion of the castle." He further blazons the arms as follows: "Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules, a lion rampant, or, within a border of the last, charged with eight roses of the first (for Dunbar, Earl of March): 2nd and 3rd, or, three cushions within a double tressure, flory counter-flory, gules (for Randolph, Earl of Moray)." No arms are now to be seen on the older tower, but on that furthest from the road shields bearing arms may be seen in the following situations:—On the skew of the gable above the entrance is a 17th-century shield; it bears the initials J. D. and arms which appear to be three lozenge-shaped cushions (1 and 2): on the splay or skew on the N. side of the W. gable is a second shield with doubtfully legible bearings: on a similar skew on the outer wall of the same tower is a shield with three square cushions for Dunbar, and there is believed to be a fourth shield on a stone built into the last-mentioned wall at some period of rebuilding.

There seems to be little doubt that the W. tower is the older building; consequently, the designation "least ancient" may be correctly applied to the E. tower. In the former the walls are of considerable thickness; the wheel-stair is built partly in the thickness of the wall, and there is a parapet walk, a feature following the traditions of a defensive castle. In the latter the walls are of less thickness, there is no parapet walk, and the staircase is projected in a separate wing as at Carsluith, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which dates from 1581. It is probable that the older tower dates from about 1500.

See Robertson's *Index*, p. 85 (No. 195); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. pp. 274 and 275.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, XX. SW. Visited 13th July 1911.

Parish of Mochrum.

186. *Myrton Castle.*—The ruins of Myrton Castle lie within the grounds of Monreith House, by the side of the White Loch, 1½ m. E from Port William. They consist of two portions, the older a keep of the early 16th century, erected on a mound some 56′ in diameter, evidently a mote of an earlier period, surrounded by a well-defined fosse, still 6′ feet deep, though much filled up. The later portion, L-shaped on plan, and possibly erected during the latter half of the 17th century, occupies the lower ground at the N. base of the mound, thus causing the lowest storey of the keep to line approximately with the first floor of the N. wing. Both portions of the castle are fragmentary, with the exception of the E. wing of the later building, which has been occupied as a dwelling within recent years, and is still in use for storage purposes. The extent of the keep from N. to S. cannot be ascertained without excavation, as no portion of the N. wall now exists above ground. From E. to W. the keep measures 22′ over all. Within recent years it has been converted into a dove-cot by the erection of a cross-wall forming an internal space of 9′ from N. to S. The interior has been lined on all sides with bricks, forming pigeon holes. There are no windows on the ground floor. In the S. wall is a recess for a cupboard, and in the centre of the same wall a fireplace, now built up. The walls of the keep vary from 3′ 6″ to 5′ 6″ in thickness, and terminate in a parapet and walk with angle bartizans supported on corbels. The staircase was probably at the N. end, communicating with the two upper floors, attics, and parapet walk. The floors and roof have been of wood, of which there are now no traces save the beam holes. Between the two portions of the building lies a space of some 30′. There is now no evidence of what occupied this space, or of any means of communication. The entrance to the 17th-century building is in the E. wall of the N. wing. The door jamb has a bold double bead-and-quirk moulding carried also across the lintel. This entrance opens into a vaulted passage running N. and S., from which access is obtained to three vaulted cellars on the ground floor, each lighted by a narrow window in the W. wall. In the southmost of these cellars the narrow window has been enlarged and converted into a doorway for the sake of modern convenience. The NW. window has a rough shelf of stone, now much destroyed. The E. wing, which is two storeys in height, has been entirely modernised, and is still in use. The ground floor is entered on the N. side, and the upper floor from the S. side by a doorway at the top of a flight of steps. The wide and easy wheel-stair in the re-entering angle is entered from the passage adjoining the E. wall of the N. wing. The keep is thickly covered with ivy, which partially conceals the parapet and corner turrets.

The lands of Myrton belonged to the M'Cullochs, who possessed them down till about the end of the 17th century, when they were acquired by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, whose descendant, Sir Herbert Maxwell, is the present proprietor. From certain items in the Treasurer's Accounts for 1511–12 it appears that Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrton was Master Falconer to James IV. That

monarch stayed at Myrton on his pilgrimages to Whithorn, and he erected it into a burgh of barony.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.* v. p. 333 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. pp. 31 and 235; *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. p. 303: Symson, p. 52.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxx. SE. Visited 18th July 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

187. *Hill Fort* (*Vitrified*), "*Doon of May*," *May*.—On the summit of a rocky eminence, about ½ m. W. of the farm-house of May, are the remains of a small fort (fig. 55). The site is cut off from the moor to the S. and E. by a broad natural hollow. Around the edge of the rocky scarp of the hill there are, for the most part exposed, and elsewhere traceable beneath the turf, the remains of a wall which appears to have been continuously vitrified throughout its course and, as far as visible, to its base. The facing stones have almost entirely gone, but where at one place towards the S. the lowest course is apparent it indicates a breadth of about 10′ for the wall. The area enclosed is an irregular ellipse, with its longest axis E. and W., and measures diametrically about 140′ × 100′. The approach has probably been by a path from the W. On the N. the wall encloses a small sheltered terrace with a breadth of about 15′. There are no indications of outer defences. The rock is Silurian sandstone.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. NW. Visited 13th May 1911.

188. *Fort*, *Corwall*.—Some 270 yards E. by N. of Corwall farm-house, on low-lying ground, is an oval enclosure with its longest axis N. and S., surrounded by a stony bank some 10′ in thickness and measuring interiorly 96′ × 68′. At the N. end a section of the interior with a radius of about 24′ is raised about 1½′ above the general level.

189. *Fort*, *Garheugh*.—About ¼ m. to the N. of Garheugh farm, at a point where the hill road takes a sharp turn to the E., is a stone-built defensive enclosure. Though there are several hillocks in its vicinity, it occupies a comparatively low-lying position. In form it is kidney-shaped, with the concave outline on the S. side. Its main axis lies E. by N. and W. by S. and measures interiorly 99′. The width towards the E. end is 48′, and at the opposite extremity 66′. The wall, which is much ruined, has been about 7′ in thickness, and has contained in its thickness two small circular hut hollows or chambers on the S. side, and another of slightly larger dimensions on the N. The position of the entrance is not apparent.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. Visited 17th May 1911.

190. *Fort*, *Chang*.—In a grass field, about ¼ m. N. by E. of the house at Chang, on the SE. slope of Bennan Hill and just above the 200′ contour line, are the remains of a stone-built defensive construction, elliptical in outline. The site is not in a commanding position, and is overlooked by a higher slope on the W. The longer axis lies N. and S., and along this line the interior measures 110′, while from E. to W. it measures 72′. The original enclosing wall or stony bank is much spread. Along the E. side it

Fig. 55.—Vitrified Fort, "Doon of May" (No. 187).

To face p. 76.

measures 25′ in width, and appears to have contained an oblong chamber, now for the most part covered with gathered stones; on the S. its width varies from 22′ to 24′, but it is overgrown with turf and overlaid with stones; on the W., where it is overlooked by higher ground, the width is 29′. At the N. end the defence is 40′ in width, and contains an oblong enclosure at either side, measuring some 40′ in length by 20′ in breadth. The position of the entrance is indefinite, but it has probably been in the centre of the N. end. In the interior are two cairn-like heaps of stone, measuring some 22′ in diameter, of indeterminate character. The enclosure has been cultivated.

191. *Fort, Chippermore.*—About ¼ m. SSE. of Chippermore farm-house, in a grass field, are the remains of a circular, sub-oval, defensive construction which has been surrounded by a single wall some 7′ to 9′ in thickness, now reduced almost to its foundations. It measures interiorly some 90′ × 83′, and has been subdivided into at least four enclosures, the largest of which have measured respectively about 40′ and 45′ to 50′ in diameter. The turf which has overgrown the walls, and the stones gathered from the fields which have been piled over them, so obscure the details that without excavation a plan is not obtainable.

192. *Fort, do.* — Situated at the side of a field on the sloping hillside, some 300 yards S. of Chippermore, is a circular defensive enclosure which has been surrounded by a stone wall now reduced to its foundations and nowhere definitely measurable, though apparently about 12′ in thickness. The interior has measured diametrically about 85′ × 93′. The position of the entrance is not apparent.

193. *Fort, do.*—On the crest of the ridge, immediately to the S. of the cottages on the farm road to Chippermore, is the site of a circular enclosure which has measured about 84′ in diameter. The wall which surrounded it is almost obliterated by the walls of an old fold and the walls of two fields which meet upon it.

194. *Fort, near Chippermore Heugh.* — Occupying the top of a small projecting point on the top of the heugh, between two gullies, and just where the farm road to Chippermore reaches the higher level, and before it turns to pass through the fields, are the remains of a small defensive construction. An earthen bank measuring some 8′ wide at base has isolated the small headland, and in the interior, resting on the edge of the bank, there has been a small semi-elliptical enclosure with a chord of 49′ and a diameter of 47′. The defensive character of the banks is slight. A ditch-like hollow running from the edge of the natural slope inwards on the E. has probably been a track.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SW. Visited 17th May 1911.

195. *Fort, Airyolland.*—On a slight rise in a cultivated field some 250 yards N. of the farm-house of Airyolland is a small sub-oval fort encircled by a single stony rampart some 7′ to 8′ in thickness. The interior, which measures 86′ from N. to S. by 78′ from E. to W., is bounded on the N. by a wall which appears to be secondary, and outside of which foundations of a like character are visible below the turf. The interior is under cultivation.

196. *Fort, do.*—On the lower slope to the W. of Milton Fell, and

some 3 furlongs NE. of Airyolland farm-house, is a small circular or elliptical fort, now unmeasurable, owing to the quantities of stones gathered from the fields which have been heaped up over its rampart and within it.

197. *Fort, Eldrig.*—Some 200 yards W. of Eldrig farm-house and a little over 100 yards N. of the cairn, No. 219, in a grass field and entirely overgrown by a thick sward which obscures the details, is a small fort surrounded by a single stony rampart, now from 2′ to 3′ in height. The interior has been almost circular, measuring 66′ from N. to S. by about 62′ from E. to W. Externally it is nearly rectilinear, but from the NW., SW., and SE. angles there are low mounds projecting out from the sides for distances of from 13′ to 23′. Along the N. there appears to be a double wall with an interspace between, measuring some 22′ over all, and at the NE. angle, where no projecting mound is apparent, from the interior to the face of the exterior wall the distance is 35′. In the SE. angle in the interior there is a small enclosure, sub-oval in form, measuring 28′ × 13′. The indications of various walls or banks are so indefinite that, without excavation, it would not be satisfactory to produce a plan.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SW. Visited 15th May 1911.

198. *Fort, Ringheel.*—On the crest of a ridge of cultivated land, about ½ m. E. by N. of Ringheel farm, are the remains of a small circular fort almost obliterated by cultivation. A single rampart, now barely discernible from the surrounding level, has enclosed a circular area with a diameter of from 70′ to 80′. In the interior the plough has turned up the remains of a floor of burnt clay and blackened soil containing fragments of charcoal.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SE. Visited 15th May 1911.

199. *Fort, Barsalloch Point.*—At Barsalloch Point, about ¾ m. W. of the village of Monreith, is a fort under the care of H.M. Office of Works. Its situation is on the edge of the heugh, where it rises some 60′ or 70′ above the level of the 20′ beach. The fort is formed by a deep ditch, with a mound on each side in horse-shoe form, with its ends resting on the face of the heugh. The ditch measures some 33′ in width from crest to crest, 12′ in greatest depth below the crest of the scarp, and 9′ below that of the counterscarp. The ground slopes downwards from the edge of the heugh, and at the lower level the defences are now less important, the ditch having probably silted up. The mound above the scarp is low, rising only about 2′ above the interior, while that above the counterscarp has an elevation of only about 3′ on the outside. The entrance appears to have crossed the defences diagonally from the NE., entering the fort at its lowest point, but its actual position is obscured by the erection of a turf bank which has partially obliterated the outer lines.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxx. SE. Visited 7th July 1911.

200. *Mote of Druchtag, Kirk of Mochrum.*—Situated by the roadside, a short distance to the N. of Kirk of Mochrum village, is the mote of Druchtag. The land slopes sharply to the road, and at the edge of the bank the mote, of the usual truncated cone form, has been erected. Except towards the E., where it is

represented by a terrace on the face of the slope, a ditch, some 25′ in width and 6′ to 8′ in depth below the top of the counterscarp, surrounds the construction, which rises to a height of about 21′ above it. The summit, which is flat, measures 66′ in diameter. At the E. side is an irregular hollow, probably due to excavation, about the sides of which some blocks of stone are exposed, and on the W. side are two small circular depressions about 18″ deep and 7′ to 8′ in diameter. There are no indications of an approach, or of a bailey or base court. This monument is under the care of H.M. Office of Works.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxx. NE. Visited 15th May 1911.

201. *Mote of Crailloch, Crailloch.*—Some 200 yards NE. by E. of Crailloch farm a rocky ridge, running in a NE. direction, terminates with a height of from 15′ to 20′ above the surrounding level. The highest point, supplemented with material so as to form a level circular plat with a diameter of 35′, has been utilised as a mote. Around the edge of this summit there appears a low stony parapet or wall overgrown with grass. Some 7′ below the summit, except on the NW. and across the N. side of the ridge, there has been formed a trench some 10′ in width either by cutting through rock or facing with a stony mound. Along the crest of the ridge facing the NW. there remain the foundations of a wall running towards the summit and terminating at 15′ distant with a return to SE. Passing diagonally up the slope from the S. is a roadway some 6′ in width, meeting the trench on the SE. Along the edge of the roadway above the slope there appears to have been a wall. At the foot of the ridge on the SE. are the remains of walls which have formed a base-court. From the point where the roadway meets the trench, a wall passes directly to the base for a length of about 40′, beyond which it has been obliterated; while 65′ to the W. another wall, which appears to have been of greater strength, measuring some 11′ in thickness at base and with large square blocks on the face at ground level, runs out parallel from the lower level of the road. This wall has also been torn up except for a short distance. There appears to have been an entrance through it near the foot of the hillock. A third wall, running from the point beside the roadway where the second commences, seems to have passed segmentally at 33′ in front of the entrance, joining again with the wall beyond, and thus forming an outer ward.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. NW. Visited 13th July 1911.

Crannogs or Lake Dwellings.

202. *Crannog, Rough Loch, Airylick.*—To the W. of Eldrig Loch is the Rough Loch, which has been drained and is now a moss. A crannog within was examined and excavated in 1884 by several members of the Ayrshire and Galloway Archæological Association, and the results of their investigations are recorded in an article on the Lake Dwellings of Wigtownshire in vol. v. of the Association's *Archæological Collections*, under the heading—"The Crannog of Airrieoulland." Situated towards the centre of the moss, the former

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bed of the loch, was a circular enclosure some 54′ in diameter surrounded by a low wall. On this being dug into the usual details of a crannog were met with. A novel feature discovered was a fence of flagstones encircling the crannog, said to be perfect, to a height of about 3′. Amongst the relics recovered were seventeen small beads of scarlet vitreous slag; a small ring of shale $1\frac{5}{16}$″ in diameter; an ornamental button-like object of bronze 1″ in diameter, plano-convex in section, perforated, and ornamented on the top by an equilateral triangle of curved lines having their convex sides all looking to the centre, hammer and grinding stones, and fragments of crucibles. The relics are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 112 (relics illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, XXV. SW.

203. *Crannog, White Loch of Myrton.*—Towards the southern end of the White Loch of Myrton, situated within the policies of Monreith, is an artificial island marked on the O.S. map as the site of a crannog. On examination the island was found to be surrounded by piles, and was constructed like the islands of Dowalton of layers of furze, faggots, and brushwood, fern, etc.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 92.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, XXX. S.E.

204. *Crannog, Loch Wayoch, Challochglass Moss.*—This crannog, the site of which is noted on the O.S. map towards the NE. of the loch, was noted by the Rev. Geo. Wilson, who, in 1872, on a superficial examination of it, saw much wood, apparently in artificial order, but in a mixture of peat and water. He reported that some years previously there was taken from it an oak timber 6′ or 7′ long with square mortise holes cut through it.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 377; Rev. Geo. Wilson's *M.S. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 375.

205. *Crannog, Fern Island, Fell Loch.*—Fell Loch is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S.E. of Loch Wayoch. On the E. shore opposite Fern island, the Rev. Geo. Wilson found an oak in the peat with an axe-mark on it, and on the same occasion the remains of a paved ford were noted in the vicinity.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 377.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, XX. SW.

206. *Crannog, Long Island, Mochrum Loch.*—The Rev. Geo. Wilson, who visited this island in 1872, states that on the SE. of it were stones laid in peat and heads of oak stakes—the stones being in circles, the stake heads appearing in the centre—and that long beams were lying in the direction of the Gull Craig. He also mentions that fragments of pottery had been found in the hollows.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 378; Rev. Geo. Wilson's *M.S. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 377.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, XXV. NW. (unnoted).

207. *Crannogs, Eldrig Loch.*—The O.S. map indicates the sites of two crannogs in this loch—one towards the NE. end and the other

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towards the SW. end. The Rev. Geo. Wilson in 1872 identified four, viz.: one near the Loch Head; another 60 yards S. of it (summit only visible in very dry seasons); the third, a knoll on the shore, W. of the first, but formerly an island; and the fourth towards the south-western end of the loch, SW. of Lochside Cottage. No excavations seem to have been made, but from Mr Wilson's *Notes* it appears that very hard oak beams, flat above and round below, with both square and round holes in them, had been taken out of the last-mentioned crannog by the cottager at Lochside, and used as door and window lintels; that fords connected this and the first-mentioned crannog with the shore, and that from the ford to the western shore from the fourth crannog above-noted "a line like the foundations of a dyke runs over the field in the direction of the crannog in the Rough Loch."

See Rev. Geo. Wilson's *M.S. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 373.

O.S.M. Wigtown, xxv. SW.

Hut Circles, etc.

Hut Ruins and Small Cairns, Garheugh.

208. In a hollow about half-way between the large cairn (No. 214) and the bridge over the Craignarget Burn, is a group of about ten small cairn-like heaps of stone, the largest of which has a diameter of about 16′. One or two of the smaller ones may be ruins of huts.

209. Some 70 yards ENE. of the large cairn, at the base of a rock which rises some 12′ above it on the W., are the remains of a walled circular enclosure. The wall, which is preserved to a height of from 2′ to 3′ on the SW., is 8′ 6″ in thickness, and faced with large blocks of stone. The diameter was not obtained, but it is estimated at from 50′ to 60′.

210. Some 300 yards S. of the large cairn, in a slight hollow, are the remains of a circular hut with an interior diameter of 7′ and a surrounding wall 4′ in thickness. On the exterior the wall is reduced to ground level, but on the inside it remains sunk to a depth of 2′ below that level. In its vicinity lie two small cairns measuring diametrically about 12′.

211. To the S. of the cairn (No. 214), and partially formed by it, is an ancient enclosure containing in the thickness of its wall one or two small circular huts, and having another built against it near its junction with the cairn on the SSE.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 17th May 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

212. *Cairn, Corwall.*—On the moor about ¼ m. S. of Corwall farm there is a cairn measuring some 30′ in diameter, the interior of which has been cleared out.

213. *Do., do.*—Some 50′ to the S. is a small low cairn with a diameter of 12′ and an elevation of 1′ 6″, while another of similar dimensions lies a short distance to the NE.

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The O.S. map indicates another cairn to the NE. of Corwall farm, but it could not be identified at date of visit.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxv. SW. Visited 12th July 1911.

214. *Cairn, Garheugh.*—On the moorland that stretches inland from the top of the heughs by the shore, and about ¼ m. E. of the point where the Craignarget Burn passes beneath the high road, is a large cairn measuring diametrically 45′ from N. to S. by 48′ from E. to W. and in height 9′. A number of small circular shelters have at one time been formed in it, but it does not appear to have been excavated.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NE. Visited 17th May 1911.

215. "*Cairn Buy,*" *do.*—Situated about ¼ m. ESE. of the cairn (No. 214), and to the NW. of the Pulnasky Burn, is the "Cairn Buy," which probably owes its name to the tufts of yellow moss still growing in the interstices of the stones. The cairn is in a good state of preservation, and measures 43′ from N. to S. by 45′ from E. to W. with an elevation of 9′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NE. Visited 17th May 1911.

Cairns, May.

216. "*Court Cairn.*"—About 100 yards S. by E. of the farm-house of May there are the remains of a large cairn, which is being rapidly carted away. Only a fragment remains.

About 100 yards SSE. of the farm-house on the highest point of the park there are possibly the slight remains of another cairn, which has measured some 56′ in diameter.

About 150 yards SW. of the farm-house is a circular artificial mound about 3′ in height and 54′ in diameter, with a slight bank around the edge of the top and a low mound in the centre. It is stony, of indeterminate character, but probably not very ancient.

217. In a cultivated field about 300 yards SSW. of the farm-house of May is a large circular cairn, which has been reduced to an average elevation of about 4′. In diameter it measures from 58′ to 60′. There is no cist exposed, and the interment has probably not been disturbed.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xx. SW. Visited 13th May 1911.

218. *Cairns, Airyolland.*—In an arable field a little more than ½ m. NNE. of Airyolland farm and close on the west to a road leading from Milton Fell, are the remains of two cairns. That nearest the road has been almost entirely removed, but near the centre an upright pointed stone stands for a height of 4′ above the debris. The diameter of the cairn has been about 40′.

Some 60′ SW. are the considerable remains of the second cairn, which has been much pulled about and its outline obscured by stones gathered from the field and deposited on it. It appears to have had a diameter of from 50′ to 60′, and still measures in elevation from 6′ to 8′.

219. *Cairn, Eldrig.*—In a grass field some 300 yards SW. of Eldrig farm-house is a circular cairn partially overgrown with stunted

blackthorn. It measures in diameter about 60′ and in elevation some 5′. There is no indication of its having been excavated.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SW. Visited 15th May 1911.

220. *Cairn, Eldrig Loch Head.*—In the corner of a field between the road by Eldrig Loch and the road to Kirk of Mochrum, and about 100 yards S. of the hamlet at the former, are the remains of a cairn with a diameter of about 45′. It is situated in cultivated land, and is reduced to an elevation of about 2′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SE. Visited 15th May 1911.

221. *Cairn, Mochrum Fell.*—On the summit of Mochrum Fell, 646′ above sea-level, are the remains of a large cairn almost reduced to ground level, measuring 66′ in diameter. Near the centre is a large displaced slab recently fractured, partially resting on other two, set on edge, one of them apparently *in situ*. To the S. another large stone just protrudes from the debris. This megalithic structure is said to have been destroyed at a comparatively recent date by a bonfire placed on the top of it.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SW. Visited 15th May 1911.

222. *Cairn, Brae.*—Some 30 yards W. of the shepherd's house at Brae is a cairn measuring some 54′ in diameter, and reduced to an elevation of about 5′. It does not appear to have been excavated.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. NW. Visited 15th May 1911.

223. *Cairn (supposed), Brae.*—At the foot of the grass park, immediately to the N. of Brae, is a grass-covered mound, probably a cairn. It has a diameter of 45′ and an elevation of about 5′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. NW. (unnoted). Visited 15th May 1911.

Rock Sculptures.

224. *Cup and Ring Marks, Monreith.*—Near the W. side of Mid-Myrton plantation, which lies to the W. of Monreith Mains, on the exposed face of a rock, there is visible a single cup-mark surrounded by four incised concentric rings. The greater part of the rock is covered with soil.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxx. SE. (unnoted). Visited 14th May 1911.

225. *Cup and Ring Marks, Drumtroddan.*—In a grass field about ½ m. N. of the N. lodge to Monreith House is a flat rock surface, on which are exposed, where the turf has been removed, several groups of cup and ring markings (fig. 56), now under the care of H.M. Office of Works. The markings occur at both ends of the rock, as well as near its centre, and may be divided into seven different groups. They consist of simple cups, or cups surrounded with varying numbers of concentric rings, from one to five. The circles are represented both with a radial groove from the central cup and without it: in group No. 2 five circular figures are connected by channels.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxvii. p. 222; *ibid.*, xl. p. 327.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxx. NE. Visited 7th July 1911.

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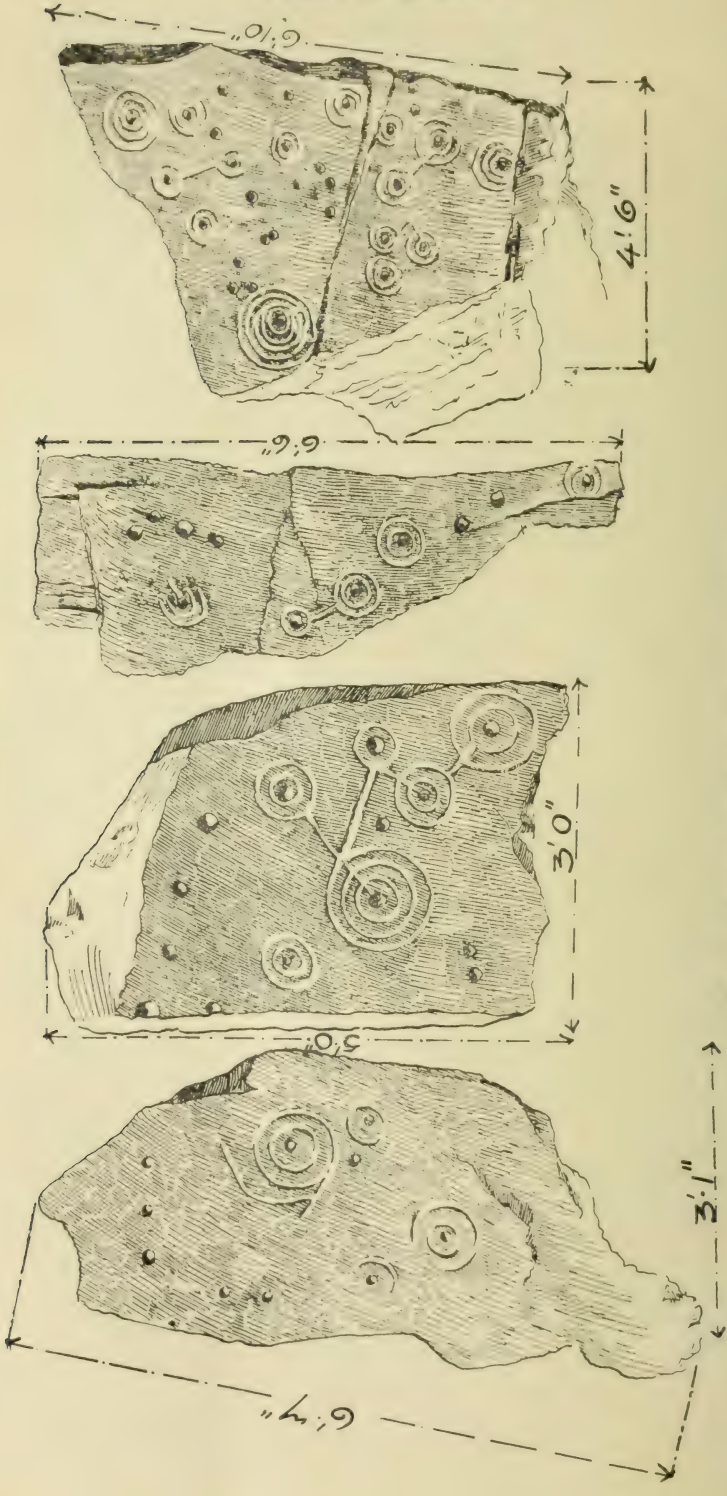

FIG. 56.—Cup and Ring Marks, Drumtroddan (No. 225).

FIG. 58.—"Carlin Stone," Eldrig Loch (No. 230).

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FIG. 57.—Sculptured Cross, Monreith (No. 227).

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Miscellaneous.

226. *Ruins, Castle Loch.*—At the NE. end of the Castle Loch is an island known as Castle Island, on which are the foundations of several oblong buildings with walls about 2′ thick and built with dry-stone masonry. The examination of these structures is being proceeded with by the proprietor, the Marquess of Bute.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xx. SW. ("Castle").

227. *Sculptured Cross, Monreith.*—In the grounds of Monreith House is a free-standing wheel-headed cross of greywacke (fig. 57), measuring 7′ 6″ in height, 1′ 6″ in diameter across the head, 1′ 3″ in width across the shaft, and 6″ in thickness, sculptured in relief on four faces thus :—*Front and Back*—On the circular head, an equal-armed cross with a boss in the centre, and four bosses in the circular interspaces between the arms, and on the shaft a single panel containing interlaced work. *Right and Left Sides*—On the shaft, a single panel containing interlaced work.

The cross formerly stood on Court Hill at the Mower, the old Mansion House of the Barony of Monreith, and it has been surmised that its original site may have been Kirkmaiden.

See *Early Christ. Mon.* pt. iii. p. 485 (illus.); *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, ii. pl. 97.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxx. SE.

228. *Sculptured Cross-slab from Mochrum.*—Some years ago there was found at Kirk of Mochrum a fragment of a cross-slab of slaty sandstone, broken along three edges. It stands 2′ 3″ in height and is 11″ in width. On one face is part of a panel, in which is sculptured in relief interlaced work. The stone is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 485 (illus.).

229. *Sculptured Slab, Airylick.*—Built into the most southerly of the two central pillars of the cart-shed at Airylick farm, at a height of 7′ from the ground, is a portion of a slab, measuring 9″ × 12″, carved with Celtic ornament, consisting of a double band of interlaced rings.

In recording the find the Rev. Geo. Wilson of Glenluce stated that the tenant of Airylick informed him that the slab was found in lifting the foundation of an old outhouse, used as a potato store.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 485; *Antiquaries*, x. p. 60.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SW. Visited 15th May 1911.

230. *The "Carlin Stone," Eldrig Loch.*—About ¼ m. N. of the N. end of Eldrig Loch, at the upper end of a cultivated field, is a single-pointed standing-stone (fig. 58), measuring 5′ 6″ in height, and 3′ in breadth at base, and facing E. and W. It is said to have formerly stood in the centre of a circle or ring, 12′ in diameter, formed of granite stones which were used for building a dyke.

See Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes*, p. 373.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxv. SW. Visited 15th May 1911.

231. *Standing-Stones, Drumtroddan.*—Within a thick, young plantation, about ¼ m. NE. of the N. lodge gate of Monreith House,

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are three standing-stones—two erect and one fallen. The upright stones stand some 43′ apart, both facing in the same direction, set on an alignment from NE. to SW. They measure in height above ground 10′ 1″ and 10′ 2″ respectively; in breadth at the centre 3′ and 4′ 6″; and both have an average thickness of about 1′ 3″. The stone towards the SW. is considerably tilted from the perpendicular. The third stone lies prostrate between the others, some 7′ distant from the SW. block, and at right angles to the alignment. It measures 9′ in length, about 4′ in breadth, and 1′ 9″ in thickness. This monument is under the care of H.M. Office of Works.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxx. NE. Visited 7th July 1911.

232. *Construction, Corwall.*—The O.S. map indicates a "fort" in a grass field about ½ m. NE. of Corwall farm. There is a circular area near the spot covered with odd heaps of stones and overgrown with bracken, around a small segment of which there appears a bank of earth and stone. It lies at the bottom of the slope of the field, and it may have been a defensive enclosure.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxv. SW. ("Fort"). Visited 12th July 1911.

233. *St John's Well, Chippermore.*—The O.S. map indicates this well some ¾ m. to the E. of Chapel Finian (No. 235), on the road to Chippermore, and about half-way between it and the cliffs by the shore.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxv. SW.

234. *Lady Well, Monreith Mains.*—This well is marked on the O.S. map near the Lady Well Plantation, Monreith Mains.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxx. SE.

SITES.

235. *Chapel Finian and Well, near Chippermore.*—The foundations of this chapel are situated about 1 m. to the W. of Chippermore at the Corwall Heugh on Luce Bay, and the well adjoins the site.

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 96.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxv. SW.

236. *Fort, Chippermore.*—Between Corwall Port and Chippermore Port above the heughs the O.S. map (1896) indicates a small circular fort, with, apparently, an interior diameter of 70′ or 80′, situated some 550′ to the E. of a deep receding hollow in the Corwall Heugh. There is no trace of this where marked, and the site was under crop at the date of visit.

O.S.M, WIGTOWN, xxv. SW. Visited 12th July 1911.

On the O.S. maps sites are also indicated as under:—

237. *Chapel, Crailloch.*	O.S.M., WIGTOWN,	xxv.	NW.
238. *Druchtag Castle, near Kirk of Mochrum.*	,,	,,	xxx. NE.
239. *Fort, Drumtroddan Hill.*	,,	,,	,,
240. *Do., Killentrae Bridge.*	,,	,,	,,
241. *Do., Airyolland.*	,,	,,	xxv. SW.
242. *Do., near Drumblair.*	,,	,,	,,
243. *Cairn, White Dyke.*	,,	,,	xxv. NE.

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Defensive Constructions.

244. *Hill Fort, Cruise Back Fell, Upper Galdenoch.*—Occupying the highest point of Cruise Back Fell, about ½ m. SE. of Upper Galdenoch

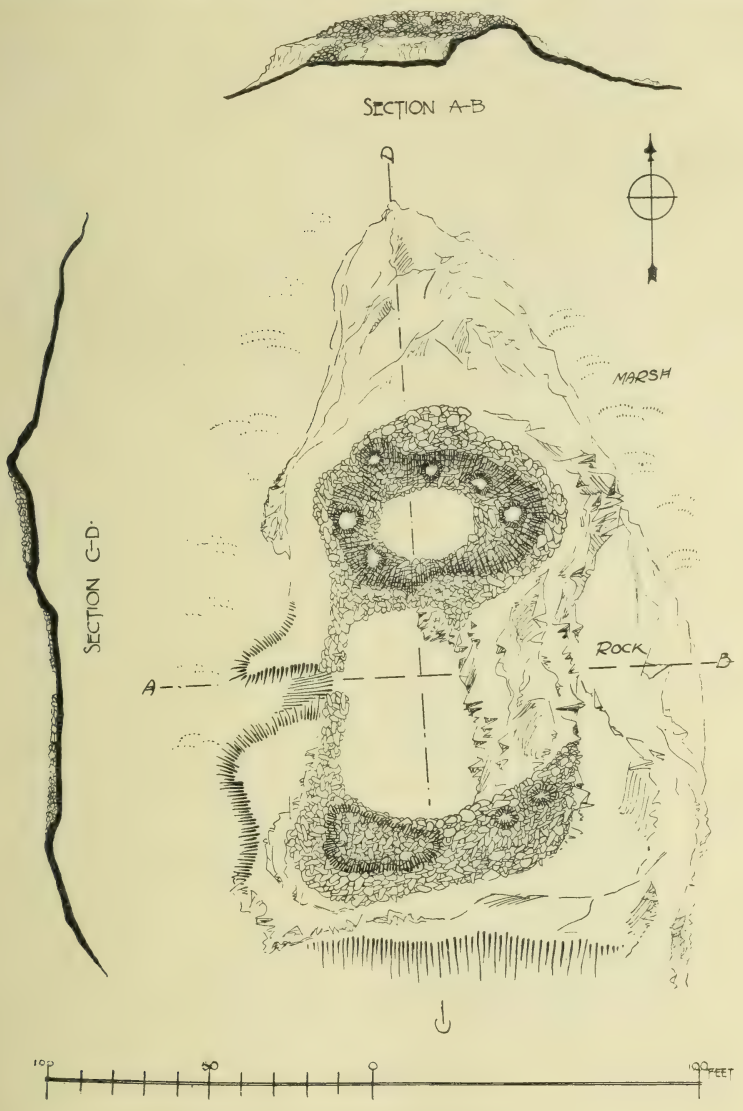

Fig. 59.—Fort, Cruise Back Fell (No. 244).

or Cruise farm, is a stone-built fort (fig. 59). The site is an L-shaped ridge of outcropping rock, with a shorter and parallel rock some 30′ to 40′ distant from the end of the longer limb. A broad wall of dry-stone masonry has been built along the crest of both rocks and over the intervening hollows, thus forming an oblong enclosure. The longest

axis lies N. and S., and the highest part of the rock is the short limb of the L at the N. end. On the E. and S. the rock rises to a height of 20′ to 30′ above the surrounding moorland, and towards the E. the escarpment is steep. On the W. above the lowest part of the interior it has a height of 8′ or 10′. The total length over all is about 143′, and the breadth across the centre some 70′. The fort appears to have been divided into two main enclosures by the construction of a citadel on the highest part of the rock, oval in outline, measuring interiorly about 30′ × 20′. The wall which surrounds this is reduced to a mass of debris, 16′ broad in places, and seems to have contained circular chambers in its thickness. The wall which forms the S. limit of the fort is, for the most part, concealed beneath a great mass of debris, but where both faces appear to be exposed they indicate a thickness of 8′. In the SW. angle the mass of stones measures 23′ across from the outer face of the wall inwards, and has probably contained one or more circular chambers in its thickness, of which there are indications. Elsewhere the wall has either fallen over the rock or is completely ruined. The hollow below the citadel and between the rocks in the interior measures about 60′ in length by 32′ in breadth. The walls which cross it at the S. end have probably been erected by shepherds to form a fold.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. SE. Visited 2nd June 1911.

245. *Hill Fort, Bennan of Garvilland* (figs. 60 and 61).—The Bennan of Garvilland is a conspicuous rocky hill which forms the termination towards the NE. of a group of similar fells situated in the SE. corner of New Luce Parish, and some 4 m. N. of the village of Glenluce. The hill rises gradually for some 125′, with a narrow rocky ridge from the NE., to an altitude of 600′ over sea-level, thence runs into the higher moorland which separates it from the Bught Fell on the SW. by an easy slope dipping to the 525′ level. The flanks of the ridge are very steep and naturally defended by irregular faces of rock, while long beds of outcrop form hollows and ridges up the NE. slope. Around the summit, following the edge of the escarpment on either side, and crossing the slope on the NE. some 195′ distant from the highest point, are the ruins of a stony rampart or wall, very fragmentary on the flanks, where the stones for the most part have fallen over the rock. Where it crosses the hollows on the NE. it has been supplemented by an outer rampart. At the SW. extremity, where the fall in the level is slight, this wall has been greatly increased in thickness. It is entirely ruined, but has been at least 12′ thick. Through the centre of the wall at this end has passed the entrance, the width and details of which are obscured by the debris. Running from the face of a rock on the E. flank at this end there is an outwork of stone, which curves past the entrance at 33′ distant from it, and is carried for 60′ beyond it to the westward, with a divergence to 50′. This wall at its extremity is 11′ thick. A third wall, some 18′ in thickness, interjected between the outer and the inner defences for a distance of 20′ or thereby, has been brought round from a rock face on the W. The approach to the entrance thus passes round the W. end of the outer wall, and is flanked by the intermediate one until opposite the passage through the main wall

Fig. 60.—Fort, Benman of Garvilland (No. 245).

To face p. 88.

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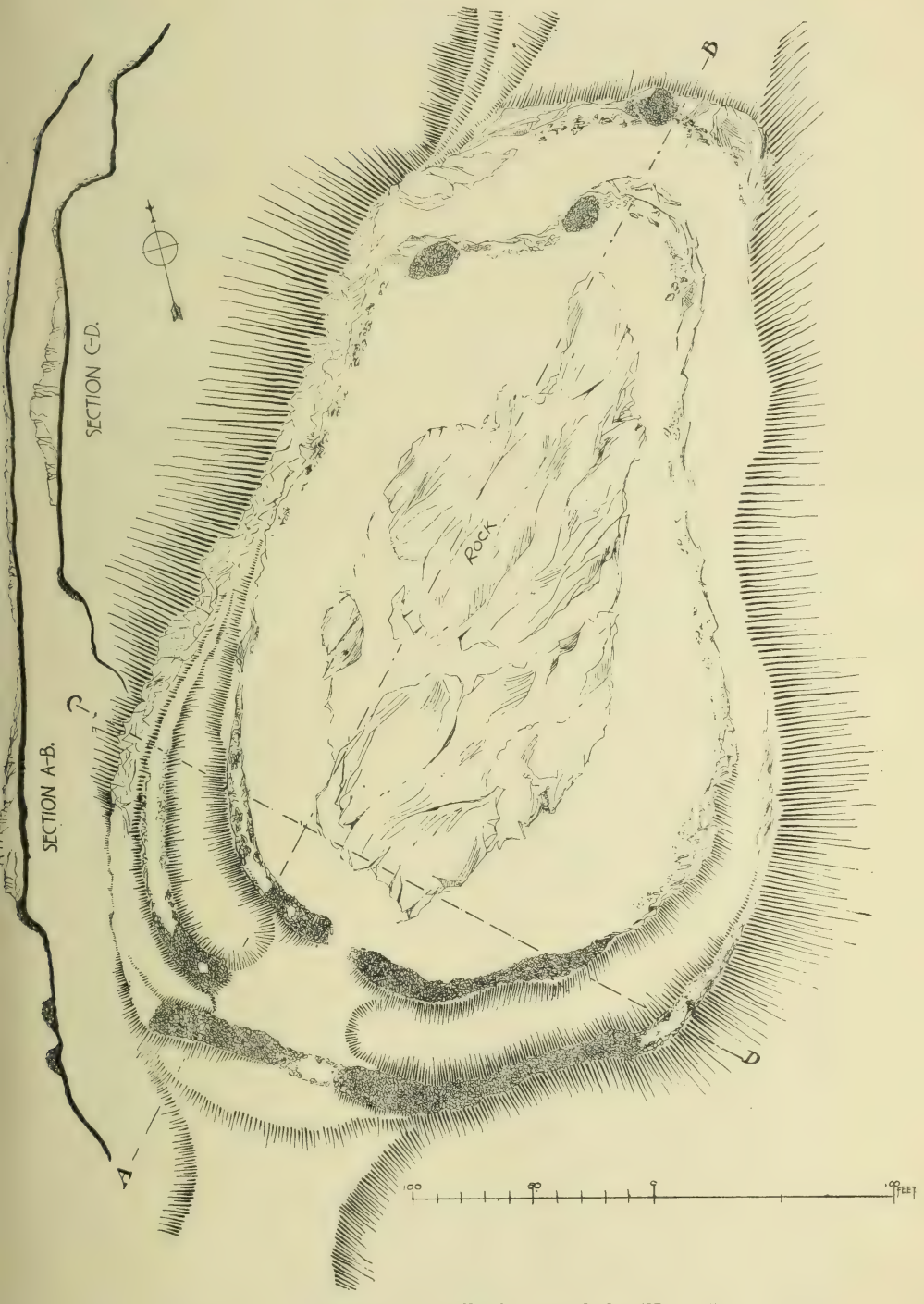

Fig. 61.—Fort, Bennan of Garvilland ; Ground-plan (No. 245).

into the interior. The total length of the enclosure within the inner wall is some 300′, and its breadth across the centre about 200′. In the interior a bold rock rising to a height of about 15′ forms the actual summit. To the W. of this is a patch of rushes which may indicate the position of a well or water cistern in the rock. In the thickness of the intermediate wall on the SW. front, near its inner termination, is a small circular hollow which may possibly be the site of a chamber; and in the main wall, on the left of the entrance passage, there is a similarly suggestive depression.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 12th June 1911.

Hut Circles, etc.

246. *Hut Ruins, Balmurrie Fell.*—About 200 yards to the S. and SW. of "Cairn na Gath" (No. 281) are some small cairn-like mounds which may be the remains of huts.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vii. SW. (unnoted). Visited 18th May 1911.

247. *Hut Circle, Brockloch Hill.*—On a low ridge, about ¼ m. E. of where the track from Balmurrie to Laggangarn crosses Brockloch Hill, and about 1½ m. S. of Laggangarn, is a hut circle with an interior diameter of 25′, surrounded by a wall about 6′ thick, now almost reduced to ground level. It has been entered from the SE. As the interior is overgrown with heather further details are not observable.

About 60 yards S. of the circle is a detached wall about 40′ in length by 4′ or 5′ in breadth; and some 66 yards further S. are the ruins of another similar wall, which has been laid to the base of a low rock on the top of which rests a large grey boulder broken in two.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vii. SW. (unnoted). Visited 18th May 1911.

248. *Hut Ruins, Benlaight.*—At the SW. end of Benlaight, at an elevation of about 520′ above sea-level, are the remains of two or three small circular huts measuring 9′ to 10′ over all, and beside them two or three low cairns with diametrical measurement of from 12′ to 16′. A few similar remains are to be seen on the SE. side of the summit.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. ("Cairns"). Visited 23rd May 1911.

Hut Ruins and Small Cairns, Bught Fell.

249. The Bught Fell, which lies to the westward of Garvilland farm, consists of a main hill rising to a height of 650′, and a number of rocky hillocks with intervening hollows at its base on the S. and SE. The name it bears is derived from the "bughts" or small pens into which, in former times, the ewes were driven to be milked, and with this practice, doubtless, many of the ruins on the fell are connected.

In a hollow between two ridges of outcropping rock, to the SE. of the Fell, and about 150 yards S. by W. of the S. wall of an old enclosure which lies across the lower end of the hollow, are three small cairns of 12′ diameter and 1′ to 1½′ in height.

On a low shoulder of the hill towards the SE., and about 100′ below the summit, is a cairn-like heap of stones, circular, with a

depression in the centre, and measuring over all 12′ in diameter. It has probably been a hut, and seems to have been entered from the S.

On either side of a shallow cleugh which trends SSW. from the summit lie a number of small, low, cairn-like heaps of stone, placed for the most part by the sides of the hollow. Several of these are clearly recognisable as the ruins of small circular huts. The average diameter over all is 12′. At the lower end of the hollow is a small cairn built of larger stones than the other constructions, and measuring some 17′ in diameter: towards N. by W. is a small round extension formed of an outer line of boulders, with a few stones in the centre, measuring some 5′ in diameter, and possibly secondary. Where the cleugh opens out on the lower slope of the hill are many more constructions. For the most part these are ruins of huts and small cairns, with the remains of old walls curving out and in among them, with here and there a circular enclosure having an interior diameter of 20′ or thereby. The huts have in many instances been built against a slope or bank.

Towards Clasherne, above the steep bank which overlooks the flow to the westward, is an elliptical enclosure formed by a low bank outlined with boulders about 4′ wide, and measuring interiorly 35′ × 16′. Some 50 yards N. of it is another similar enclosure. Where the ground rises on the opposite side of a small burn is a smaller construction of similar form, measuring interiorly 12′ × 7′, and some 40 yards N. of it there is another. These buildings resemble in plan the shieling bothies of the northern counties (O.S. "Rings").

Northwards, up the W. side of the glen down which the streamlet flows towards Clasherne, are the ruins of several small circular huts and a few cairn-like heaps similar to those above described.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 23rd May 1911.

250. *Hut Circle, Larig Fell.*—Towards the S. end of Larig Fell, and on the W. side of the ridge, at an elevation of some 50′ above the flow, is a hut circle with an interior diameter of 21′, surrounded by a wall, reduced to its foundation, 5′ in thickness, and formed with large stones on the exterior, with smaller stones in the centre.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 23rd May 1911.

251. "*Rings*," *Bught Fell.*—Near the edge of the cultivated land, about ¼ m. WSW. of Garvilland, is a circular enclosure with an interior diameter of 29′, surrounded by the foundation of a wall measuring 5′ in thickness. The entrance appears to have been from the SE. Against it, and partially over its foundation on the NNW., has been built a smaller circle with an interior diameter of 13′, clearly secondary.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 23rd May 1911.

252. *Enclosure, Camrie Fell.*—Between the glens of the Camrie and Gabsnout Burns lies Camrie Fell, a round-topped hill, cultivated nearly to its summit, 525′ above sea-level. At its SW. extremity, and in unbroken moorland, with a general direction parallel to the highest fields on Gleniron Several, is a ditch from 2′ to 3′ in depth, and 12′ or thereby in width across the top, with a bank formed of

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the upcast on the inner side, and extending for nearly ¼ m. in length, with a return southward at either end. It has probably been a four-sided enclosure, the S. side of which has been obliterated in cultivation. Its position is just under the brow of the hill facing the SE., and by reason of its extent and situation it cannot be regarded as a defensive work. Within it, near the centre in a slight hollow, are the remains of three small elliptical enclosures, overgrown with heather, measuring in the interior 16′ × 10′, 12′ × 7′, and 20′ × 10′ respectively. They seem to have been built of turf, and the walls are much spread out. Adjoining the largest of these is a square enclosure, with rounded angles, measuring 36′ in diameter, similarly constructed. Close by it is another small foundation, measuring interiorly 10′ × 8′, with another 30′ NE. of it; while 50 yards further to the NE., up the hollow, are the remains of other two small huts. These remains are not prehistoric, but may possibly be mediæval.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW. ("Dyke," "Rings").

Visited 24th May 1911.

253. *Hut Circles, etc., Gleniron Fell.*—At the base of the Fell on the SE., and within 80 yards of the parish boundary, are the remains of an oblong building, measuring interiorly 26′ × 10′ 6″, with a stone-built wall 5′ in thickness existing to a height of 2′. There appear to have been two entrances, one on either side opposite each other, at about 7′ from one end. This wall has probably supported a turf superstructure. In the vicinity of this ruin, and along the slope of the Fell towards the S., are the remains of numerous small round stone huts of circular form, measuring some 12′ in diameter over all; also a number of cairn-like heaps of stone.

About 100 yards S. of the above-mentioned ruin is a small structure of two round compartments, rudely built of boulders, probably a fold for lambs or sheep.

Following the base of the fell southwards, at about ½ m. NE. of Mid-Gleniron, and some 50′ out from the base of a perpendicular rock, is a small stone-built hut circle, with an interior diameter of 8′ × 10′, and entered from the SE. The entrance is, however, unmeasurable, and the wall of the circle in ruins. On the S. side of the Fell, where the slope becomes more gradual and the surface less broken by outcropping rocks than elsewhere, circular hut ruins and cairn-like mounds of small diameter occur in great numbers. On a natural terrace some 50′ or thereby above the flow are two circular enclosures lying E. and W. of each other, and some 70′ apart. The eastmost measures 30′ in diameter, and that towards the W. 24′, while the wall in each case has been 5′ in thickness. The position of the entrance is in both instances doubtful, but seems to have been from the SE. These circles have been connected by a wall from 5′ to 7′ in thickness, and much ruined, running from the back or N. of the westmost, round to the E. side of the other in an irregular curve, thus forming an enclosure some 215′ in length by about 75′ in breadth. From the NE. angle the wall is continued beyond the enclosure for a distance of 60′, where it suddenly terminates. This system of linked enclosures was also observed

in Sutherland, and was evidently connected with a pastoral life, probably *not* prehistoric.

On the W. side of the Fell, N. of the old enclosure known as Mirren's Croft, is another group of cairn-like mounds, presenting the same features as elsewhere, some domical, and others low and concave, with a diameter of from 12′ to 15′. Where the slope of the hill is gradual, and the surface free from rock, they stretch for a long way to the N.

Some 400 yards SW. of Mirren's Croft, and on the N. side of the burn which rises near it, are a few more similar constructions and ruins of two old enclosures with walls 5′ thick, and measuring interiorly in diameter 24′ and 25′ respectively.

About 30 yards N. of the westmost of these enclosures are the ruins of a small stone hut, measuring interiorly some 10′ × 8′, with a wall 4′ thick, while 30′ N. there seems to be the remains of another.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. ("Cairns").

Visited 24th May 1911.

254. *Hut Ruins, etc., Killfedder.*—To the westward of No. 278 are the remains of several circular huts, one of them built in the thickness of an old enclosing wall, and some cairn-like mounds of small diameter.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vi. SE. Visited 26th May 1911.

255. *Do., Hardcroft.* — In a hollow below the cultivated land, about ½ m. E. of Hardcroft farm, are the remains of some small circular constructions. Only one is capable of measurement. It has been dug out of the top of a bank, and shows an interior diameter of about 7′ and an entrance from the N. up the slope of the bank. To the N. across the hollow are some five or six round cairn-like heaps, measuring from 16′ to 18′ in diameter, and an oblong one measuring 22′ × 16′. Some of these may be hut ruins.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NW. Visited 4th June 1911.

256. *Do., Fauldinchie, near Dranigower Lodge.* — On the moor facing towards the N., about ¼ m. NW. of Dranigower Lodge, is a small group of hut ruins, one of which has an interior diameter of 6′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NW. Visited 4th June 1911.

257. *Do., Larig Fell.*—The Larig Fell rises to a height of 625′ immediately to the W. of the fort-crowned Bennan of Garvilland, and is separated by a narrow flow from the N. end of the Bught Fell. On its S. end, towards the E., at about the 550′ elevation over sea-level, are situated a large number of cairn-like mounds and hut ruins similar to those observed on the Bught Fell.

A short distance up from the level ground at the base of the Fell on the SE., in a sheltered hollow trending from E. to W., are the ruins of an old dry-stone wall about 7′ in thickness, built with large stones and extending for a distance of about 120 yards, with returns towards the flow at both ends. Near the centre of its course it diverges in a sudden curve towards the hill, so as to contain on the lower side a circular enclosure measuring 26′ in interior diameter, entered from the SE. through an opening 2′ in width, and formed with a wall of large stones 5′ in thickness.

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Some 80′ to the northward of the circle, and outside the upper wall, is a semicircular stone-built construction, probably a sheep shelter, open towards the S. with a chord of 22′, formed by a wall 5′ in thickness and still 2′ in height. This construction may be compared with the crescentic mounds frequently noted in Sutherland.*

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiii. SW. Visited 12th June 1911.

258. *Hut Ruins, etc., Larig Fell.*—Stretching along the NE. side of the Fell, opposite the Bennan of Garvilland, are many hut ruins and cairn-like mounds. One of the former, rather larger than the usual examples, measures in diameter 20′ over all and 8′ interiorly. Another, in which the interior is well defined, measures 14′ across. It projects to the N., so that the interior has a pear-shaped form, measuring 6′ across the broad end, 3′ across the narrower, and 9′ in length. The position of the entrance is obscure. Another heap of loose displaced stones, showing hollows on its surface, suggests the ruins of a double hut, measuring 20′ in length, with a general average breadth of 10′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiii. SW. (unnoted). Visited 12th June 1911.

259. *Hut Circle, Drumpail.*—On the moor, about 1 m. N. by W. of Drumpail, and close by a modern cairn, is a hut circle measuring interiorly 22′ × 25′, seemingly entered from the SE., and formed by a bank some 5′ thick, and now a few inches in elevation, having large stones placed in the periphery at irregular intervals on either face.

Some 40′ to the westward is a small cairn-like mound, overgrown with heather, measuring from 10′ to 12′ in diameter and 1½′ in height, while some 60 yards to the S. is another of similar appearance.

To the southward of the hut circle some 60′ a stony mound stretches in a sinuous line for 50 or 60 yards, with a break through it as if for an entrance.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiii. NW. Visited 12th June 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

260. *Cairn, Mid-Gleniron.*—On the top of a slight rocky eminence, some 200 yards SSW. of Gleniron farm-house, is a large circular cairn absolutely unspoiled (fig. 62). It measures in diameter 56′, and in elevation about 9′. It appears to have been erected on a regularly laid base, which is visible all around for a distance of about 12′ out from the cairn, and seems to be about 1½′ to 2′ in height.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiii. SW. Visited 2nd June 1911.

261. *Chambered Cairn (long), do.*—Situated in a cultivated field, some 300 yards SW. of Mid-Gleniron farm-house, are the remains of a long chambered cairn (fig. 63) with a frontal semicircle of standing-stones. It has been reduced to a low elevation, and two chambers and a megalithic cist have been exposed within it. Lying with its major axis N. by E. and S. by W., it measures in extreme length 108′; in breadth at the S. end 27′; and at the N. end 36′. Of the frontal semicircle four stones remain exposed, representing the W. segment, with a radius of about 13′. At 5′ in from the stone

* Cf. *Inventory of the Monuments of Sutherland*, No. 430.

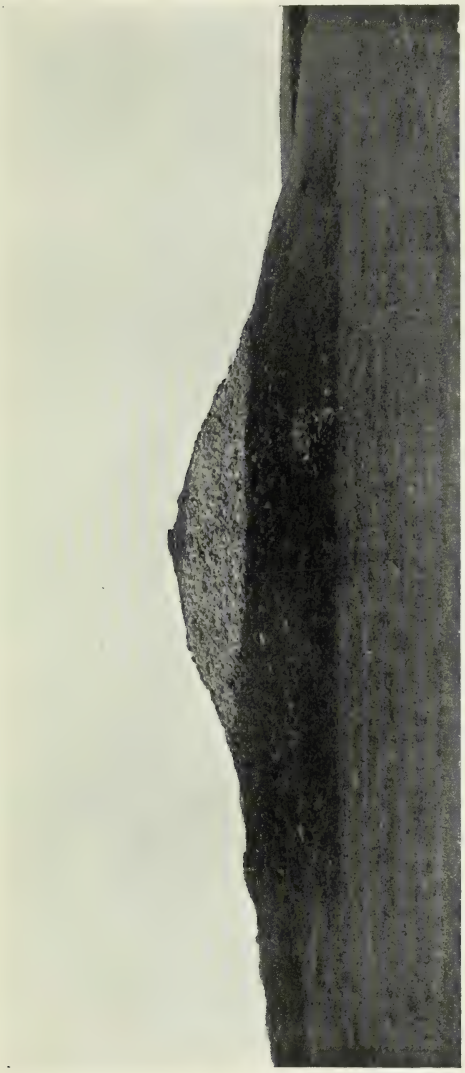

FIG. 62.—Round Cairn, Mid-Glenirron (No. 260).

To face p. 94.

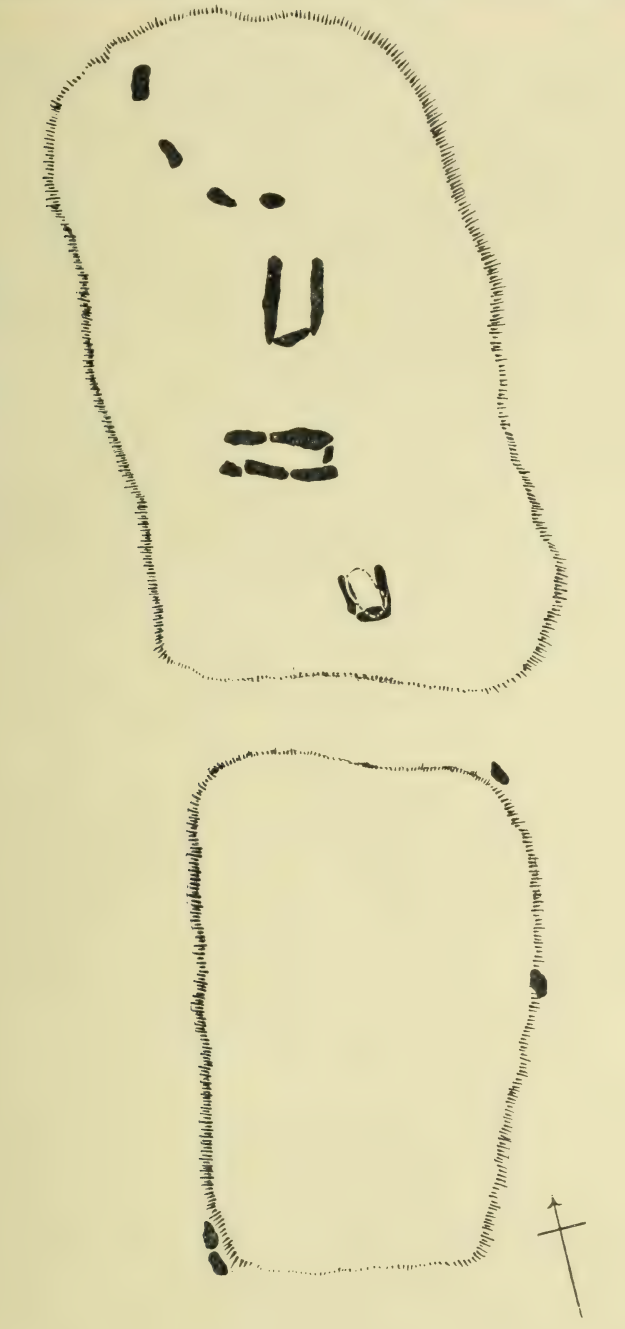

Fig. 63.—Long Cairn, Mid-Gleniron (No. 261).

adjacent to the mesial line of the cairn is the unclosed end of a chamber lying in the main direction of the cairn, measuring 7′ in length by from 2′ 10″ to 3′ in breadth. It is formed of two large blocks 1′ 6″ and 1′ 8″ in thickness, and a stone closing it across the S. end, which appears to be one half of a round boulder having its convex surface towards the outside of the cist. At 7′ 9″ in rear of this stone is situated the second chamber, placed at right angles to the longer axis of the cairn and lying in direction almost E. and W., measuring 8′ 9″ in extreme length by 2′ in breadth. It is formed of two blocks of stone 4′ and 4′ 8″ in length on the N., and three lesser stones on the S., with one closing the E. end. As in the first chamber the end towards the side of the cairn is open. In rear of this chamber some 9′, lying N. and S. on the E. side of the cairn, is a megalithic cist only partially exposed, measuring 2′ 10″ in breadth, and evidently that of a secondary interment. Its covering slab, still *in situ*, measures 4′ 3″ in length by 2′ at the N. end and 12″ at the S., with a general thickness of 9″. As has been observed in many of the long cairns in the north, there appears a depression across the cairn as if a roadway had been opened through it. The two chambers have probably been cleared out; the cist possibly not. The elevation of portions of the remainder of the cairn render it probable that there are still other interments undiscovered. The cist is said to have been opened by the Ordnance surveyors about seventy years ago, when they found the thigh bones of a large man.* The outline of the cairn has been demarcated with boulders irregularly placed.

262. *Cairn, Mid-Gleniron.*—Some 50 yards SE. of the long cairn (No. 261) in the same field is a low grassy mound with loose stones on the top of it, evidently the remains of another cairn, with a diameter of some 35′. It is much reduced in elevation, but there is no sign that the interment has been disturbed.

263. *Chambered Cairn (long), do.*—Some 80 yards SW. of the high round cairn (No. 260), at the higher end of the adjoining field, are the remains of a second long cairn which has been much pillaged for stones. It lies N. by E. and S. by W., and has its prominent end towards the N. It measures in length 97′; in breadth at the S. end 23′; at the N. end 34′. At 32′ in along the mesial line from the northern extremity, the upper part of a slab standing on end at right angles to the direction of the cairn marks the position of a chamber, and some 10′ from the opposite end the position of another block indicates the existence of another chamber. Though much of the cairn has been removed, the chambers do not appear to have been examined. The outline has been marked by boulders at irregular intervals.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 2nd June 1911.

264. *Cairn (remains of), Upper Galdenoch.*—Some 80 yards from the edge of the moorland, in the highest of the cultivated fields, and about ½ m. E. of Upper Galdenoch, are the remains of a large circular cairn which has had a diameter of about 50′. It has probably been entirely cleared out in the centre, and seems to have been used latterly as a dump for gathered stones.

* Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 333.

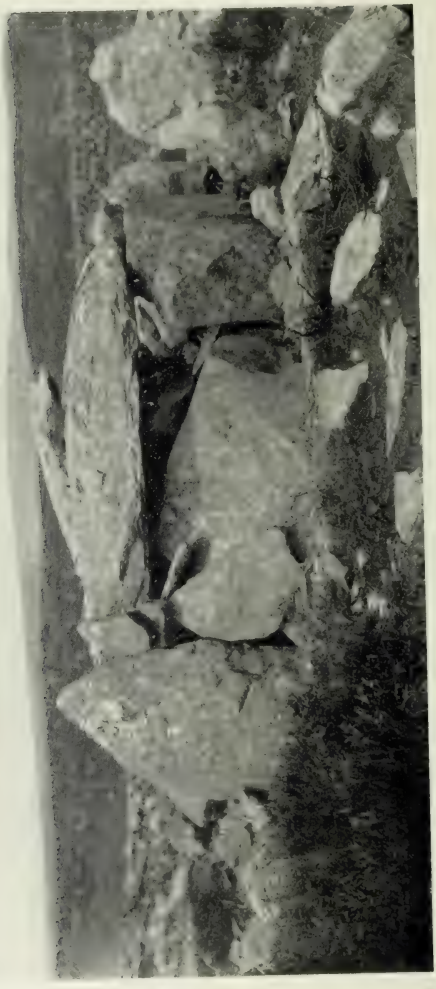

FIG. 64.—Long Cairn, "Caves of Kilhern" (No. 269).

Parish of New Luce.

265. *Cairn, "Cairn Macneilie," Upper Galdenoch.*—About 100 yards NNW. of Upper Galdenoch or Cruise farm are the remains of a large circular cairn, around and over the margin of which great quantities of gathered stone have been deposited. A domical portion in the centre, however, with an elevation of some 3′ 6″, probably contains the original interment. The diameter has been about 56′.

O.S M., Wigtown, xii. SE. Visited 2nd June 1911.

266, 267.—*Cairns, Barnshangan.*—On the S. side of the road that leads from New Luce to Barnshangan, and about ½ m. W. of the latter place, are two cairns. The eastmost has been carted away to the extent of more than half of its original size, but there is no evidence that the interment has been disturbed. It has measured some 65′ in diameter, and the remaining portion is about 7′ in elevation.

The other cairn, situated across a glen, some 200 yards to the W., has been reduced all over to a height of 2′ to 3′, and is now overgrown with grass. It has measured some 62′ in diameter. In neither is a cist exposed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. NE. Visited 2nd June 1911.

268. *Cairns, etc., do.*—On the W. side of the hill road which leads to the Knockibae Lead Mines, and ½ m. N. of Barnshangan, is a large group of cairn-like heaps of stone, measuring from 12′ to 16′ in diameter, and formed of larger stones than the usual heaps which accompany hut ruins. One near the upper end of the group is oblong and measures 23′ × 14′, lying with its longer axis E. and W. There are no definite remains of hut circles or ruins observable.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NW. Visited 2nd June 1911.

269. *Chambered Cairn (long), "Caves of Kilhern."*—Situated on the moorland, adjacent to a stone dyke which runs NE. and SW., and about ½ m. NNW. of Kilhern, are the remains of a long chambered cairn (fig. 65) known as the "Caves of Kilhern." The cairn has been reduced to a low level by the removal of stones, and in it are exposed the remains of four chambers, while the positions of one or two others, now removed, are suggested by the presence of upright stones protruding above the debris, or by depressions from which large stones seem to have been removed. The extreme length of the cairn, as far as accurately ascertainable in its ruined state, appears to be 96′. It lies with its longest axis ENE. and WSW., and measures 60′ in breadth towards the former direction, and 30′ at the latter. Lying in the mesial line are two chambers, and a single upright stone possibly marks the site of a third, while towards the ENE end, set at right angles to the central line on either side and some 3′ distant from it, though not opposite to each other, have been other two chambers, of which considerable portions remain *in situ*. At 7′ 6″ inwards from what is taken to be the termination towards the ENE., is a chamber (fig. 64) formed of two blocks, a long and a short one, on either side, a single slab at the back, a kerb or step about 1′ 5″ in height across the entrance, and a massive stone 6′ 4″ long, 3′ 8″ broad, and 10″ thick, as the cover. The chamber, which is somewhat irregularly shaped, has measured 5′ 8″ in length along one side, and 6′ 8″ along the other, in breadth about 2′ 8″ on average, and in

height, from the present floor level, 3′ 5″. It has been entered from the end of the cairn through a portal about 2′ wide, approached by a passage, of which two stones opposite to each other and 1′ 8″ apart mark the position. The second chamber, now consisting of two side slabs, 3′ apart, and two portal stones with an opening 1′ wide between them, is situated 6′ further into the cairn, and at right angles to the last. The position of the portal shows that it was entered from the N. side of the cairn, from which it is now some 20′ distant. Some 6′ further in are the remains of a third chamber, in direction

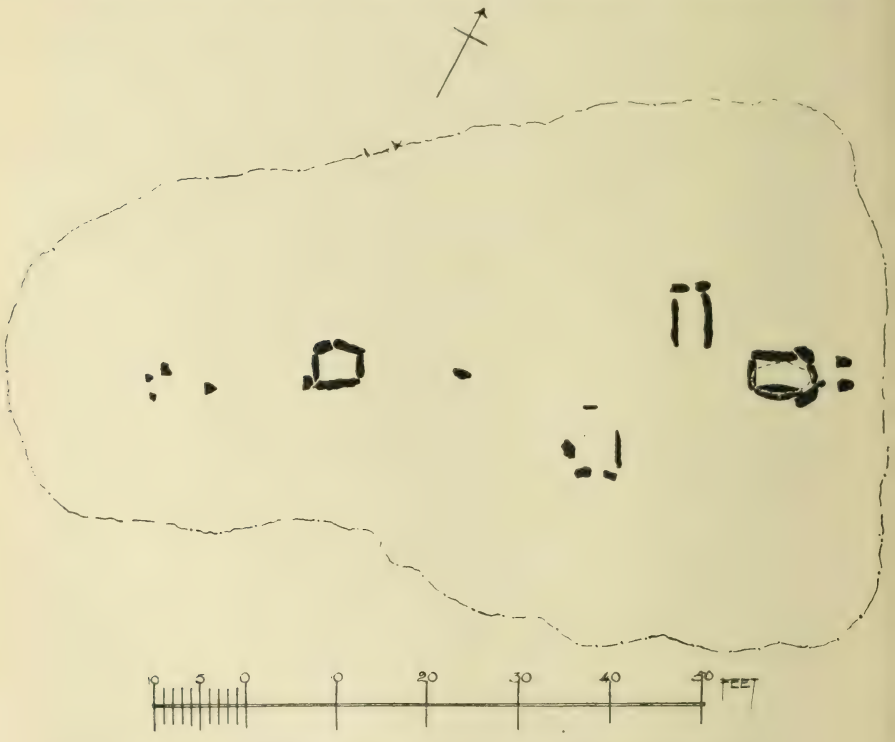

Fig. 65.—Long Cairn, "Caves of Kilhern" (No. 269): Ground-plan.

parallel to the last, but situated on the opposite side of the cairn, and, as the portal stones show, originally entered from the SSE. The only other chamber of which any considerable remains exist is situated, like the first, in the mesial line and some 33′ distant from the WSW. end, from which direction it has been entered. Except for the absence of one portal stone and the covers, it is complete, and measures some 4′ 6″ in length, from 2′ 7″ to 3′ 7″ in breadth, and 3′ to 4′ in depth. Between this chamber and the end of the cairn are four stones standing on end, protruding above the debris, which may indicate the position of an entrance passage. There are no remains of a frontal semicircle.

270. *Cairn, Hardcroft.*—On the moor about ¼ m. SW. of Dranigower Lodge is a circular cairn reduced to an elevation of some 3′ at

the circumference and less in the centre. It measures in diameter about 50′. No cist is exposed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NW. Visited 4th June 1911.

271. *Chambered Cairn, "Cairn Kenny," High Murdonochee.*—Within ¼ m. of the N. boundary of the county, ½ m. S. by E. of Ardnamoil and at the NE. end of High Murdonochee just where it descends to the flow, is situated "Cairn Kenny." It is a circular cairn measuring some 50′ in diameter and 6′ in elevation. It has been excavated, and a megalithic chamber is exposed in the centre lying ENE. and WSW. Along the N. side two large blocks of stone, measuring 4′ 4″ and 4′ respectively, are exposed, set on edge and in line, while at the WSW. end of the chamber a large slab 4′ 6″ long, 3′ broad, and 6′ deep, lies almost horizontally as if forming a lintel. At 8′ distant towards the ENE., or opposite end, lies another slab, the ends of which are not exposed, but which appears to be similarly placed. The S. side of the chamber is not apparent, and the interior is largely filled with debris. There appears to be no record of the result of this excavation.

At the base of the cairn towards the NE. are the ruins of a small circular hut measuring some 10′ over all.

O.S.M., Wigtown, i. SE. Visited 26th May 1911.

272. *Cairn, Miltonish.*—About ½ m. NNE. of Miltonish, on a terrace above the junction of the Pilwhirn Burn with the Cross Water of Luce, are the remains of a circular cairn, with a diameter of 29′. It is now reduced to ground level, and there is uncovered in the centre a short cist lying with its longer axis ENE. and WSW., and measuring interiorly 1′ 10″ in length, 1′ 6″ in breadth, and 1′ 6″ in depth, as far as exposed. Four standing-stones are recorded as having formerly stood within or adjacent to the cairn, but they have now disappeared.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxiii. p. 184.

O.S.M., Wigtown, ii. SW. ("Site of Cairn").
Visited 28th May 1911.

273. *Cairn, Eyes of Craigbirnoch.*—On the moor to the W. of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, about ½ m. S. of where it crosses the Davenholme Burn, and 1 m. or thereby S. of Glenwhilly Railway Station, is a cairn with a diameter of about 50′. A hollow in the centre suggests that it has been excavated, but no cist is exposed.

274. *Cairns, Craigbirnoch.*—To the S. of the road between New Luce and Glenwhilly, and about ½ m. NE. of Craigbirnoch, are the remains of two cairns now almost reduced to ground level and both probably explored. The most northerly has measured some 37′ in diameter and the other 34′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vi. SE. Visited 26th May 1911.

Cairns, Cross Water of Luce.

275. On the right bank of the Cross Water of Luce, about ½ m. S. by W. of Pultadie, are the remains of a large cairn, almost reduced to ground level, with a diameter of 57′. There is no cist exposed.

PARISH OF NEW LUCE.

276. Some 80′ W. of the last, where the slope of the hill runs out into the low-lying ground by the river, is a cairn for the most part overgrown with grass and heather, measuring in diameter 36′, and in greatest elevation 6′. It has been quarried for stones to a small extent on the NW., but has not been excavated.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, vi. SE. ("Fort"). Visited 26th May 1911.

277. *Cairn, Barlure.*—About 200 yards N. of the farm-house of Barlure, at the upper side of an old grass park, is a cairn which has been much quarried for stones, but is now overgrown with grass, measuring in diameter about 48′, and in elevation 4′ to 5′. It does not show signs of having been excavated.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xii. NE. Visited 26th May 1911.

278. *Cairns, Killfedder.*—On the moor, about ¾ m. NW. of Barlure, and to the W. of the lower end of an old enclosure, are the remains of two small cairns almost reduced to ground level and probably excavated. They have measured some 18′ in diameter.

279. *Cairn, do.*—Some 300 yards ENE. of Killfedder, at the lower end of a grass park, the O.S. map marks a cairn. It has been reduced to an elevation of from 2′ to 3′, and thereafter used as a dumping ground for stones gathered from the fields to such an extent that the character of the construction is barely recognisable, and its dimensions not obtainable with accuracy. It has seemingly measured some 50′ to 60′ in diameter.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, vi. SE. Visited 26th May 1911.

280. "*Benlaight Cairn.*"—About ¾ m. S. by W. of Garvilland, on the SE. slope of Benlaight, and somewhat less than ¼ m. W. of the road from Glenluce to Tarf Bridge, are the remains of "Benlaight Cairn," now reduced almost to ground level. It measures in diameter from 61′ to 64′. No cist is visible, but it has probably been exposed and the stones which formed it removed.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiii. SW. Visited 23rd May 1911.

281. "*Cairn na Gath,*" *Balmurrie Fell.*—Situated on the lower western slope of Balmurrie Fell, and some ¾ m. NE. of Balmurrie, is a large cairn (fig. 66) bearing the name of "Cairn na Gath." It is oblong in form, lying with its longest axis N. and S. Its total length is 100′; its breadth at the N. end 34′, and at the S. 64′. The elevation at the N. end is about 8′ and at the S. about 9′, but as the level of the ground rises towards the latter direction, its height seems relatively greater. At the S. end the cairn is much dilapidated, and there are remains of small huts or shelters which have been erected within it. At the E. corner a small area appears to have been levelled, and on it there has been erected a slight wall of boulders enclosing a circular space of about 12′ diameter and an inner circle of about 5′ diameter. A mass of stone projecting southwards from the SW. corner, seems to be connected with the indefinite remains of a wall which has probably formed an enclosure in front of the cairn. From near the centre of the S. end there appears to be another wall running SE., probably connected with the same enclosure, while a third wall, the foundations of which are sunk beneath the present ground level, projects E. from the SE. angle, and turning northward forms another

FIG. 68.—Cross-slab, Laggangarn (No. 283).

To face p.

FIG. 66.—"Cairn na Gath," Balmurrie Fell (No. 281).

FIG. 67.—Standing-Stones of Laggangarn (No. 282).

enclosure along the E. side. There are no indications of any projecting walls at the N. end, nor along the W. side. Considering the evidences of occupation at the end of the cairn, all these walls are probably secondary, and have formed enclosures for stock, though, if the cairn has originally been of the horned or "frontal semicircular" type, the projections may be incorporated in them. A large quantity of stone has at some time been removed from the NW. side.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vii. SW. Visited 18th May 1911.

Miscellaneous.

282. *Standing-Stones of Laggangarn.*—On a low hillock adjacent to the W. bank of the Tarf to the NE. of the ruins of Laggangarn, and about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. WSW. of the farm-house of Kilgallioch, stand two slabs of grey Silurian sandstone N. and S. of each other, 2′ apart, and both facing W. (fig. 67). The most northerly stone measures 6′ 2″ in height above ground, 2′ 2″ in breadth, and about 1′ in thickness; while the other stone is 5′ 2″ in height, 2′ 2″ in breadth, and 8″ in thickness. Each stone bears grooved on its W. face a cross with arms expanding outwards, and in each of the angles formed by the intersection of the arms and the shaft, a small cross formed of single intersecting lines. The cross on the taller stone measures 3′ in length, and 1′ 7″ across the arms. The upper arm measures 10″ in length, 4″ in breadth at the intersection, and $6\frac{1}{2}$″ at the upper end. The side arms measure 8″ and 9″ respectively in length, and expand from $3\frac{1}{2}$″ to 5″ and 6″ respectively. The shaft is 1′ 9″ in length, and is not closed by a cross line at the base. The cross on the second stone is 2′ long and 1′ 3″ broad. The upper arm 8″ long, expanding from 4″ to 7″, the side arms 7″ long, the shaft 1′ long and 4″ broad. In the centre is a hole of about 1″ diameter. The small crosses, which are equal-armed, on the larger stone measure 4″ either way, and on the smaller stone $3\frac{1}{2}$″. The reduplication of crosses on each stone, which is an indication of very early date, occurs at Bryngwyn, Radnorshire, and elsewhere.

A small pillar, squarish in section, 47′ E. of the standing-stones and on the same hillock, is said to mark the grave of a farmer who died at Laggangarn, smothered, at his own request, with a feather bed in the paroxysms of hydrophobia. This and other misfortunes which befell his family were believed locally to be due to his having removed some stones from the monument!

This monument is now under the care of H.M. Office of Works.

The Rev. Geo. Wilson records a traditional statement to the effect that the original number of standing-stones was thirteen. He mentions a cross-marked stone at Pultadie as having been formerly used as a gate-post at Laggangarn; one or two similarly in use as gate-posts at Kilgallioch, and three as lintels at Laggangarn.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 501 (illus.); *Antiquaries*, x. p. 56 (illus.); Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 317.

283. *Cross-slab, Laggangarn.*—The ruins of the farm of Laggangarn are situated to the W. of the standing-stones (No. 282). Lying against the wall on the outside of the old garden is a slab

Parish of New Luce.

(fig. 68) 34″ long and 8″ broad, with a simple Latin cross incised on the upper end, and measuring 12½″ in length by 5″ across the arms.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vii. NW. Visited 18th May 1911.

284. *Lady Well, New Luce.*—The O.S. map indicates this well near the Parish Church of New Luce.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. NE.

285. *Spa Well, Kilhern.*—This well is situated about ¼ m. to the SE. of the "Caves of Kilhern" (No. 269), and is marked on the O.S. map "Mineral Spring." It may have been a holy well. The Rev. Geo. Wilson refers to it in 1899 as being still visited, and says that "it is still customary to throw small objects into the well—a superstitious relic of ancient worship."

See *Antiquaries*, xxxiii., p. 174.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. NW.

286. *Lady Well, New Luce.*—"On the edge of the old Port William road, a little to the east, is this well."

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 95.

Sites.

287. "*White Cairn,*" *Miltonish.*—The O.S. map gives this name. A green hillock at the E. end of a spur of rock, which projects into the flow about 1 m. NW. of Miltonish, is probably the object meant, or the site of it. There is no cairn now, and the hillock is a natural one.

O.S.M., Wigtown, i. SE. Visited 26th May 1911.

288. *Cairn, Barlure.*—About ¼ m. NW. of Barlure, at the top of a field to the E. of a strip of plantation, a low heap of stones seem to mark the site of a cairn with a diameter of 24′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, vi. SE. Visited 26th May 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

289. *Cairn, Drumlockhart.*	O.S.M., Wigtown,	ii. SW.
290. *Do. Altigoukie Burn.*	„	„	vi. SE.
291. *Cairns, near Quarter.*	„	„	vii. SW.
292. *Do. Kilhern.*	„	„	xiii. NW.
293. "*Cairn Kennagh,*" *Barnshangan.*	„	„	„
294. *Cairn, Craigincrosh, Balmurrie.*	„	„	„
295. *Do. Mid-Gleniron.*	„	„	xiii. SW.

PARISH OF OLD LUCE.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

296. *Glenluce Abbey.*—Glenluce Abbey (fig. 69), a foundation of the Cistercian Order, is situated in the valley of the Luce about 2 m. NW. of the village of Glenluce. The abbey buildings, which stand about 300 yards W. of the public road, though now sadly ruined, have at one time been of considerable extent. They have consisted

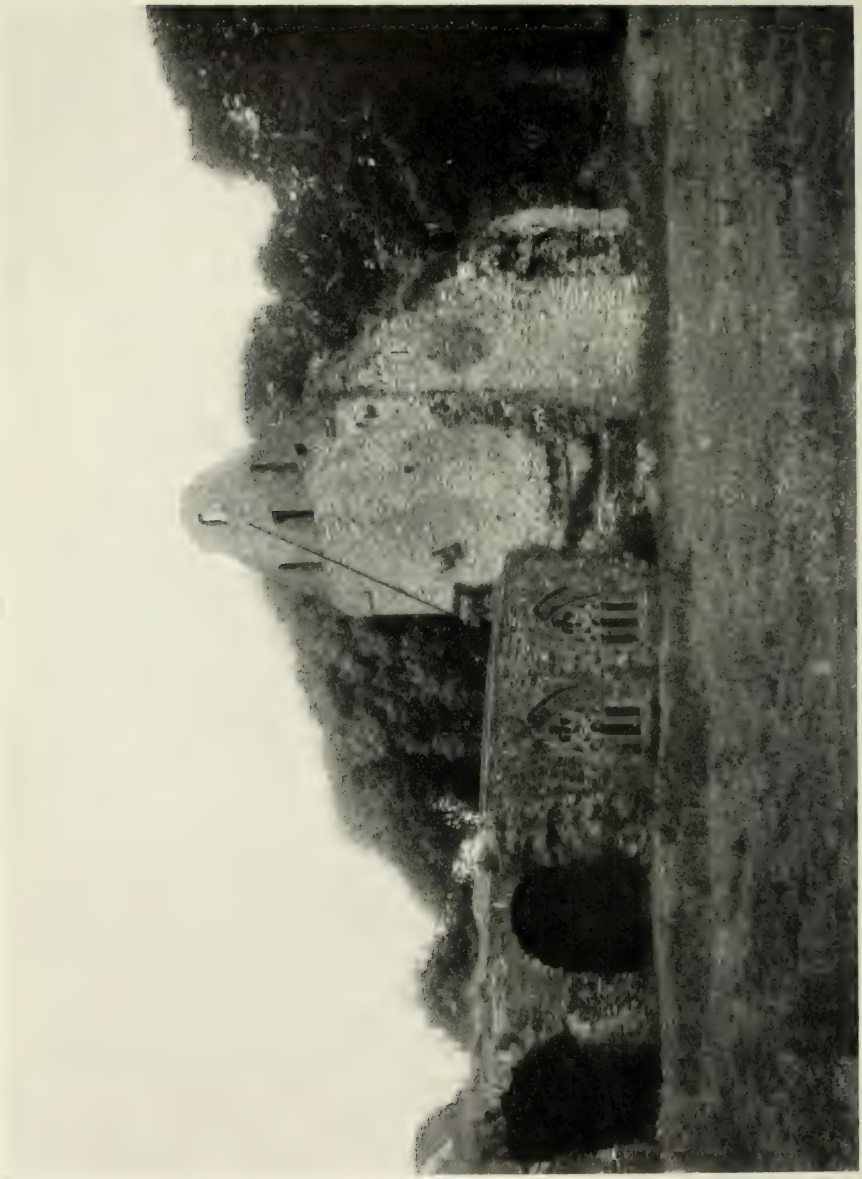

Fig. 69.—Glenluce Abbey (No. 296).

To face p. 103.

of a cruciform church, with a cloister garth in the usual position to the S. of the nave, and ranges of conventual buildings on the remaining three sides of the square (fig. 70).

Nave.—The Abbey Church has consisted of a nave of three aisles, measuring 117′ × 56′ inside the walls—a choir without aisles 38′ × 24′, N. and S. transepts, each with an eastern aisle. The cloister garth has measured 87′ × 89′. On the eastern side was a range of buildings

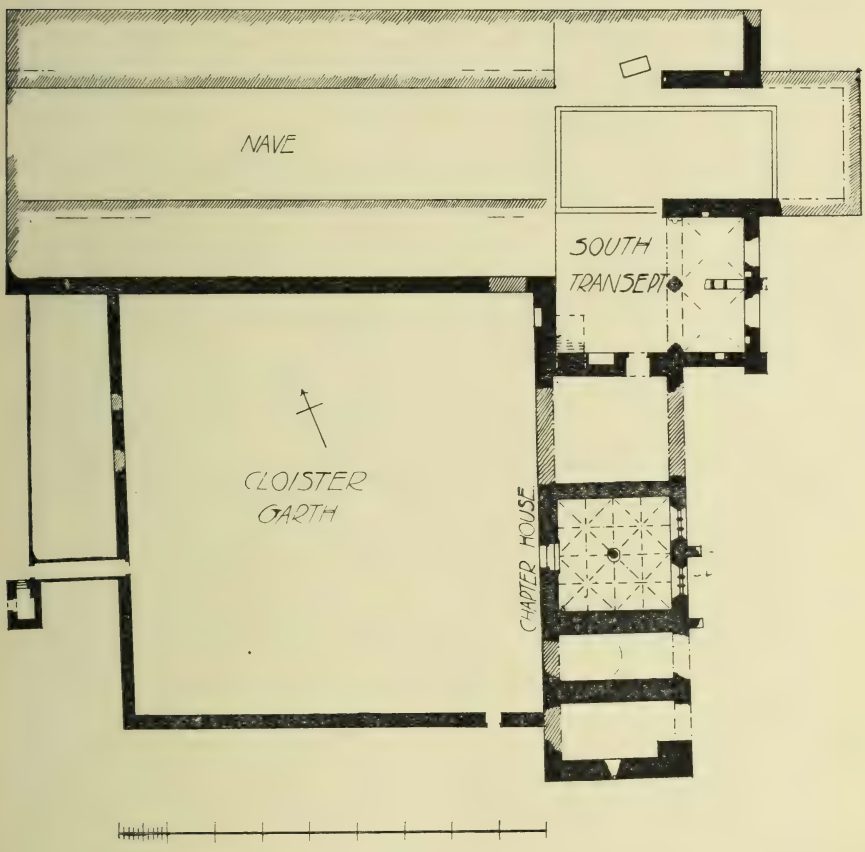

Fig. 70.—Glenluce Abbey (No. 296).

containing the chapter-house and the slype, and other apartments the use of which is now uncertain. On the W. side there remains a range of cellars, while on the S. side, now entirely demolished, were no doubt the refectory and kitchen offices, according to the usual Cistercian plan. Every part of the nave has been razed to the ground, excepting the S. aisle wall, which remains to a height of about 15′ above the present ground level. At the E. end of this wall, close to the NE. angle of the cloister, is the doorway which led from the nave to the cloister walk. This doorway is now filled up with loose stones, no hewn work of jambs or arch remaining. The holes where corbels rested can still be seen on the upper part

of the wall, indicating the existence of a timber roof over the cloister walk.

Chancel.—The chancel has consisted of a simple oblong on plan, 38′ × 23′. Part of the S. wall alone remains to any extent above the level of the ground, and that only to a height of 18′. The foundations of part of the N. wall were laid bare some years ago; also the foundations of the E. wall. The W. jamb of a lofty window in the S. wall of the chancel is the only other feature of interest in this part of the building. The sill and a portion of the W. jamb is all that remains. The arch-head is shown by Grose as semicircular. The section of the jambs and general character of the masonry indicate Norman work of the 12th century.

N. Transept.—Of the N. transept there remains a portion of the SE. aisle chapel, corresponding in plan to the arrangement of the S. transept mentioned below.

S. Transept.—The S. transept measures about 30′ from N. to S. and 23′ from E. to W. To the E. is an aisle which communicated with the main portion of the transept by an arcade of two arches springing from a central pier and wall responds, thus dividing the aisle into two bays, which have been lighted by two windows in the E. wall. Nothing now remains but the most fragmentary indications of the sills about 8′ above the floor level. Of piers and responds, though reduced almost to their bases, sufficient remains to determine the section of the shafts, which have been of the First Pointed period, dating from the latter half of the 13th century. Each bay has been vaulted, the ribs springing from the caps of the arcade and from corbels, with angle shafts at the opposite angles. Fragments of vaulting ribs remain, indicating that the form of the vault has been quadri-partite. At a comparatively late time the aisle has been divided into two separate chapels by a screen wall built between the central pillar and the E. wall of the aisle. The fragments of a piscina found during repair work have lately been built into this wall, which rises to about 4′ above the floor level. There is a recess or ambry in the E. wall of each of these chapels; also a piscina with tre-foil arched head in the S. and N. walls of the aisle, each containing a curious secondary recess cut out of the E. in-go. There is a similar piscina in the S. wall of the N. transept aisle.

S. Transept Gable.—The upper part of the S. transept has been considerably altered from time to time. There is distinct evidence that a clerestory existed in the original building above the level of the string course remaining at the level of the caps of the piers at the crossing. One of the jambs of these windows is still indicated next the SE. angle of the crossing. At some later time a floor was inserted above the vault of the E. aisle and carried across the transept. The aisle roof was next raised, thus covering up the original clerestory windows and converting the space so formed into an apartment or covered walk lighted by a window in the S. gable of the aisle. The line of the water table on the S. of the choir wall proves that the roof was raised. The stones are not laid upon their natural beds, but have been raised to suit the later alteration in the pitch of the roof. At the SW. angle of the transept is the doorway which led from the church to the dormitories above. It is 5′ 9″ wide,

finished with a flat segmental arch. The sill of this doorway is 7′ above the floor level, and has been reached by a flight of stone steps from the transept; the foundations of the stair are still preserved, but the steps have all disappeared. The opening has been built up in modern times on the exterior side of the gable by a stone wall 15″ thick. In the centre of the S. transept gable, on the ground floor level, is another doorway 4′ wide, having a flat-pointed arch-head with a bold half-round bead-on-edge moulding. This was probably the doorway leading to the slype, which would occupy part of the space covered with rubbish situated between the transept and N. wall of the chapter-house. To the W. of this doorway is a recess 5′ 6″ wide and 3′ deep, having a plain segmental arched head. The sill is about 2′ above the floor level. There is now no clue to its original use. The upper portion of the S. transept gable presents some curious features. As already noted, a floor was inserted at a late date covering the E. aisle and transept at a height of about 19′ above the church floor. Probably at the same time the gable was carried up a sufficient height to allow of two additional floors being inserted above the transept roof or first floor, and a circular stone stair was also added, to give access to the various floors. This stair is formed in the centre of the S. gable, partly in the thickness of the wall and partly projecting from the interior face of the wall, where it has rested upon stone corbels about 20′ above the ground floor level. The upper-floor rooms were lighted by two lancet-shaped windows of the First Pointed period, and the staircase by square-headed windows possibly dating from the 16th century. The space above the E. aisle was lighted by a small round-headed window in the gable. Judging by the steps existing at the summit, the staircase seems to have gone to the top of the gable, terminating in a turret at the apex, as in the case of Arbuthnot Church, Kincardineshire. It does not now appear how this staircase was reached from the ground floor, possibly by means of a stair in the thickness of the wall, starting at the level of the doorway leading to the dormitories at the SW. angle of the transepts. The merest fragments of the staircase projecting from the wall face are all that now remain.

Crossing.—Of the piers at the crossing nothing remains save the SE. angle and fragmentary signs of corresponding work at the NE. angle. The crossing probably consisted of the usual four arches across the ends of the nave, choir, and transepts, springing from the caps of shafts similar to those existing at the SE. angle. The shafts which have carried the arch across the transepts consist of a group of three—a central shaft 12″ in diameter, and two side shafts 7″ in diameter. The arch at the entrance to the chancel appears to have been carried by a single shaft about 12″ in diameter, supported in its turn, at a considerable elevation, by a small wall shaft, the lower end of which is now destroyed, but would naturally rest upon a corbel. Symson, writing in 1684, mentions a steeple, now demolished. The crossing would be the most likely place for a tower, but the size and section of the pier shafts do not look equal to having carried any great weight. Most likely the crossing supported a low square tower above, covered with a timber roof and slated—a common form in Scottish examples.

Parish of Old Luce.

Chapter-House.—The chapter-house, situated, as shown, on the E. side of the cloister, is the only portion of the abbey buildings not reduced to a hopeless state of ruin. On plan it is square, measuring 24′ inside. Vaulting ribs springing from a central moulded pillar and eight wall corbels divide it into four compartments. It is lighted by two three-light traceried windows (fig. 71) in the E. wall, and is entered by an arched doorway in the W. wall, decorated with curious mouldings and ornaments. The floor is three steps below the level of the cloister walk. The window tracery and late character of the ornament indicate that this part of the building is obviously of much more recent date than the remains of the Abbey Church, and that the date of its erection is probably not earlier than the 16th century. The suggestion that a former chapter-house was taken down and the existing one built upon the same site seems probable. Without some such reason there would be no meaning in the difference of levels. Additional height for the vaulting could be gained by no other means if the upper floor was to be left undisturbed. Of the ribs and bosses at the four main intersections of the vaults, the two at the E. side have shields bearing:—(1) A lion rampant, within a tressure flory counter-flory (for Scotland); and (2) A lion rampant, crowned with an imperial crown (for Macdouall). The first boss is supported on two sides by angels, and ensigned by a crown. The second is surrounded by four grotesque heads carved at the ends of the principal ribs, with foliage coming out of their mouths. The two main bosses of the W. bays consist of circular pateræ, with grotesque faces and foliage concealing the junctions of the ribs with the bosses. Four smaller bosses at the intersections of the transverse arches are carved with similar foliated designs. The tracery of the two windows in the E. wall seems to be original, but the mullions have been renewed. The two windows vary slightly in size. Each is divided into three equal lights by two mullions, which meet at the level of the springing in three-pointed arch-heads with a cusp to each segment, while the main arch-heads of the windows are filled with tracery of semicircular form, containing a quatre-foil cusp. On the E. wall between the windows, and about 5′ 6″ from the floor level, are the remains of the abbot's stall. They consist of a tre-foiled hood moulding, cut out of a single stone. Over the moulding is an abbot's mitre, with three cinque-foils in low relief: two on one side of the mitre, one on the other. The corbel carrying the vaulting ribs immediately above the stall is in the form of a grotesque figure, bearing a scroll with the legend Requiescat in Pace, referring probably to a grave which at one time lay in front of the stall and perhaps marked the resting-place of the abbot who built the chapter-house in the 16th century. The cinque-foils, it is suggested, may have some connection with the unknown abbot's arms. It is curious to note in this connection the four cinque-foils on the soffit of the chapter-house doorway. The corbels supporting the vaulting ribs are for the most part moulded. The central corbel on the N. side consists of a grotesque figure. The vaulting ribs vary in section; they are bold, simple in design, and late in character. The doorway is 5′ in width and 8′ from the highest step to the soffit of the slightly pointed arch. The mouldings of the jamb and arch are the same,

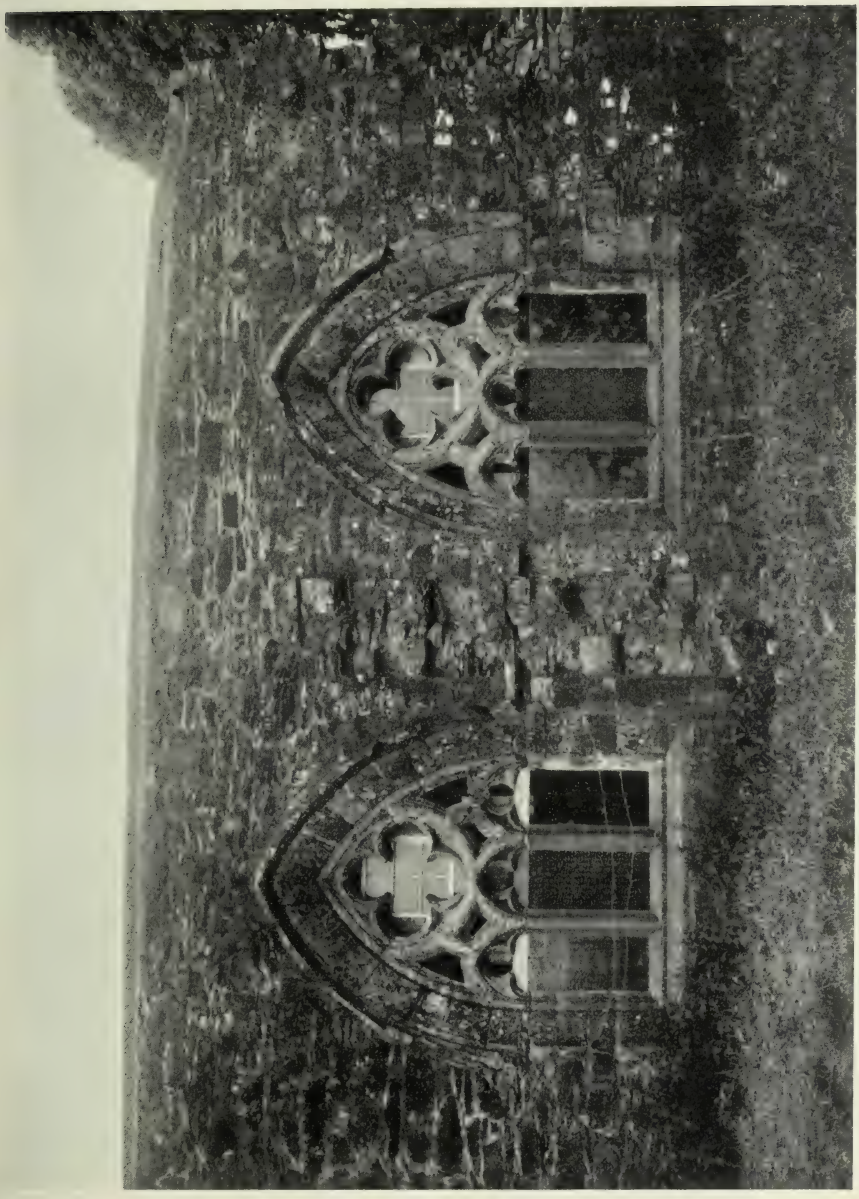

Fig. 71.—Glenluce Abbey: Chapter-House windows from the East (No. 296).

and late in character. This remark also applies to the mouldings of the abaci and bases. The carving of the caps on the exterior is unique, being a curious variety of "starfish" ornament. The splayed in-go is plain, and finishes on the interior angles with a bead-on-edge, which runs round the arch and has grotesque faces carved in low relief at the springing line and taking the place of capitals. There is also a hood-moulding following the curve of the interior arch, and separated at the crown by one of the transverse arches. A stone seat or bench has run round the four walls of the chapter-house, raised one step above the floor. This is now utterly destroyed, but the height can be determined from fragments on the wall face. The central pillar, which is 11′ 3″ high, is one of the outstanding features of the chapter-house. It consists of eight moulded and engaged shafts 6″ in diameter, built in regular courses. The four shafts corresponding with the diagonal ribs of the vaulting have each a bold fillet, which develops at the cap and base into an octagonal form. The cap is ornamented on all sides with carved foliage of spirited design. To the S. of the chapter-house are two chambers roofed with simple barrel-vaults. The eastern one measures 11′ in width, and the openings at each side have been wide. The second chamber at the SE. angle of the cloister seems to have had an intermediate floor, judging from indications of corbels near the springing of the vault. At the SE. angle is a projection or thickening of the S. wall, which may have contained a staircase. There is a narrow loophole in the S. wall, and a wide opening to the W. The W. wall of the cloister is formed for the most part by a modern dry-stone dyke; this side seems to have consisted of a range of cellars. All trace of the division walls has been covered up by rubbish, and cannot be determined without excavation. The outer or western wall of the range of cellars is a complete ruin, only a few small fragments above ground indicating the probable line of the outer wall on the W. side. At the existing entrance to the cloister, in the centre of the W. wall, is a small dove-cot or gatehouse, which has been constructed out of stones taken from the old walls.

About 300 yards SE. of the abbey buildings is a portion of a thick wall with a channel or drain built in the thickness of the same. This would appear to be the remnant of some kitchen or outbuilding in connection with the abbey.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair. The fragmentary parts have been pointed and covered with cement. The treatment meted out to the chapter-house, from an æsthetic point of view, leaves much to be desired. The floor has been laid with cement, and the windows have been glazed in a temporary fashion, while the interior walls have been lime-washed a pale, light red tint, effectually concealing the stonework.

Sepulchral Monuments.

297. In the N. transept is a fine monumental stone slab, much broken and defaced, with an inscription round the edge in raised letters to the memory of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and dated 1548. In the centre of the slab are the remains of a shield, charged with three boars' heads erased.

Parish of Old Luce.

298. In a recess on the inside of the S. wall of the chancel (now enclosed as a private burying-ground) is an upright stone, on which are carved two shields bearing arms:—(1) Three shields (2 and 1), the latter ensigned with a cross couped; a yoke in chief. (2) Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend between three cinque-foils; 2nd and 3rd, a lymphad with flag at mast-head. The initials at the sides of the first shield are T. H. (for Thomas Hay of Park), and of the second I. H. (for Janet Hamilton his wife). Beneath the shields is an inscription, now illegible. There is a date on the monument, the third figure of which is doubtful, but it is probably either 1663 or 1683.

299. *Cross-slab.*—Beside the doorway of the chapter-house lies a slab of yellow sandstone 4″ in thickness, and measuring 18″ square, on which is incised an equal-armed cross, with the ends of the arms expanded and squared, and the angles at the intersections rounded. It was discovered within the chapter-house in 1884.

The Abbey of Glenluce was founded in 1190 by Roland, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland, grandson of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, the founder of many religious houses in that region. It is said to have been colonised from Melrose or Dundrennan by monks of the Cistercian Order. There is not much known of its history during the four centuries or thereby of its existence; few of the names of the abbots have been transmitted to us, and the chartulary has been lost. As much as can be gleaned from contemporary documents is related in the article contained in the *Archæological, etc., Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway*, v. p. 125. In 1560 Thomas Hay, on the recommendation of Francis and Mary, contained in a letter from Amboise dated 23rd March 1559–60, was appointed abbot by Pope Pius IV. It seems that there was some difficulty about his installation at Glenluce. The Instrument of Institution, dated 29th September 1560, states that the monastery was in the possession of John Gordon of Lochinvar, who had expelled the monks and interdicted mass and divine worship. Gordon seems to have obtained a charter from Thomas Hay's predecessor, Abbot James (1557–58), upon which he founded his claim to possession. Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassillis, who had succeeded his father in November 1558, sided with Abbot Thomas Hay and the brethren of Glenluce, giving lodging and providing for the latter in the collegiate convent at Maybole. Thomas Hay became reconciled to Gordon of Lochinvar shortly after this, and the abbot got possession in November 1561. This, the last abbot, is said to have been a younger son of Hay of Dalgety, in Aberdeenshire, a cadet of the house of Errol, but doubt exists as to whether he was truly an ecclesiastic or merely a layman. Though regularly appointed abbot by the Pontiff, he is said to have been married at the time, as his son, to whom was conveyed Park, was married in 1572. As the conveyance was granted at the abbey, it appears to have been still inhabited, but for how much longer it is impossible to say. The date of the last abbot's death is unknown, but it was between 1577 and 1581.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 125, x. p. 199 (plans and illus.); *The Builder*, 20th January 1911 (chapter-house illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW. Visited 20th June 1911.

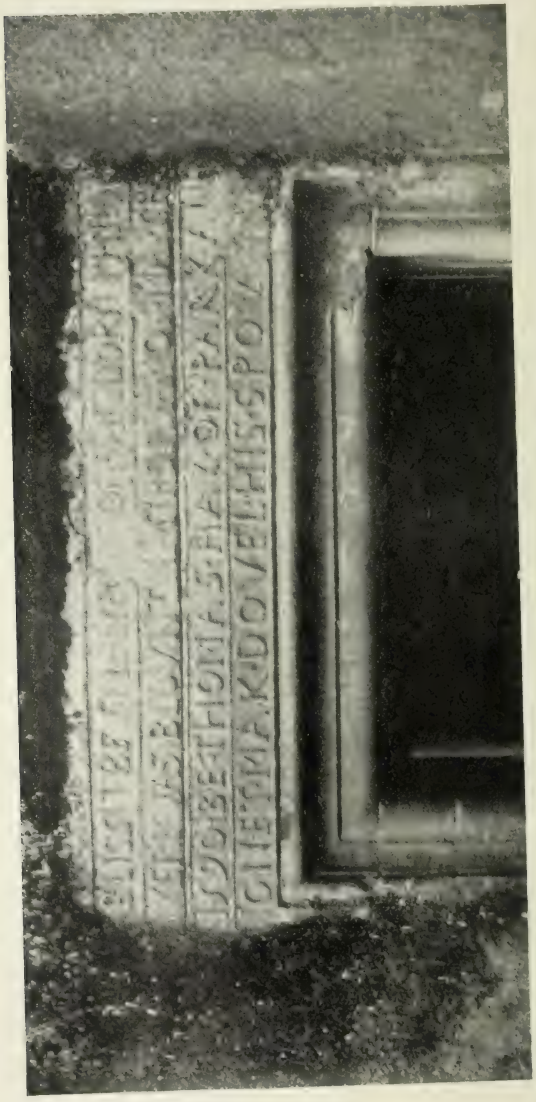

FIG. 74.—Inscribed Panel at Castle of Park (No. 300).

To face p.

[*To face p.* 109.

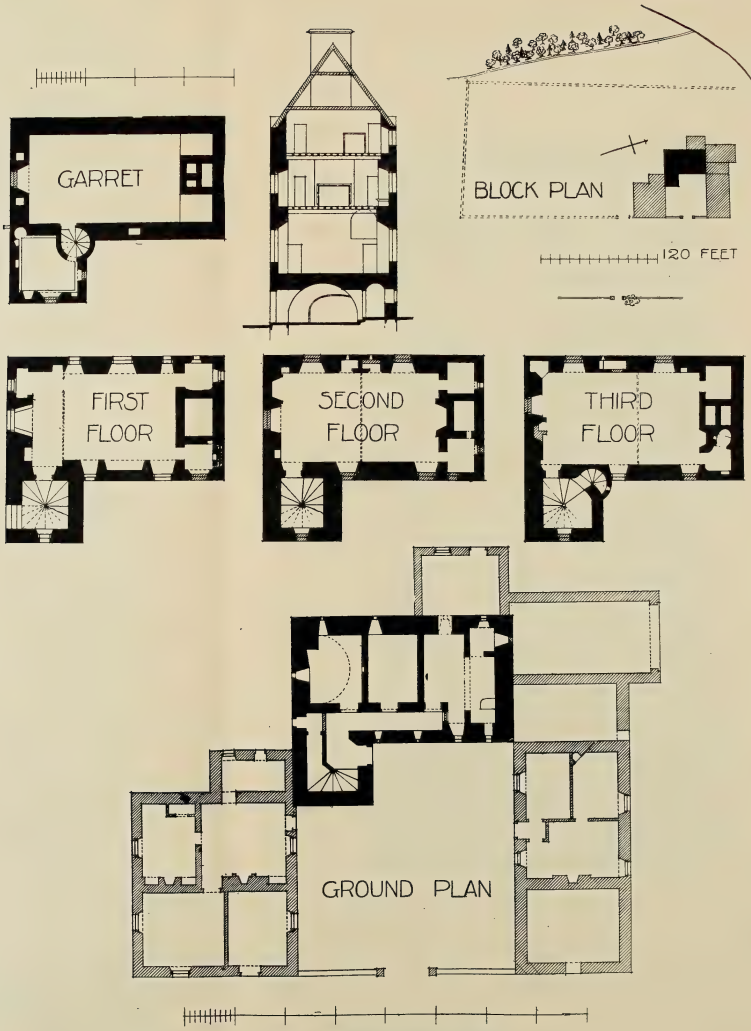

Fig. 73.—Castle of Park (No. 300).

FIG. 72.—Castle of Park (No. 300).

To face p. 109.

Parish of Old Luce.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

300. *Castle of Park, formerly Park Hay.*—This castle (fig. 72), situated ¾ m. W. by S. of the town of Glenluce, occupies a commanding position on a height overlooking the valley of the Luce. The ground surrounding it consists of a level plateau of considerable extent, which has originally been laid out with parks or gardens. Traces of a walled garden still exist to the S. of the castle, while to the E. in a stone wall is a gateway with square pillars, which probably led into another garden (see plan, fig. 73). The buildings consist of a 16th-century L-shaped dwelling, four storeys and a garret in height, to which have been added at a much later period (probably in the 18th century), on the SE. a two-storeyed wing, and on the NE. a one-storeyed wing. The later buildings are inhabited, but the old castle is now a mere lumber room. The upper floor of the SE. wing forms a separate house, entering off the staircase of the old building by a doorway slapped through the S. wall. The entrance to the main building is in the re-entering angle, the doorway being framed in a strong and characteristic architrave of the period, surmounted by an inscribed panel (fig. 74):—

BLESSIT · BE · THE · NAME · OF · THE · LORD · THIS
VERK · VAS · BEGUN · THE · FIRST · DAY · OF · MARCH
1590 · BE · THOMAS · HAY · OF · PARK · AND
IONET · MAKDOVEL · HIS · SPOVS.

On the ground floor are three vaulted apartments consisting of two cellars and a kitchen, the latter containing a large arched fireplace enclosing a small chamber lighted by two windows. Along the E. wall of the building runs a vaulted passage giving access to these apartments. The first and principal floor reached by a wide wheel-stair consisted of a large hall 22′ 6″ × 17′, having possibly a service screen across the southern end, as indicated on the plan. The hall is lighted by six windows, and contains a fireplace in the E. wall, a small wall chamber in the NE. angle, and space for a private stair in the NW. angle, which communicated with the upper floors. On the second floor are two apartments, divided originally by a wooden partition; the room to the south is lighted by two windows, and contains a fireplace and two wall presses in the S. wall, and in the W. wall a *garde-robe*; the apartment to the N. is lighted by two windows, and contains a *garde-robe* in the W. wall, also a fireplace in the N. wall and a wall chamber in the NE. angle, the private stair occupying the NW. angle. The third floor is similar in accommodation to the second, the N. apartment on this floor having a *garde-robe* entering from the wall chamber in the NE. angle instead of in the W. wall. A large garret has extended the whole length of the building, lighted by a window in the S. gable. The access to this garret is by a small turret stair corbelled out in the re-entering angle. The hall and the apartments on the upper floors have been panelled. The panelling in the former has been removed by the proprietor to Dunragit House, and the remainder is fast becoming rotten from exposure to the weather. The main staircase is wide and of easy ascent, and is contained within the W. wing of the

building. It rises from the ground to the third floor, and terminates in a cape-house entered from the turret stair which starts at the level of the third floor. The fabric is in fair repair, and has been re-roofed within recent years. The oak floor beams of the upper floors rest upon stone corbels and are fairly sound, but the joisting and ceilings are in a dangerous state.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xix. SW. Visited 26th June 1911.

301. *Sinniness Castle.*—The ruins of this castle are situated on the farm of Sinniness, some 3½ m. SSE. of Glenluce. There now remains a mere fragment of what has been a castle, probably dating from the latter half of the 16th century. The building has apparently been oblong on plan, and measures 46′ 6″ over all from N. to S. Its width from E. to W. can be traced approximately, and measures about 27′ 6″. The ground floor has contained two vaulted cellars, above which were probably two storeys and an attic. The ground falls some 15′ from W. to E., so that on the W. side the existing ground level would coincide approximately with the principal floor, while the basement had an open frontage to the E. The vaulted cellars are now filled up with rubbish, and of the upper floors only the NE. angle remains, rising to a height of some 40′ from the low ground to the E. At the first floor level the N. wall is 3′ thick, and has contained two windows. The E. wall is 3′ 4″ in thickness, and has an ambry at the N. end.

The castle is said to have been built by Archibald Kennedy about the end of the 16th century, and its features are consistent with the style of that period. From the Kennedys, the property passed to the Dalrymples of Stair, with which family it still remains. The fragment described is all that survives of what Symson in 1684 mentions as "a good stone house." A view of it is given in Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, quoted *infra*. The castle now forms part of the farm steading, and is in a very ruinous state.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 200; Symson, p. 57; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, pp. 425, 426 (illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NW. Visited 27th June 1911.

302. *Carscreugh Castle.*—The ruins of Carscreugh Castle (fig. 75) are situated on the open moor 2 m. NE. of Glenluce. The plan (fig. 76) of the building is symmetrical, and somewhat resembles that of Castle Kennedy (No. 26). There has been a central block 70′ × 34′, lying NE. and SW., with two square flanking towers 16′ × 17′ at the NW. and SW. angles. In the re-entering angle at the S., formed between the main block and the SW. tower, is a rounded tower which contained a wheel-staircase. It seems quite probable that this feature was repeated in the re-entering angle to the N. (as indicated on plan), though there is now no evidence of it above ground. The site slopes steeply from W. to E., so that the first floor has been close to the existing ground level at the W. front, while the ground storey would have an open frontage to the E. The building has apparently been of four storeys and an attic. The two towers to the S. are the only portions of any height now

FIG. 75.—Carscreugh Castle (No. 302).

To face p. 110.

standing, and are almost complete up to the level of the wall head. Of the central portion only a fragment of the W. wall now exists. It is about 3′ 6″ high, and has become the boundary wall of a cottage garden. Three ambries have been carefully formed in this wall, and indications of other openings can be traced. Two mounds run from W. to E. as though there had been cross-walls, and, as such, have been shown on the plan. The W. and S. walls of the N. tower still stand to a height of about 15′, but the other walls are gone. The masonry has been for the most part of rubble, and no freestone now remains. A moulded jamb of red sandstone, probably taken from the castle, has been built into an adjacent dyke. Apparently the floors have been joisted and not vaulted.

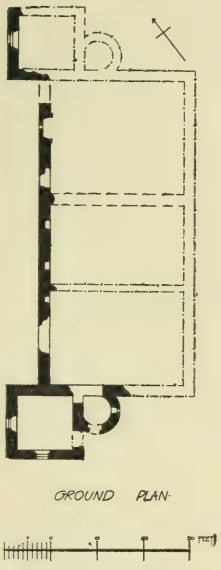

Fig. 76.—Carscreugh Castle (No. 302).

The lands of Carscreugh came into the possession of the Stair family in 1665, and Sir James Dalrymple (afterwards first Lord Stair) built the house now in ruins, about 1680, by which time the defensive features of a castle had been abandoned. Referring to the house in 1684, Symson states that "it pertaines to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, who hath lately built it *de novo*," and he quaintly adds that "it might have been more pleasant if it had been in a more pleasant place." Carscreugh is interesting on account of its association with *The Bride of Lammermoor*. It was on the circumstances attending the betrothal and marriage (which took place from Carscreugh) of Lord Stair's daughter—Lucy Ashton of the novel—that Sir Walter Scott founded his tale.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iv. p. 77 (plan and illus.); Symson, p. 57; *Hist. Dumfries and Galloway*, p. 260; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 431 (illus.); *The Stair Annals*, i. pp. 43 and 121.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW. Visited 27th June 1911.

303. *Dunragit House.*—In the present house of Dunragit is incorporated an older building, the walls of which are 4′ 10″ in thickness. The only architectural features remaining are two windows in the S. face of the SW. angle, surrounded by late 17th-century bead-and-hollow mouldings. The panelling taken from the Castle of Park has been set up here.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xviii. NE. Visited 31st May 1911.

304. *Manor House, Auchenmalg.*—Situated in the centre of a grass park, about ¼ m. E. by S. of Auchenmalg Bridge, are the remains of Auchenmalg House: a fragmentary ruin of a rectangular two-storeyed building of no great antiquity, only the NE. and SW. corners of which are standing. The walls have been only from 2′ to 2′ 10″ in thickness. The house was the property of the Adairs.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. (unnoted).
Visited 11th May 1911.

Parish of Old Luce.

Defensive Constructions.

305. *Hill Fort, Knock Fell.*—The Knock Fell is a prominent peak rising to a height of 550′, and commanding a prospect over a large extent of surrounding country. On its summit are the remains of a large stone-built fort, greatly dilapidated. A wall now reduced to its foundations and much spread out, with a thickness of 12′ or thereby, has encircled the grassy top of the hill, forming a pear-shaped enclosure some 570′ in length by 300′ at its greatest breadth, with its longest axis running from SW. to NE. At the SW. end there is a gap in the defence some 12′ in width, indicating an entrance, and towards the ENE. there has been another entrance 8′ wide or thereby. At the latter entrance the wall appears to have been thicker than at the sides, and at 20′ distant on the N. of it a small portion of the building of the outer face is still visible, showing a thickness at this point of 13′, whence it evidently increased towards the entrance. The wall is, however, for the most part a structureless mass of debris. On the NW., some 25′ below the main defence around the edge of a shoulder, are the remains of an outer wall, which appears to have been about 8′ thick. An outcrop of rock traverses the enceinte in a general direction from NE. to SW., and the indefinite ruins of a wall are visible at either end of it, connecting it with the main defence, and thus forming an inner enclosure on the highest part of the summit. The main wall on the W. is almost obliterated.

In a hollow which dips WSW. of the SW. entrance are some indistinct foundations formed of boulders marked "hut circles" on the O.S. map, but they are too vague for definition. There are also a few cairn-like heaps of stones.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 22nd May 1911.

306. *Promontory Fort, Laigh Sinniness.*—On the shore-line, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by W. of Laigh Sinniness, a promontory rock projects seaward, flanked on the E. by a glen running up towards the farm. The top of the rock is flat and covered with grass, and has an elevation of some 50′ or thereby above high-water mark. Across the landward end of the headland, from the edge of the glen on the E. to the cliff on the opposite side, there has been erected a single bank of earth and stone some 6′ to 7′ in height, with a trench in front some 15′ broad, and now remaining visible only at the E. end. Within the bank, roughly parallel to it and some 40′ distant, there has been erected a wall between points of outcropping rock, except towards the NW., where a gap has been left between two rocks for an entrance to the promontory behind. The wall is entirely broken down, and is represented by a mass of loose stones some 40′ wide between the central points of rock. It seems to have been about 20′ thick at base. The entrance has passed directly through the defences at the W. end, opening into the enceinte opposite the edge of the cliff. The area of the interior measures some 70′ to 80′ in length to seaward, by 66′ in breadth, and the length of the frontage is about 200′. Against the outer face of the inner wall, near its E. end, is a stony foundation measuring some 10′ in diameter.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NW. Visited 12th July 1911.

Parish of Old Luce.

307. *Defensive Site, "Black Cairn,"* High Gillespie.*—About 3 furlongs WSW. of the shepherd's cottage at High Gillespie, on the crest of the ridge, is a small rocky knoll showing on its summit the remains of a circular construction. Around the edge in a circle is a bank of earth and stone, with a shallow trench on the inner side some 5′ in width. The continuity of the trench is broken towards the SW. by what appears to be an approach over it to the interior about 6′ in width. The diameter of the area contained within the trench is about 29′. There are irregularities on the surface in the interior, suggesting that there may have formerly existed some further construction now demolished.

O.S M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. Visited 11th May 1911.

308. *Promontory Fort, Kilfillan Point.*—On the rocky shore about ½ m. NW. of Stairhaven is a small fortified site. A peninsular rock cut off on the S. by a narrow creek presents to landward a wall of rock some 15′ in height. In rear of this are one or two small grassy plats, the largest some 10′ square, beyond which, jagged and irregular, the rock dips to seaward. Across the isthmus, extending for some 70′, there is a hollow about 12′ in width, which appears to be natural. Over this at 36′ from the N. end a roadway of stones some 7′ in width has been formed. The numerous blocks of stone lying on the sides of the roadway and on the scarps of the hollow indicate stone parapets or walls. The approach across the hollow faces the perpendicular rock, beneath which it turns northwards and passes behind it at the N. side. To the southward across the head of the creek a grassy hollow between the rocks leading towards the approach appears to have been closed by walls at both ends.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SW. (unnoted). Visited 12th July 1911.

309. *Fort, Airyhemming.*—Situated in a grass field, at an elevation of about 325′ above sea-level, to the S. of the upper end of the Glen plantation, to the E. of the ruins of the Old Hall of Craig, and about ¼ m. NW. of Airyhemming, are the remains of a small defensive enclosure. The position it occupies has no relation to any natural defensive advantages, nor is it in any sense commanding. In form the enclosure is an irregular oval, measuring over all some 92′ in length by 66′ in breadth. It is in large measure overgrown with grass, and its details are further concealed beneath stones gathered off the fields, but it appears to have consisted of two main enclosures. One, irregularly circular, measuring interiorly some 31′ × 40′ and apparently subdivided, occupying the central part of the construction; and a second, which forms a small, ear-like projection towards the W. The wall around the central enclosure appears to be some 10′ in thickness on the N. and 7′ on the S., while on the E. it is represented by a bank of stone 18′ or more in thickness, and higher than elsewhere, being some 4′ above the level of the interior. Over this bank are exposed in line on the surface, several large blocks of stone, commencing from a single standing-stone towards the outer side, and possibly indicating the position of the entrance. As no wall faces are actually visible, the above measurements are merely

* The name "Black Cairns" is locally applied to a field on the farm of Auchenmalg and not in the singular to this hillock as on the O.S. map.

PARISH OF OLD LUCE.

hypothetical. The massive wall at one end of the construction seems characteristic of these enclosures, and probably contained chambers.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. NE. ("Forts"). Visited 31st May 1911.

310. *Broch (supposed), Stairhaven.* — The heughs to the S. of Stairhaven rise to an altitude of about 100′ above the shore, and from them there project, with sharp declivity, a number of narrow rocky ridges or spurs. One of these has a broader termination than the rest, presenting a plat some 80′ in breadth before it drops sharply to the water some 30′ below, and on this there lie the ruins of a circular broch-like structure, so confused, however, that its true character is only determinable for certainty by excavation. On the N. side, at one or two points, small segments of the outer wall face are exposed, but the inner face is entirely concealed, as is also the exterior on the S. side. The structure appears to be approximately circular, measuring 39′ from front to back by 42′ across. On the N. side, at right angles to one of the exposed segments of wall, a facing is exposed for a distance of 3′ inwards, terminating at 12′ from the exterior, but as neither a continuation nor return of this wall was to be seen, it is impossible to say if it marks the entrance to a chamber. To the front on the exterior the mass of debris rises to an elevation of some 5′ and to a height of about 8′ above the level at the back of the structure, which must be almost that of the foundation. Across the ridge, immediately in front of the building, there appears to have been a trench some 14′ in width. The ruin is known to the fishermen on the coast as the "Broken Castle."

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NW. Visited 12th July 1911.

311. *Mote of Droughdool.*—About $\frac{1}{3}$ m. S. of Dunragit Railway Station, at the landward edge of the links and sand-dunes which fringe the coast, stands the Mote of Droughdool. It is a round sandy hillock, formed of angular stones and cobbles from the beach as exposed on the summit and at places on its flanks, with a diameter at base of 156′ or thereby, rising to an elevation varying from 25′ to 30′, and with a level summit some 40′ in diameter. It appears to have been erected on a slight natural eminence which projects somewhat beyond the base towards the E. and W. At the base, passing around the N. side, is a terrace some 10′ in width.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. SE. Visited 13th June 1911.

312. *Fort, "Round Dounan," Dunragit House.*—On the E. side of the avenue to Dunragit House, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the lodge, is situated the "Round Dounan." It is a natural hillock of outcropping rock some 12′ to 14′ in height, overgrown with vegetation. Along the W. side is a terrace some 18′ in width, which may originally have been a ditch, now filled in.

Another fort is said to be situated on Dunraggit moor, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N., but no trace of it was observed.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. NE. Visited 31st May 1911.

CRANNOGS OR LAKE DWELLINGS.

313. *Crannog, Barlockhart Loch.*—This small loch was formerly of greater extent, but it has been drained and the area of water reduced.

Parish of Old Luce.

It was examined previous to 1874 by the Rev. Geo. Wilson, when evidence of a crannog was revealed near the W. end. Two circular foundations of stone were noted, and also a stone causeway. A piece of oak was recovered, with one side dressed flat with a metal axe, the marks being quite distinct. There were found about the causeway the upper stones of two granite querns, and on the crannog two roughly made spindle whorls.

See *Antiquaries*, x. p. 737.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SW.

314. *Crannogs, Whitefield Loch.*—Whitefield Loch, or, as it was formerly called, Machermore or Macherymoir Loch, is situated some 3 m. to the SE. of Glenluce, and is about ¾ m. SE. of Barnsallie Bridge, on the road to Port William. The loch is about 1000 yards long by 450 yards wide, and two islands designated on the O.S. map "Tree Island," and "Dorman's Island" appear, from the woodwork observed around them by the Rev. Geo. Wilson, who made a careful inspection of the loch in 1870, to be undoubted crannogs. Remains of stakes and mortised beams were then observed in other parts of the loch along its S. shore. None of these structures have been excavated. There was found in the loch among the shingle when the water was low, close to a small crannog, an oval-shaped pebble of granite, water-worn and finely polished, $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 11''$, with smoothly ground central hollows, $1\frac{1}{8}''$ in diameter on one face, $1''$ on the other, and $\frac{1}{8}''$ in depth; a flint "javelin" head and several flakes of flint have also been found at different periods on the shore. Both the granite pebble and the flint "javelin" head are in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 368 (plan); *ibid.*, xiv. p. 128 (pebble illus.); *ibid.*, xxxiii. p. 182; *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 55.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. (unnoted). Visited 30th May 1911.

315. *Crannog (supposed), Loch Robin.*—This small loch lies in the moorland to the W. of the Knock of Luce. A small islet overgrown with willows rises above the surface towards its western side. The O.S. map notes it as a crannog, but a superficial examination revealed no evidence for or against the assumption.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 377; *ibid.*, xxxiii. p. 183.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 30th May 1911.

316. *Crannog, Laigh Sinniness.*—About half-way between Laigh Sinniness and the Mull of Sinniness was situated the Loch of Sinniness, drained towards the close of the 18th century. On the site the O.S. map marks the site of a crannog. Of this the Rev. Geo. Wilson relates in 1874: "At the NW. part, lying on the peat, there is a circular bed of stones; the diameter from N. to S. is 110 feet. A gravel road runs westward to the shore-line. It is 80 feet long and 16 feet broad. Where it touches the shore-line there is a low rocky knoll on which may still be seen the foundation of a large cairn." He notes that he had observed no traces of piles or woodwork among the stones, and that he had not digged for them.

See *Antiquaries*, x. p. 738.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NW.

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317. *Crannog, Barnsallie.*—Barnsallie Loch, which is now drained, was situated about 750 yards to the W. of Whitefield (Machermore) Loch. It is recorded that in it was found a double row of parallel stakes mortised into horizontal beams, supposed to be the remains of a gangway. Two hammer-stones of granite were recovered from the site, but these have been lost.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 377; Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 14[A].

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SW. (unnoted).

318. *Crannog, Barhapple Loch.*—Barhapple Loch is situated on the farm of Dirskelpin, some 4 m. to the E. of Glenluce. Though at one time drained, it is again a sheet of water with a number of small islets dotting its surface. In 1878, when the water was drained off, traces of a lake dwelling became visible, and two years later a systematic examination of the loch was undertaken. The crannog, whose existence was previously indicated, was situated at a point opposite the centre of the W. shore, and some 280′ out from it, and appeared to have been connected with the E. shore by a gangway on piles, which was traceable for a distance of 550′. The crannog was surrounded by a row of oak piles enclosing a space 175′ long from N. to S., 127′ broad, and rounded at the angles, and consisted, as far as observed—for the influx of water frustrated complete excavation—"mainly of piles and platforms of wood with rough stones at some points." It was estimated that some 3000 trees must have been used in its construction, and appearances indicated that it had been destroyed by fire. The relics recovered were few in number, and consisted of a ring of unevenly polished cannel coal, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}''$ in diameter, two broken rings of shale, fragments of a canoe and paddle, hammer and grinding stones, and a spoon-like implement of wood, most of which are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 52 (illus.); *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 116 (illus.); *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 182.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NE. Visited 10th May 1911.

Hut Ruins, Rings, etc.

319. *Hut Ruins, Knock Fell.*—In a sheltered hollow on the E. shoulder of the Knock Fell, and about 200 yards WNW. of Knock of Luce farm-house, are the ruins of a small stone hut which appears to have consisted of three circular apartments, two in alignment, the one opening out of the back of the other, and the third on the right of the outer one. The total interior length is 17′, the diameter of the two first-mentioned compartments 6′, and of the lateral one 4′ to 5′.

Some 12′ to the S. are the remains of another small circular hut, measuring 14′ in diameter over all. The elevation of the walls of these huts is trifling, and the position of the entrance in both cases is obscure.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. ("Rings"). Visited 22nd May 1911.

320. *Do., do.*—On the S. face of the Knock Fell, just below the

450′ elevation and in the vicinity of a spring, is a small group of hut ruins measuring in diameter some 12′ over all.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. ("Cairns").

Visited 22nd May 1911.

321. *Hut Circle, Culroy.*—On the tract of moorland which lies to the SSE. of the Knock Fell, and about ½ m. NNE. of Culroy, is a small stone-built hut circle with an interior diameter of about 12′, and a wall about 3′ thick, now almost reduced to ground level. The position of the entrance is indefinite. Lying a short distance to the W. of it are two or three small cairn-like heaps of stone.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. (unnoted). Visited 22nd May 1911.

322. *Pits, Loch Robin.*—Towards the E. end of a low heather-clad hillock at the W. side of Loch Robin, and on its N. face, are two small circular bowl-shaped hollows measuring in diameter across the top 6′ and 8′ respectively, and in depth 1′ to 1′ 6″. These may have been pit dwellings.

At the extreme E. end of the hillock is a small cairn-like mound measuring about 8′ in diameter.

The O.S. map marks a group of hut circles on the E. side of the loch on slightly rising ground. The indications of any artificial constructions at the spot are very doubtful.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 30th May 1911.

323. *Hut Ruins, etc., Craigenveoch Fell.*—On the NW. face of the Fell, at an elevation of 300′ over sea-level, is a grassy plateau on which are a number of hut ruins, and which continue from this point westward down the slope of the hill. On the plateau there is a circular ring, formed with a bank of stone and turf, 3′ in thickness, and about 1′ in height, into which no entrance is visible. Interiorly it measures 5′ × 4′.

Adjacent to it is a larger one with an interior diameter of 8′, enclosed by a bank 3′ 6″ in thickness. The entrance has been from the W. and 2′ in width. Some 20′ to the W. of it is another similar in size to the first described. There are many others reduced to mere cairn-like heaps of stone and peat.

In a narrow gully to the N. of the plateau many more heaps of stone may be seen, and here there are also indications of cross-walls forming enclosures, as at Culroy (No. 326).

At the base of the slope to the W. of the plateau is another small hut circle with an interior diameter of 7′, a bank 3′ in thickness, and an entrance from the W. The interior seems to have been dug out to some extent below the surrounding level.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 30th May 1911.

324. *Hut Ruins, do.*—On the NE. face of Craigenveoch Fell, looking towards Dirnean Fell, in a hollow, is a group of ruins of small huts. They are situated for the most part at the sides of the hollow. They appear to have been larger than the generality of such structures observed in similar situations, and to have been built of larger stones. One ruin on the S. side near the top of the hollow measures 16′ × 14′ over all, and from the space within it probably contained two chambers. At the NW. upper end there occurs,

formed by the outcropping rock, a small semicircular recess, some 20′ broad, closed across the opening by the ruins of a hut. There are no small cairns associated with these huts.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 30th May 1911.

325. *Hut Ruins, etc., Dirnean Fell.*—On a level terrace which lies along the W. side of Dirnean Fell, near its base, are a number of circular hut ruins and small cairns. Some of the latter lie in wettish ground where bog-myrtle is growing, a situation unsuitable for habitations.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. (unnoted). Visited 30th May 1911.

326. *Hut Ruins, Culroy.*—On the S. side of the moor road which leads from Challochglass to Machermore, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of where it crosses the Gillespie Burn, there commences a large group of hut ruins and small cairns, which stretches along the lower slope of the hill westward on either side of the 250′ contour line, to within a short distance of the confluence of a small burn with the Gillespie Burn below the waterfall. The area on which they are situated is moorland sloping to the S., and considerably broken up into hollows by low ridges and hillocks of outcropping rock. Across the hollows, in sinuous lines from rock to rock, lie the ruins of old walls which have thus formed small enclosures, and contain the ruins of the huts and the small cairns. One enclosure, the bounding walls of which are more clearly defined than is usually the case, measures about 100′ from side to side of the hollow, and 93′ or thereby between the walls which cross it. It contains three undoubted hut ruins: two circular, each with an interior diameter of about 5′; and the other oval, measuring interiorly 5′ × 7′. The latter, situated in the SW. corner of the enclosure, appears to have been entered from the N. and to have had a wall 3′ in thickness. From contact with it at the SW. the W. or upper wall of the enclosure passes directly outwards for a distance of about 5′, and thereafter returns to cross the hollow in a general northerly direction. Two large blocks, 3′ apart at 26′ along the wall, seem to mark the entrance to the compound. On the N. side, against the rock which bounds the hollow, is a cairn-like heap of stones measuring 25′ in length by 20′ in breadth, with its longest axis E. and W. and about 3′ in elevation.

Towards the SW., where the surface of the moor is less broken up by hillocks and hollows, the ruins of the huts, etc., do not appear to have been enclosed. These huts are now heaps of stone rising but little in elevation above ground level, and usually showing a depression with occasional indications of the inner face of the wall in the interior. Their average diameter is, over all, about 12′, and in the interior, where measurable, 5′. Occasionally an oval example is met with. They are either built in the open or against a slope. The small cairns differ little in extent, but do not show the depression in the centre: they tend rather to a domical form with an elevation of from $1\frac{1}{2}$′ to $2\frac{1}{2}$′. Without excavation it is not possible to be certain of their sepulchral character. The huts and cairns are quite irregularly placed with regard to one another as far as is apparent.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 22nd May 1911.

Parish of Old Luce.

327. *Enclosure and Site of Ancient Settlement, Drumcarnachan.*—On a green hillock at the end of a long ridge which projects southward into Dirskelpin Moss, marked on the O.S. map "Drumcarnachan," and about ½ m. E. by N. of Dirskelpin, the map indicates a fort, but an examination does not support the view that a fort existed here. The site was examined in 1881 by the Rev. Geo. Wilson, who believed the remains then visible to be those of an old village or settlement, and from his notice of it the following particulars are taken:—

> At the lowest part of Barfad was a ring of turf and stone, 17′ × 16′ in diameter; 138′ to the S. were the remains of a wall or breastwork, 126′ in length and 12′ in breadth. Beyond it were several foundations in a straight line N. and S.; at 96′ was the bottom of a cairn 30′ × 22′, and 40′ to the left of it was a roughly-paved circular floor, 6′ in diameter, saved from the plough by having a large boulder rolled on it; 36′ beyond the cairn was a 9′ circular foundation of stones; 26′ further on an oval, lying across the line, 15′ × 13′; 8′ further on an 11′ ring; 59′ beyond that a small circular patch of stones; and another 45′ further on, with a low grassy cairn 10′ in diameter, 36′ off at the W. 62′ SE. from the last foundation in the straight row was a circular turf-and-stone ring, 10½′ in thickness, 3½′ in height, and 48′ in diameter over all, with the entrance gap at the SW. Part of the enclosed space was somewhat stony.

The whole area has been under cultivation, and the only foundation now discernible is the one last mentioned, which measures 30′ in interior diameter and has a wide entrance, thus suggesting a fold.

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 56 (plan).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NE. ("Fort"). Visited 10th May 1911.

328. *"Ring" and Small Cairns, Braid Hill.*—About 1 m. WSW. of Barlae farm, to the S. of Blairderry Moss, and about ¼ m. N. of the railway to Glenluce, is a short isolated ridge at the edge of the flow. On its NW. face, about 10′ in elevation above the level of the flow, is a ring of stones with an interior diameter of 12′. There is no entrance visible, nor do the stones show any signs of construction, but if they have originally formed a wall it has been but one stone thick, and from 1′ to 1′ 6″ high.

Some 30 yards to the E. on the top of the ridge is a dilapidated cairn-like heap of stones of low elevation, and measuring some 12′ in diameter, while 30 yards to the W. of the latter is a low mound of earth and stone overgrown with grass of similar diameter and about 1½′ high. Among the ferns which cover the top of the ridge adjacent to the mounds there is observable the low bank of a small enclosure.

See *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 189.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NE. ("Site of Village").
Visited 25th July 1911.

329. *Hut Circle, Stairhaven.*—On the W. side of the Barnsallie Burn, about 100 yards above where it enters the sea, and on the edge

of a bank about 15′ in height, are the indefinite remains of a small circular or oval construction, possibly a hut circle, measuring over all some 30′ × 24′, partially broken away on the E. side. Its longest axis is from N. by W. to S. by E.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NW. Visited 12th July 1911.

330. *Hut Ruins, Craignarget Hill.*—Across the Gillespie Burn, down from the shepherd's house, and a few hundred yards higher up the stream on the left bank, is a natural terrace on the side of Craignarget Hill. Here in the birch wood are a large number of small cairns, and what appear to be the remains of a few small circular huts. Over the whole area are the ruins of old enclosing walls, and some of the cairns may have been formed of stones gathered from cultivated plots.

At the same level on the hillside, about ½ m. to the S., are the remains of a similar settlement. At the latter spot the O.S. map marks a small cairn on the E. side of the dyke which runs along the hillside from NNE. to SSW., at an elevation of about 225′ above the bed of the burn.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. Visited 11th May 1911.

331. *Hut Circle, Carscreugh Fell.*—Some 50 yards ENE. of the cairn on Carscreugh Fell (No. 350) is a group of four small cairns overgrown with vegetation, and some 50 yards N. of them are the indefinite remains of a hut circle having an interior diameter of some 36′; a small mound lies some 80′ N. of it.

On the eastmost ridge, about 250 yards SW. of the summit, is a large hut circle formed by a stone wall some 6′ in thickness, now reduced to a low elevation and overgrown with grass. It measures interiorly 38′ × 45′, and has been entered from the E. in the line of its longest axis.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 23rd May 1911.

332. *Hut Circle, Bught Fell.*—On a slight rise between the NE. end of Camrie Fell and the outliers of the Bught Fell, at the side of the old pack road, is a hut circle of oval form, in the wall of which many large boulders have been used. It has measured interiorly some 10′ × 14′, with its longest axis towards the entrance, which has been from the E. The wall has been about 4′ in thickness, expanding to 8′ on either side of the entrance. Opening off the interior at the back has been a small circular recess with a diameter of about 3′. The width of the entrance is indefinite. Three or four small cairns lie around the circle.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. ("Cairn"). Visited 24th May 1911.

333. *Small Cairns, Camrie Fell.*—On the NE. extremity of the Fell, at an elevation of about 475′, and to the S. of where an old pack road passes through a gate some 300 yards NE. of the summit, is a small group of cairn-like heaps of about 12′ to 14′ diameter.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. (unnoted). Visited 24th May 1911.

334. *Hut Ruins, do.*—On the N. end of a rocky eminence which lies in the intervening area between Camrie Fell and Bught Fell, about the 450′ contour line, are four small cairns, two of which, about 60 yards apart, are more prominent than the others.

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The most easterly of the two measures over all about 17′, and appears to have been a hut. That to the W. is domical, with an elevation of about 2′ and a diameter of 15′. The other two are very ill-defined.

In a hollow some 200 yards to the N. is a foundation of a turf dwelling of two compartments, each measuring interiorly 12′ × 8′. They do not seem to have opened out of each other. Another similar foundation, but undivided, is situated on a heather-clad knoll rising above the flow, in an angle formed by two dykes meeting at right angles, some 400 yards N.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiii. SW. ("Cairns").

Visited 24th May 1911.

335. *Circular Enclosure, Dunragit.*—In a sheltered hollow on the Old Hall moor, just to the N. of the march dyke and about ½ m. due N. of Old Hall, is a circular enclosure measuring interiorly 30′ × 34′, surrounded by a bank of turf and stone about 5′ thick, faced on both sides with large stones set on end. The entrance has been from the SE. and appears to have been wide.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. NE. ("Ring"). Visited 31st May 1911.

336. *Hut Ruins, etc., Glenwhan Moor.*—About ½ m. E. of the N. end of Bareagle plantation, and some 80 yards N. of the stone dyke which divides the moorland, is a group of six or eight small cairns overgrown with heather. Towards the E. end of the group is a heap of stones against the slope of a bank, which probably marks the ruin of a hut.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 31st May 1911.

337. *Hut Circles, do.*—On the moor about ½ m. N. of Bareagle Wood, and at the N. end of a broad ridge on which are the remains of crofts, is a small oval enclosure measuring interiorly 9′ × 6′, surrounded by a bank of stone and turf 4′ 6″ in thickness, and now of low elevation. The entrance appears to have been from the SE. A number of small cairns lie to the S. and E., the nearest being only 10′ distant from the circle. The largest cairn of the group measures 13′ in diameter and 2′ in height. Some 30′ NW. of the hut circle above described is another much worn away, but with the outline of the wall still traceable. Interiorly it has measured 7′ × 9′, and has been entered from the SW. To the E. of the hut circle lie some six small cairns.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xviii. NE. ("Cairns").

Visited 31st May 1911.

338. *Hut Circles, etc., Craig Fell.*—On a flat stretch of moorland immediately above the Glen plantation, to the S. of Craig Fell, is a large group of small cairns varying in diameter from 10′ to 12′ and 1′ to 2′ in height. There are also the remains of hut circles, but they are for the most part very ill-defined. One hut measures from 6′ to 7′ in interior diameter, and has had a wall 3′ 6″ in thickness, the outer face of which has been marked with large boulders. The position of the entrance appears to have been from the SE. To the N. a wall seems to have run from it for a distance of 21′, with an indefinite foundation at its termination. There are observable in several

directions the remains of old walls. In one instance, in the thickness of one of these walls, a small circular enclosure of 5′ in diameter was observed. To the N. of the upper end of the plantation the cairns are large and numerous, the largest measuring 24′ × 18′. The hut circles have probably been formed of turf, with an irregular outline of boulders set on end on either face. The turf has gone, and the lines of boulders are difficult to follow, especially as there is so much stone naturally on the surface. To the NW. of the Glen plantation and towards the NE. end of the area is a hut circle, the plan of which is fairly definite. A small circle with an interior diameter of 5′, and a wall 2½′ thick, entered from the E., has been contained within an outer circular wall running from either side of the entrance, and forming an incomplete circle with a diameter of 13′. The line of the outer wall, except where it comes into contact with the smaller circle, is merely represented by large stones set at intervals.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xviii. NE. ("Cairn").

Visited 31st May 1911.

339. *Small Cairns, Barnsallie Fell.*—Barnsallie Fell is an enclosed stretch of moorland about 2 m. SE. of Glenluce and on the NW. of Whitefield Loch. Along the W. end on the slope of the Fell, just above the cultivated land, are three or four small round cairns with a diameter of 12′ to 14′, and of slight elevation. One near the NW. corner has been excavated, and now appears as a small ring of stones.

Along the slope of the hill facing Whitefield Loch, and about 150 yards back from the shore, are two or three more low stony mounds, which may possibly be cairns.

About 150 yards distant from the loch, and some 50′ W. of the plantation wall, which is the march of Craigenveoch, is a well-defined cairn with a diameter of 20′ and an elevation of 2′. Its surface is composed of small angular stones.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SW. and xix. SE.

Visited 10th May 1911.

340. *Hut Circles, do.*—Some 200 yards up from the loch, and 50′ from the wall of the plantation on Craigenveoch, surrounded by rather wet ground, is a small hut circle with an interior diameter of 12′, having a small segmental recess with a chord of about 5′ opening off the interior on the S. The wall, which is reduced to a trifling height, is 3′ 6″ in thickness. The entrance has been from the W., but its details are indistinct.

Some 300 yards NNW. of the spot where the plantation wall runs into the loch on the N. are the ruins of a small circular hut, which has been entered apparently from the N. and has measured interiorly 5′ or 6′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. (unnoted). Visited 10th May 1911.

341. *Small Cairns, Carscreugh Fell.*—On the westmost ridge of Carscreugh Fell, just to the S. of the highest point, are several small cairns, the best preserved of which measures some 11′ in diameter and 2′ in height.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 23rd May 1911.

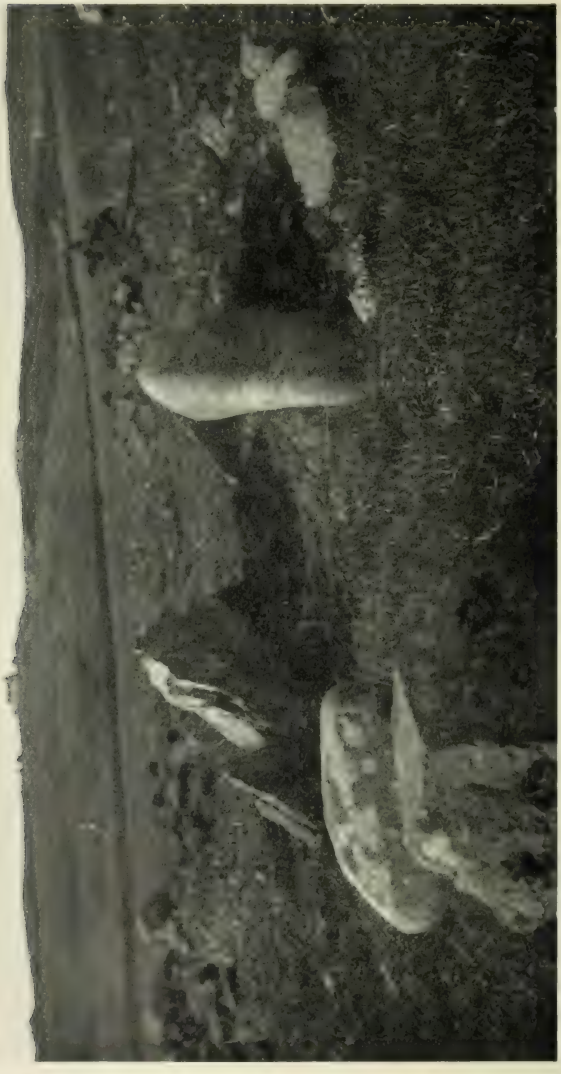

FIG. 77.—Chamber in the Long Cairn, High Gillespie (No. 346).

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342. *Small Cairn and Hut Circle, Machermore.*—In an angle of Machermore Wood, about 350 yards NW. of Machermore farm, among a luxuriant growth of bracken, is a small cairn with a diameter of about 12′. Some 40′ NNW. of it are indefinite foundations which seem to be those of a hut circle, disturbed by the roots of fallen trees.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 30th May 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

343. *Cairn, Challochmunn.*—Some 200 yards S. of the farm of Challochmunn, in a grass park by the side of the Port William road, is a mound, on the top of which much small gathered stone has been piled. It has a diameter of about 30′, and is marked as a cairn on the O.S. map.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NW. Visited 11th May 1911.

344. *Cairn, Culquhasen.*—Immediately in rear of the farm cottages, on the N. side of the branch road to Culquhasen, on a slight eminence, is a large and well-preserved circular cairn, measuring in diameter about 50′ and in elevation about 6′. At one or two places stones seemingly laid horizontally are visible.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. Visited 11th May 1911.

345. *Cairn, do.*—The O.S. map indicates a cairn about ⅓ m. SE. of Culquhasen. Owing to the cartloads of stones gathered from the fields and deposited on every rocky eminence or uncultivable spot in the neighbourhood, it was impossible to recognise it.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. Visited 11th May 1911.

346. *Chambered Cairn (long), High Gillespie.*—At the side of a field about ⅓ m. SE. of the shepherd's house at High Gillespie, are the remains of a large cairn. It measures diametrically 115′ from E. to W. by 76′ from N. to S. At the E. end near the mesial line stands a single upright stone, 4′ in height above ground, triangular in section, measuring 2½′ or thereby across each side; and some 3′ 6″ to the N. of it lies a large block nearly horizontal, measuring 3′ 6″ in breadth and 1′ in thickness, but of unascertained length. These stones may possibly be the remains of a frontal semicircle. Along the S. side are exposed the remains of three megalithic chambers lying N. and S. In that furthest to the W. (fig. 77) two parallel slabs are exposed, 6′ and 7′ 6″ in length and 2′ 9″ apart, with the upper part of an end slab visible at the N. end. At 18′ 6″ and 35′ to the E. respectively two single slabs set on edge are exposed, similarly oriented. On the N. side of the cairn towards the W. end the side slabs of another chamber are visible. There is possibly another chamber unopened to the E. of an upright slab exposed near the centre and towards the E. end. The cairn is much dilapidated and reduced, and recent excavation near the centre has exposed some building.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. ("Graveyard").
Visited 11th May 1911.

347. *Cairn, Craignarget.*—On the SE. slope of Craignarget Hill, about 3 furlongs NNE. of where the Craignarget Burn passes under

the high road, and on a natural terrace to the SE. of a rock face, is a cairn, measuring some 28′ in diameter and 3′ 6″ in elevation. From its base there is an obtuse pointed projection northwards for a distance of 10′, measuring 12′ in breadth at its attached end and 8′ at its outer extremity. The cairn does not appear to have been excavated.

Some 80′ to the N. is a stony heap which appears to be the ruin of a small circular hut, and 30′ S. of it a small cairn with a diameter of 12′. Along the hillside to the W. are other small cairns and hut ruins with remains of old enclosures.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NE. Visited 17th May 1911.

348. *Cairn, Glenjorrie.*—On uncultivated land about 150 yards due S. of Glenjorrie farm is a small circular cairn with a diameter of 25′, the centre of which has been cleared out.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW. Visited 10th May 1911.

349. *Cairn, Ballach a Heathry.*—On the E. side of the road that runs from Glenluce to Tarf Bridge, and about ¾ m. S. of Garvilland, is a large cairn now for the most part overgrown with grass, and which has been at one time much pillaged for stones. It is doubtful, however, if the interment has been disturbed. Its height is at greatest about 7′ and its diameter 68′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 23rd May 1911.

350. *Cairn, Carscreugh Fell.*—On the W. side of the eastmost of the two parallel ridges which form the top of Carscreugh Fell, and about 400 yards WSW. of the actual summit, is a large cairn overgrown with grass. In diameter it measures 58′ and in elevation from 3′ to 4′. Though the inequalities on its surface show that it has been much pillaged for stones, there is no indication that the interment has been disturbed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 23rd May 1911.

351. *Cairn, Camrie Fell.*—Some 300 yards W. of the highest point of Camrie Fell is a cairn almost reduced to the ground level and measuring some 40′ in diameter.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xiii. SW. Visited 24th May 1911.

352. *Cairns, Glenwhan Moor.*—On the Glenwhan Moor, some 30 yards N. of the dyke which separates it from the Old Hall moor, and about ¾ m. N. of Old Hall farm, is a small cairn overgrown with heather, measuring some 13′ in diameter and 2′ in elevation, while about 100 yards to the E. is another. Their situation may be identified from two outcropping rocks which rise to a height of 15′ to 20′ above the moorland some 200 yards to the S.

On a flat rocky ridge on the moor to the E. of the flow, about ½ m. WNW. of the upper end of Bareagle Wood, and 100 yards from the Old Hall march dyke, are the indefinite remains of some early structures, and also two or three small cairns.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xviii. NE. (unnoted).
Visited 31st May 1911.

353. *Cairn, Craig Fell.*—Near the upper end of the second field, to the N. of the head of the Glen plantation, is a large cairn reduced

to an elevation of from 2′ to 3′, and measuring in diameter 50′. An excavation at a spot near the circumference on the W. seems to indicate the removal of a cist, but the primary interment has probably not been disturbed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. SE. (unnoted). Visited 31st May 1911.

354. *Cairn, Airyhemming.*—On the hill above Airyhemming, about ½ m. SSW. of the upper end of the Glen plantation, and in a rough grass park where there is much outcropping rock, there is a cairn much dilapidated and possibly rifled. It has measured in diameter about 23′.

355. *Cairn, do.*—Some 200 yards E. by N. of No. 354, in a cultivated field, are the remains of another cairn reduced to an elevation of about 3′, but which does not seem to have been excavated. It measures in diameter some 35′.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xviii. NE. Visited 31st May 1911.

356. *Cairn, Machermore.*—Towards the NW. corner of an enclosed park, situated in the moorland about 650 yards N. of Machermore farm, is a knoll covered with loose stones on the top, which may possibly be a cairn, though the depth of soil which covers its flanks lays it open to doubt. The knoll lies with its longest axis N. and S., and measures about 57′ in length by 40′ in breadth and 6′ in elevation. The park has at one time been under cultivation.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE. Visited 30th May 1911.

Cairns, Culroy.

357. In a grass park to the S. of the road, about ½ m. to the NW. of Culroy farm-house, is a cairn much dilapidated, and reduced to an elevation varying from 2′ to 4′. In diameter it has measured from 54′ to 58′.

358. Some 500 yards WNW. of Culroy, on a slight elevation, is a low heap of large stones which resembles a demolished cairn. It measures 40′ in diameter.*

359. Some 600 yards NW. of Culroy, in the same grass field as the last, but nearer the road, is a well-preserved cairn measuring 9′ in elevation and 58′ in diameter.

360. A cairn on the N. side of the road, some 200 yards nearer Culroy, has been almost entirely removed.

361. "*White Cairn,*" *Culroy.*—Some 400 yards N. by W. of Culroy farm-house, and about 100 yards N. of the road, is a large cairn, at the date of visit being broken up for road metal. One half had already been used up, and the broken metal lay on the site ready for removal. No cist was, however, exposed. The diameter has been about 45′.

362. *Cairn, do.*—In the corner of an arable field, some 250 yards WSW. of Culroy farm-house, is a mound which appears to be the remains of a demolished cairn, with a diameter of about 60′ and elevation of 4′. Its character is much confused by heaps of gathered stones scattered over it.

About 130 yards S. of the farm-house is an artificial stony

* This is the object marked "cairn" on the 1″ O.S. map; that so marked on the 6″ map of 1909, some 120 yards to the W., is not a cairn.

PARISH OF OLD LUCE.

mound in the arable land, measuring 21′ in diameter and 5′ in height, which is probably an old kiln.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xix. SE. Visited 22nd May 1911.

363. *Cairn, Culroy.*—On the N. side of the road, about ¼ m. NE. of Culroy, is a small cairn, formed of large stones, measuring in diameter about 20′ and in elevation from 2′ to 3′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xix. SE. (unnoted). Visited 22nd May 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

364. *Standing-Stone, Auchenmalg Bridge.*—In the centre of a field some 250 yards W. of Auchenmalg Bridge is a large standing-stone, pointed upwards, some 6′ 9″ in height, 4′ 3″ in breadth, and 2′ 10″ in thickness. It faces E. by N. and W. by S.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NE. Visited 11th May 1911.

365. *Standing-Stone, Low Gillespie.*—In a field along the E. side of which the road runs to Gillespie farm, and about ¼ m. SSW. of the farm buildings, is a large round boulder standing on end, 4′ 10″ high, and measuring about 12′ 6″ in circumference, known as the "Officer's Stone."

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NE. Visited 11th May 1911.

366. *Sculptured Cross-slab found at Cassendeoch, Barlockhart.*—Some sixty years ago there was found in a field wall at Cassendeoch, Barlockhart, about 1½ m. SE. of Glenluce, a mutilated boulder of greywacke, 2′ 10″ high by 10½″ wide by 6½″ thick. It is sculptured on one face with a rectangle enclosing a design formed of segments of circles, and on the other face with part of a rectangle enclosing a St Andrew's cross, both incised. In the vicinity of the spot where the find was made are the sites of two chapels (Nos. 376 and 377). The slab is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

FIG. 78.*—Cross-slab from Sinniness (No. 367).

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 497 (illus.); *Antiquaries*, x. p. 60.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xix. SW.

367. *Sculptured Cross-slab found at Sinniness.*—Many years ago there was found built into the dry-stone wall of a field on the SE. slope of the Mull of Sunnoness or Sinniness, a boulder of greywacke, measuring 1′ 10″ in height, 1′ 4″

Note.—High Gillespie.—The Standing-Stones marked on the O.S. map about two furlongs WSW. of the Black Cairn, No. 307, seem to be the halves of a large boulder, probably ice-borne, split in two.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NE. Visited 11th May 1911.

* Blocks for figs. 78, 79, and 80 kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

PARISH OF OLD LUCE.

in width, and 5″ in thickness, with incised crosses sculptured on two faces. The cross on the front (fig. 78) has a double outline all round it, and dots arranged in groups of three on the background of the cross on each side of the top arm. The cross on the back is extremely rude, and has a circular ring in the centre of the head. Above the top arm are two arched lines similar to those on the stone from the Mill of Drummore (No. 153). It is not known where the stone came from originally. It is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 503; *Antiquaries*, x. p. 58.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NW.

368. *Sculptured Cross-slab from Craignarget.*—The sculptured cross-slab here described (and which is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh) was found at Craignarget, Glenluce Bay. It is an irregularly-shaped slab of greywacke (fig. 79), 3′ 6″ in height by 3″ in thickness, sculptured on one face with crosses, circles, and dots. Along each of the two vertical edges is a rude border, composed of dots or cup-shaped hollows and segments of concentric circles. The face of the stone is divided into two panels by a horizontal line. Above this line is an incised cross with a dot and ring in the centre of the head, a transverse line at the bottom of the shaft forming a sort of base, and cup-shaped depressions at the ends of the two horizontal arms. On the background of the cross, to the left and right of the top arm, are two circular rings; to the left and right of the shaft, a small incised cross; and below the bottom of the shaft, a small incised cross with three dots on each side of it. Below the horizontal line, across the middle of the slab, is a Swastika cross, two intersecting circles, a small cross, and a number of dots arranged in groups of threes and fours. This is said to be one of the most remarkable monuments of its kind in the south of Scotland.

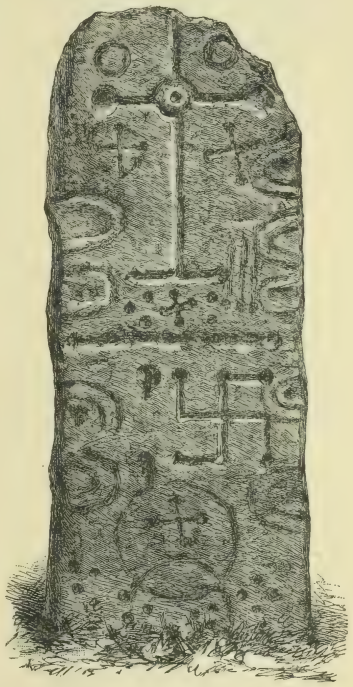

FIG. 79.—Cross-slab from Craignarget (No. 368).

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 498; *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, vii. p. 38.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiv. NE.

369. *Sculptured Cross-slab from Glenluce.*—An upright cross-slab of greywacke (fig. 80), 5′ in height by 1′ 3½″ in width and 5″ in thickness, was many years ago dug up in the churchyard of Glenluce, and for a considerable time used as a seat beside the door of a house in

the village. It is sculptured in relief on one face: *Front*—At the top of the slab, a cross of Maltese form, with four small raised bosset in the hollows between the arms, and a dot and ring in the centre of the head; above the cross, a horizontal band, terminating at each end in a spiral, to balance the corresponding spirals at the two lower corners of the cross; below the cross, a panel containing interlaced work, double-beaded, and with the ends of two of the bands terminating at the top in small spirals; and, at the bottom of the slab, a panel containing a four-cord plait. The stone is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

Fig. 80.—Cross-slab from Glenluce (No. 369).

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 482.

369A. *Sculptured Crosses* (*fragments*), *Glenluce.*—Built into the N. wall of the Parish Church of Old Luce, a short distance to the E. of the N. transept, are three fragments of early sculptured crosses illustrated and described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, quoted below. They are much broken, and, being partly overspread with cement and covered with whitewash, are not easily seen.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW.

See *Antiquaries*, xliv. p. 354 (illus.).

370. *St Katherine's Well, Glenluce.*—This well is not noted on the O.S. map, but is elsewhere described as being on the edge of the highway, opposite Glenluce Abbey, at the foot of a wooded bank.

See Rev. Geo. Wilson's *MS. Notes* (*Nat. Mus. Ant.*), p. 4A; *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 95; *Antiquaries*, xxxiii. p. 173.

371. *Lady Well, Glenluce.*—This well is situated about 1 m. E. of the parish church, close to the old military road. In the vicinity is the Lady Burn, into which the water of the well is now carried.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxiii. p. 173.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW. (unnoted).

372. *Lady Well, near site of Kirkchrist Chapel.*—This well, called the "Clauchan Well or Lady Well" on the O.S. map, is situated on the E. of the Barnsallie Burn and between it and the road, and is not far distant from the site of Kirkchrist Chapel (No. 377).

See *Antiquaries*, xxxiii. p. 174.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SW.

Parish of Old Luce.

Sites.

373. *Stone Cists, Carscreugh.*—In 1871 two short stone cists were found in a peat moss about ¼ m. SW. of Carscreugh Castle. There was evidence of a cairn having been over them. Besides the human remains of two unburnt interments, there was recovered from the lower cist an urn "shaped like a flower-pot horizontally ribbed" about 6″ in height, which fell to pieces.

See *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 517.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW.

374. "*Cairn Tooter*," *Laigh Sinniness.*—In the angle of a field about 350 yards E. of Laigh Sinniness farm-house are the remains of a large circular construction, with a diameter of about 80′, reduced almost to ground level and overgrown with grass. A raised margin around it is almost all that remains.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxiv. NW. Visited 12th July 1911.

375. *Cairn, High Airyolland.*—The O.S. indicates a large cairn about 150 yards N. of High Airyolland, which, however, no longer exists.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xii. SE. Visited 4th June 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under, many of which are referred to in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* cited below:—

376. *Chapel, Balcarry.*—The Rev. Geo. Wilson of Glenluce recollected the walls of this chapel standing 2′ or 3′ high. On the same authority a rosary and two beads of amber were found here. The beads are now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SW.

377. *Kirkchrist Chapel, Jerusalem Park.* „ „ „

378. *Chapel Well, about* 700 *yards E. of Kilfillan on the E. side of the Barnsallie Burn.* „ „ „

379. *St John's Chapel, Knock of Luce.*—Three distinct paved floors, one above the other, are said to have been taken out of these ruins.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. SE.

380. *Village Site, Braid Hill.* O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NE.

381. *Do., and paved Floor, Wood of Park.*—Several finds of a prehistoric nature have been got here.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xviii. SE.

382. *Cairn, Camrie.* O.S.M., Wigtown, xix. NW.

383. *Do., Balmash.* „ „ „

384. *Do., near Stairhaven.* „ „ xxiv. NW.

385. *Do., Mull of Sinniness.* „ „ „

386. "*White Cairn*," *Low Gillespie.* „ „ xxiv. NE.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxiii. p. 170, *et seq.*

PARISH OF PENNINGHAME.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

387. *St Ninian's Chapel, or Old Kirk of Cruives of Cree.*—The ruins of St Ninian's Chapel, or the Old Kirk of Cruives of Cree, are situated in a small plantation on the W. side of the road to Barrhill, some 3½ m. NNW. of Newton-Stewart. The church lies almost due E. and W. Only the E. gable is now standing, to a height of about 20′. The other walls have disappeared, but the plan can be traced from the mounds covering the foundations. The church measures over all from E. to W. 42′ 6″, and from N. to S. 23′ 9″. The E. gable is 3′ thick, and in it are formed two ambries, one at either corner, each about 3′ from the N. and S. walls respectively. The ambry to the N. measures 1′ 6″ wide by 1′ 3″ deep, the one to the S. is 10″ wide and 1′ 3″ deep. The latter has been plastered internally.

This church was built in 1508 by John Kennedy of Blairquhan, who dedicated it to St Ninian, and endowed a chaplain to preach in it.[1] It appears to have fallen into a ruinous state by the following century.[2]

See [1]*Reg. Sec. Sig.*, iii. 175; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, No. 3245; *Caledonia*, v. p. 435; [2] Symson, p. 38.

O.S.M., Wigtown, viii. NE. (Kirkcud., xxxi. NE.).

Visited 23rd June 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

388. *Castle Stewart.*—The ruins of this castle are situated close by the Castle Stewart Burn, about ¼ m. to the SW. of Penninghame Home-farm, and some 3½ m. NNW. of Newton-Stewart (fig. 81). The site has obviously been chosen for a residence and not as a place of defence, the ground being practically level on all sides, excepting where it slopes naturally towards the stream. The buildings appear to have been originally grouped round a central courtyard, with the square keep placed at the NW. angle, and the subsidiary buildings on the other three sides. The keep is a perfectly plain building about 30′ square on plan, rising to a height of fully 40′ from the ground to the top of the parapet, and consisting of four storeys and attics. The thickness of the walls averages about 5′, that of the eastern wall which contained the entrance doorway being 6′; and they have been finished with a stone parapet and walk, the former supported upon small corbels and having a projection of only about 6″. The masonry is composed of rough blocks of granite and greywacke, cemented with ordinary shell mortar. The four corners of the keep are rounded, a feature common to many of the castles in Galloway, and built of small stones to facilitate the construction of the curved surfaces. The light-red coloured freestone used for the hewn work seems similar to that found in most of the ancient buildings throughout the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The building has been covered in by the usual saddle-back roof with a gable at the E. and W. ends. The parapet wall is now almost completely ruined, and only a portion of the western gable remains.

PARISH OF PENNINGHAME.

The entrance to the keep has been at the SE. angle, where it gave direct access from the courtyard to the ground floor. Indications still exist of the N. jamb of this doorway. No trace of a staircase now remains; but as a considerable part of the wall has been demolished at the SE. angle, it may be assumed to have been within the thickness of the wall at this point. The ground floor has consisted of a single chamber, probably used as a cellar, and lighted by a narrow window in the S. and W. walls. No indication of a fireplace now remains. The height of this apartment does not seem to have exceeded 6′ or 7′ from floor to ceiling. Several square beam holes and rough corbels for supporting the ends of floor timbers can still be seen on the interior of the N. and S. walls. The windows which have lighted the upper-floor rooms are for the most part in the S. and W. walls, measuring on an average about 6′ × 3′. The fireplaces appear to have been chiefly in the N. wall, but all the hewn work has been torn

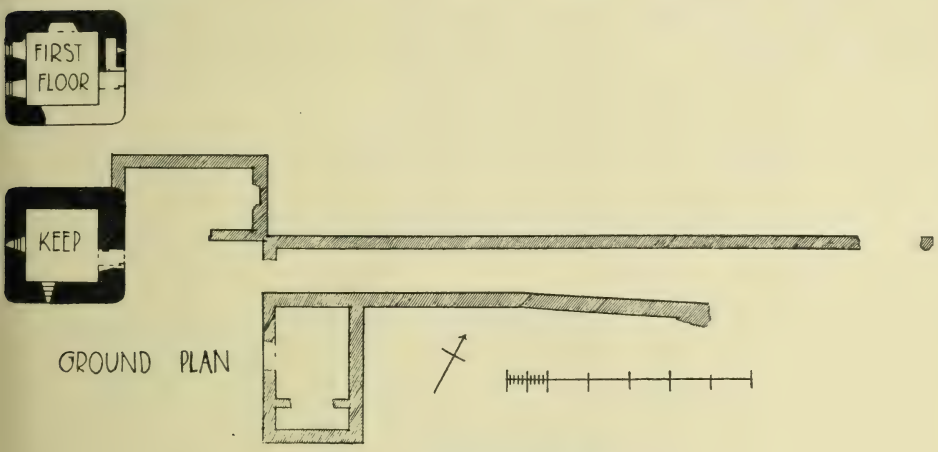

FIG. 81.—Castle Stewart (No. 388).

out, with the exception of the jambs and lintel of the one on the third floor. This fireplace has measured about 8′ between the jambs; the lintel has been built in the form of a straight arch made up of four stones, with a central keystone checked to counteract slipping. On the upper side of the lintel a moulded cornice has been worked, ornamented by an equally-spaced dog-tooth enrichment. This fireplace has the only fragment of ornament now remaining. It is almost entirely buried in thick masses of ivy, which threaten to complete the total destruction of the building. The keep appears to have been built independently, without any means of access from the buildings on the E. and S. The latter are fragmentary, consisting of foundations rising not more than 3′ above the surface of the ground. The building at the SE. angle of the courtyard measures about 31′ × 18′, the walls being on the average about 3′ thick. This seems to have been a kitchen, judging by the large fireplace at the southern end. Abutting against the NE. angle of the keep is another building measuring 31′ × 15′, with walls 3′ thick, and a fireplace formed in the E. wall. The S. wall of this building is much

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destroyed, but where the N. wall joins the keep it is about 6′ in height. The S. and N. walls of these two buildings have extended eastwards for a distance of about 120′, forming a passage about 11′ in width. It is now difficult to suggest what purpose this can have fulfilled.

The property, formerly known as the lands of Calcruchie, is said to have been acquired by Colonel William Stewart, who had fought under Gustavus Adolphus in the 17th century. By him the castle is believed to have been erected, although its plan and general character are distinctly suggestive of an earlier period.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, v. p. 246 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 313; Symson, p. 38.

O.S.M. Wigtown, viii. SE. Visited 20th July 1911.

Defensive Construction.

389. *Mote, Skaith.*—Within a wood on the W. side of the road which leads from Knockbrex to Glenrazie, and just opposite the end

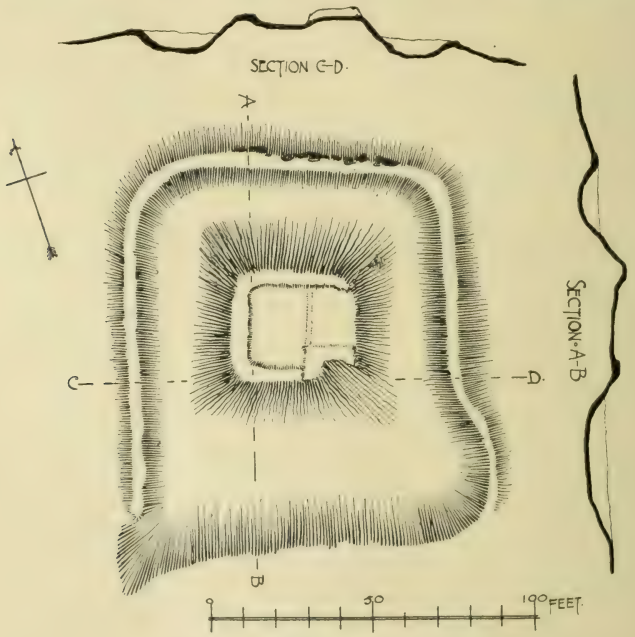

Fig. 82.—Mote, Skaith (No. 389).

of the branch road to Challoch, is situated a well-preserved mote hill (fig. 82), surrounded by a ditch, which appears to have been wet. The mound is four-sided, forming in plan a square of 60′ at base, and has an elevation of from 8′ 6″ to 10′ 9″ from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the scarp. The summit, also quadrangular, is not quite square, but measures some 40′ × 32′. At the W. end there is an oblong depression measuring 27′ × 16′, and sunk from 3′ to 4′ below the crest of the scarp, and somewhat less below the rest of the summit. A break in the parapet some 3′ wide at its SW. corner

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suggests the position of an entrance. At the SE. corner an L-shaped projection rises about 2′ above the general level of the summit. Without excavation it is not possible to determine whether it is a mass of rock or building. The ditch on the S. is 50′ wide across the top and some 22′ across the bottom, which is some 6′ below the top of the counterscarp, while on the other three sides its width is only about 22′ at the level of the top of the counterscarp, and 10′ across the bottom. The ground level falls towards the N., and except on the S. side the ditch is contained by a bank measuring about 28′ in thickness at base on the NE. side where it is heaviest, and where on its outer face it shows one or two courses of a revetting wall. At the SW. angle there is a break in the regularity of the counterscarp, which appears to indicate an approach, and in front of it on the side away from the ditch there is visible a small portion of an outer mound curving round so as to contain it. This latter feature is not shown on the plan.

O.S.M., Wigtown, ix. SW. Visited 23rd June 1911.

Crannogs or Lake Dwellings.

390. *Lake Dwellings, Loch Ochiltree.*—At the S. end of Loch Ochiltree are two small islands. The larger of the two, which is furthest from the shore, is natural, as probably also is the other, which is, however, inaccessible on account of the shallowness of the water over the peaty bottom around it. Covering the greater part of the surface of the former is a cairn-like erection of stones measuring 25′ in diameter, which seems to have been regularly built with large blocks demarcating its outline at base. The centre of the loch is very shallow and rocky, and here three islands covered with trees and bushes rise above the surface of the water. On the largest of these are the ruins of a small rectangular house similar to those on the island in Loch Maberry (No. 98), measuring interiorly 22′ × 13′ 6″, with walls 2′ 6″ in thickness, and now about 2′ in height. Around the margin there are no signs of defensive walls.

On the most southerly of the two islets to the W., and occupying the greater part of its surface, is a low flat mound covered with humus, measuring some 40′ in length by 20′ in breadth, with large boulders at its base, raising the level of the surface a few feet above the highest level of the loch. From the N. end of this island a pier or causeway of stones, which seem to be artificially laid, projects towards the large island, but could not at the date of visit be traced across the intervening space. It is probable that the remains on this and the smaller island at the S. end of the loch are prehistoric.

O.S.M., Wigtown, iii. SW. Visited 5th July 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

391. *Cairn, Cairn Wood, Barskeoch.*—Some 200 yards N. of the farm building at Barskeoch and within the Cairn Wood, is a large cairn, the centre of which has been entirely cleared out in an excavation which took place some fifteen to twenty years ago. The cairn

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has a diameter of 65′ and elevation of 8′. Its periphery is marked by large stones laid at irregular intervals.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xiv. NE. Visited 20th June 1911.

392. *Cairn, near Penninghame.*—On the N. end of a ridge and on the top of an outcrop of rock above the junction of the Wigtown and Newton-Stewart roads, about ¼ m. N. by E. of Penninghame, is a small circular cairn measuring some 32′ in diameter and 2′ 6″ in elevation. It does not appear to have been excavated.

393. *Cairn, Cairn Hill, Barraer.*—On the slope of the hill in cultivated ground about ¼ m. S. of Barraer are the remains of an oblong cairn, lying with its longest axis NE. and SW., and measuring 65′ × 47′. The stones have been almost entirely carted away, and it is doubtful if the interment remains undisturbed.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xv. SW. Visited 20th June 1911.

394. *Cairn, Glenhapple.*—On a slight eminence in the moorland about ¾ m. W. by S. of Glenhapple, and to the W. of the Castle Stewart Burn, is a cairn reduced to a low elevation but showing no sign of having been excavated. It measures in diameter about 30′.

395. Some 80 yards to the E. of the last-mentioned cairn, and at the base of the slope above which it stands, is a smaller cairn, much dilapidated, and measuring some 15′ in diameter, while about the same distance still further to the E. is a group of other five cairn-like heaps of stones, measuring from 15′ to 16′ in diameter.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, viii. NE. Visited 23rd June 1911.

396. *Cairn, Bargrennan.*—About 300 yards S. by E. of Bargrennan Manse, and some 40 yards W. of the River Cree, at a spot known as "Scroggie," is a cairn overgrown with grass. It is oval on plan, measuring 43′ from N. to S. by 64′ from E. to W., but part of the extension in the latter direction appears to be due to dilapidation. Its greatest elevation is about 5′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 11th July 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

397. *"Deil's Dyke," Glenvernoch Fell.*—From the E. side of the road between Glenruther and Ochiltree, at a point nearly opposite the S. end of Loch Ochiltree, and onwards across Glenvernoch Fell, about ¼ m. S. of the summit in an ESE. direction, are the ruins of a stone wall, noted as the "Deil's Dyke" on the O.S. map. The superstructure has disappeared, but between the facing stones of the foundation the breadth has been 6′. Directly S. of the summit of the Fell the wall turns southward along the W. side of a hollow, which it follows for an indefinite distance down the hill. Beyond the upper end of the hollow, however, it again appears, crossing the Fell in a general ESE. direction. There is no indication of a ditch associated with this wall.

See Mackenzie's *History of Galloway* i. (*App. Note B.*); *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.), p. 232; *Hist. of Dumfries and Gall.*, p. 14.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, iii. SW. Visited 5th July 1911.

398. *Moat, Beoch Farm.*—The farm-house of Beoch, situated on the road to Loch Ochiltree, and about ½ m. NE. of the hamlet of Knowe,

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occupies the site of some earlier structure which has been defended by a moat, now for the most part filled in. Immediately to the S. of the house it is, however, still open, measuring 25′ in width and 6′ in depth, and a portion is also visible to the E. of this, on what has been the opposite side of the enceinte.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, viii. NW. (unnoted). Visited 5th July 1911.

399. *Heraldic Panel, Mochrum Park.*—Built into the S. wall of the entrance vestibule of Mochrum Park, the mansion-house of Sir William Dunbar, is a panel (fig. 83) measuring 7′ 6″ by 4′ 4″. It is formed of two detached portions of stone carved in relief, on which are three shields bearing arms:—*The upper stone*—(1) A lion rampant within a royal tressure (for Scotland): supporters, two unicorns: encircling the shield, the Collar of the Thistle, and, beneath, the royal monogram of James V., no longer legible. *The lower stone*—(2) Three cushions lozenge-ways within a royal tressure (Archbishop Dunbar): beneath the shield a salmon on its back with a ring in its mouth, and, behind, an archiepiscopal cross: (3) a chevron chequy between three martlets (that in dexter chief contourné): a rose in chief for difference (James Houston, Sub-dean of Glasgow).

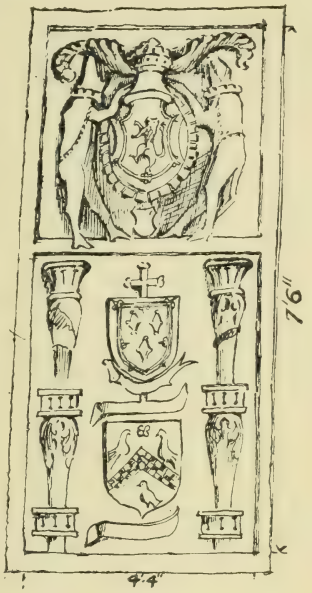

FIG. 83.—Heraldic Panel, Mochrum Park (No. 399).

On each side of the two lower shields is an ornamental pillar.

The stones were originally in a compartment or recess of the gatehouse to the Episcopal Palace of Glasgow, of which they are believed to be the only remains. About the middle of the 18th century, when the buildings of the palace were being demolished, the stones passed into the hands of a private individual, who built them into a tenement at the foot of the High Street of Glasgow. They were subsequently removed to their present position in the house of Sir William Dunbar—a descendant of the Archbishop. Archbishop Dunbar (who was a native of the county and at one time prior of Whithorn and tutor to the king) became Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James V.

See *Antiquaries*, ii. p. 317 (illus.); *The Book of Glasgow Cathedral*, p. 332 (illus.); *Scottish Kings*, p. 232.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xx. NE. Visited 27th May 1911.

400. *Heraldic Stone, Penninghame.*—Built into the S. wall of the farm-house adjoining the churchyard of Penninghame Kirk, is a stone in two portions sculptured with the arms of the Earls of Galloway. The upper part is shouldered, and bears in relief—a pelican feeding her young, and the initials $A^{E}G$. The lower portion is square, and bears on a shield ensigned with a crown the fesse

chequy with a tressure flory counter-flory. On a label around the shield is an inscription, now only partly decipherable, which may have read — VIR(ES)CIT(VULNE)RE VIRTUS. The supporters are a savage and a lion rampant. The stone, which measures 2′ 9″ in height by 1′ 10″ in breadth, apparently belongs to the latter part of the 17th century.

See *Hist. of Dumfries and Gall.*, p. 329.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xv. SW. Visited 25th February 1912.

401. *Sculptured Cross-slab from Penninghame.* — At the farm of Mains of Penninghame there was found some years ago the mutilated shaft of a cross of green slate, measuring 3′ 6″ in height, 1′ 6″ in width, and 3″ in thickness. It is sculptured in relief on two faces thus: *Front*—The lower part of a panel containing eight-cord broken plait-work, double-beaded. *Back*—The lower part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded, with a horizontal border of square key-pattern at the bottom of the slab. The fragment is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 486 (illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xv. SW.

402. *St Ninian's Well, Upper Barr.*—The O.S. map indicates this well at Upper Barr on the left of the road from Newton-Stewart to Wigtown, and between the road and the River Cree. In the article on Holy Wells in the *Archæological Collections of Ayr and Wigtown*, iii. p. 97, it is described as "on the roadside, right hand, going from Newton-Stewart to Wigtown."

O.S.M., Wigtown, xv. NW. (Kirkcud., xxxix. NW.).

Sites.

403. *Cairn, near Newton-Stewart.*—The cairn marked on the O.S. map about ¾ m. NW. of Newton-Stewart no longer exists. On the position indicated the flat faces of a rock are exposed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, ix. SW. Visited 23rd June 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under :—

404. "*Kirkcalla.*"	O.S.M., Wigtown,	iii. SW.
405. *Penninghame Kirk.*	„ „	xv. SW.
406. *Penninghame Hall.*	„ „	„
407. *Old Place of Glassnick.*	„ „	xiv. SE.
408. *Clary House.*	„ „	xv. SW.
409. "*Cruives of Cree.*"	„ „	viii. NE.
410. "*Deil's Dyke.*" *	„ „	iii. SW.

PARISH OF PORTPATRICK.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

411. *Portpatrick Church.*—The ruins of the old parish church are situated within the town of Portpatrick. The building is cruciform on plan (fig. 84), and, according to the dates carved on the skew-puts,

* It is no longer visible where marked on the 1″ map about ¾ m. N. of Kirkcalla

was built between 1622 and 1629. From E. to W. it measures 63′ 6″ over all, exclusive of the projection of the tower, and from N. to S. 24′ 10″. The transepts measure 24′ 8″ in width and 54′ 2″ in length over all. The W. end of the church is separated from the other parts by a cross-wall, which is probably a later erection. The only feature of interest which the church presents is the circular tower at the W. end. Its external diameter measures about 15′ 9″ over all, and its projection from the W. wall of the church is about 10′. The walls vary in thickness from 3′ 3″ to 3′ 9″. The tower is four storeys in height, terminating in a steep slated roof, apparently modern, with a flèche at the apex. It is entered from the ground level

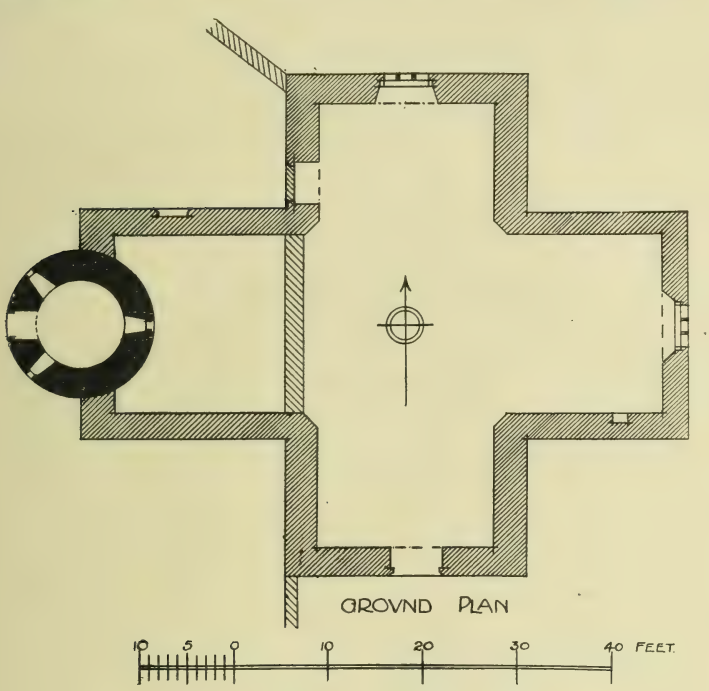

Fig. 84—Portpatrick Church (No. 411).

by a doorway to the W., and on the first floor there is a door to the E., now built up (shown on plan over a window by means of white dotted lines). On each floor are several small windows.

Bell.—There is a bell in the tower, but particulars of it are not ascertainable, there being no means of access to the bell-staging, the floors having all disappeared; it is believed, however, to be dated 1748.

The tower seems to have been erected originally as a watch tower, or possibly in connection with an older church which was removed to make way for the existing 17th-century building. The stonework is of a different colour and consistence from that of the church—the former being of soft red sandstone much decayed by the effects of weather, while the latter is of a grey-coloured hard stone, and has resisted the effects of the weather excellently.

PARISH OF PORTPATRICK.

The church buildings are now roofless and totally neglected, and the tower is used as a dove-cot. The whole of the surrounding churchyard and the interior space of the ruins are a mass of tangled vegetation.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, v. p. 191 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxii. NW. Visited 10th July 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

412. *Dunskey Castle.* — Dunskey Castle (figs. 85 and 86) is picturesquely situated upon a rocky promontory jutting out into the sea about ½ m. S. of Portpatrick by the coast-line. The castle occupies the neck of the promontory on the NE., leaving the promontory itself, extending about 150′ to seaward with a width of 210′ or thereby, as a courtyard in rear of the castle. The walls of the castle are built right across the rock to the edge of the cliff on either side, thus preventing any access round the flanks, the front being further defended by a deep fosse some 40′ in width. Access to the courtyard was gained by the gateway and arched passage formed under the N. wing of the building. This doorway is the only opening on the E. side at the ground level, and that it was strongly secured is shown by the depth of the bar-hole on the southern jamb. The main building, which lies to the SE. of the entrance, is of the L plan, with a square tower at the re-entering angle—the doorway from the courtyard being in the wall facing NW. Continuing to the N. of the main L building is a narrow rectangular wing (probably of later date), measuring 53′ × 18′ over all. The NE. front, facing the landward side, consists of a wall 5′ thick, built in a continuous straight line 99′ long, without a single break to relieve it. The whole of the ground floor is vaulted in stone. On both sides of the entrance passage is a guard-room, each with a fireplace in the western wall, and entered by a doorway off the passage. The northern guard-room (16′ × 10′) has an opening and a window in the W. wall towards the courtyard; also a stone bench or ledge along the whole length of the northern side. The other guard-room measures only 9′ 6″ × 5′, lighted by a small window opening into the passage near the courtyard side. A vaulted passage 5′ 6″ wide leads from the courtyard directly to the main staircase in the southern wing of the castle. The staircase is unusually spacious and modern in plan, for a castle built as a stronghold. It measures 15′ × 16′ 6″ within the walls, and consists of three flights of stone steps, with two intermediate plats, and at the top a handsome landing 5′ broad and extending the whole width of the staircase. The stone steps are for the most part torn out, but enough remains to show the original plan. The main staircase leads to the first floor only; the upper floors have been served by a circular wheel-stair in the tower at the re-entering angle, which is entered from the stair landing and the great hall on the first floor. A secondary passage is entered from the entrance vestibule, which gives access to some of the vaulted cellars on the ground floor, and is lighted by a window in the S. wall. The largest cellar is lighted by one window in the S. wall,

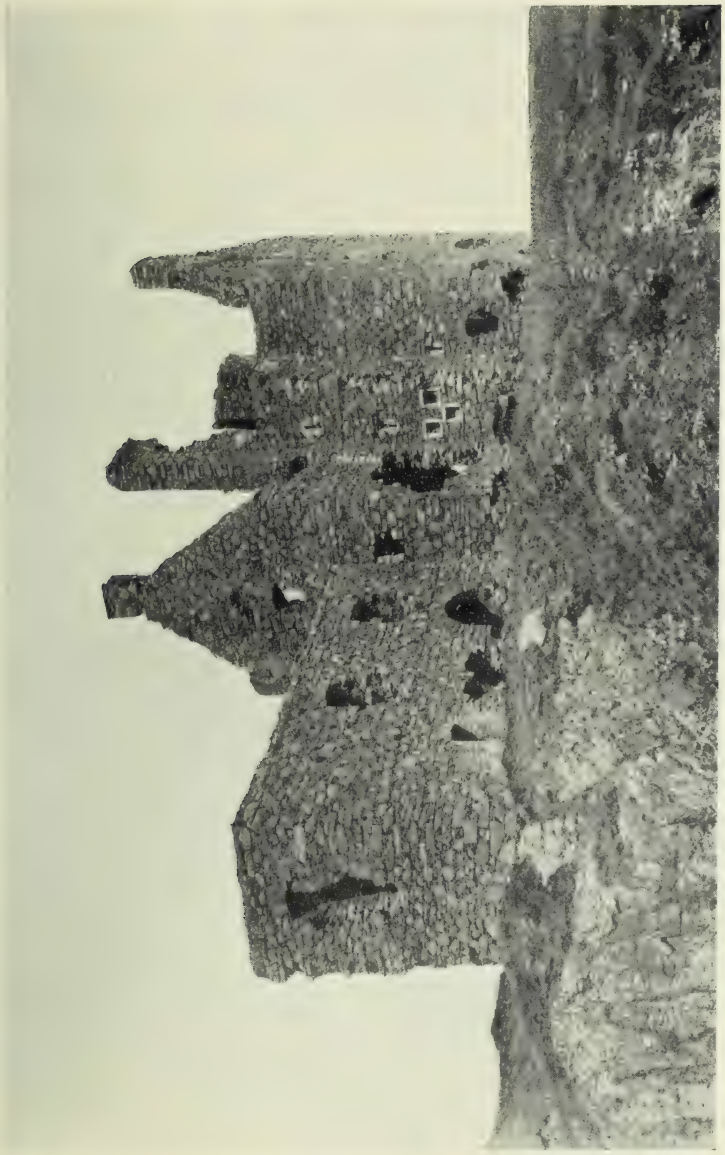

FIG. 85.—Dunskey Castle (No. 412).

To face p. 138

PARISH OF PORTPATRICK.

and has a small circular stair in the thickness of the wall at the SE. angle communicating with the hall above. Below the E. wall of this cellar at the southern end is a small chamber which may

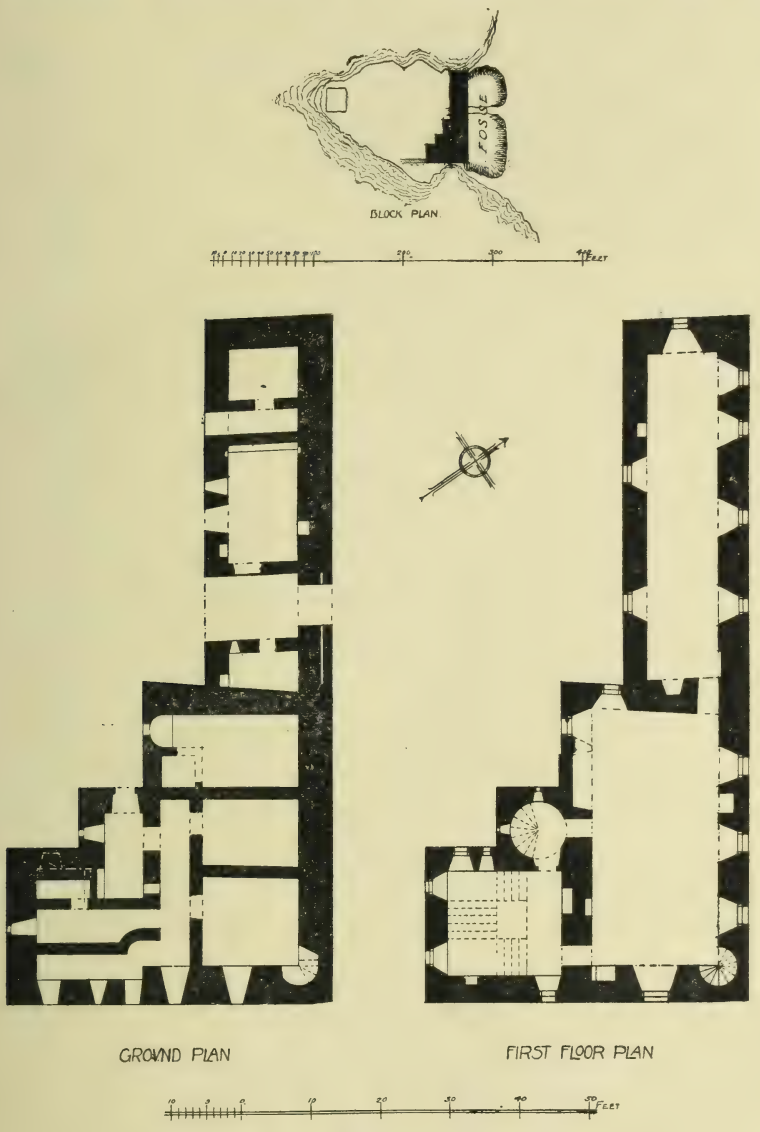

FIG. 86.—Dunskey Castle (No. 412).

have been the well. It is curious that the only means of access to it seems to have been by a small opening on the exterior, almost at the ground level. No opening or means of drawing water from the interior now remains. There are three long narrow cellars in the S. wing formed by the walls that carry the stone staircase above. The smallest to the N. is a mere press without light. Of the other two,

one is lighted by three narrow windows to the S., and the other by a narrow window in the W. wall. There is a small service window communicating between the entrance vestibule and passage to the cellars, for which there seems no obvious reason, especially as no clear indication of a kitchen is to be found in the existing building. In the main portion of the building is another cellar, entered from the central passage, without windows or features of any kind. To the E. of the entrance doorway, and entered from the courtyard, is a vaulted chamber with a recess in one angle, formed partly in the thickness of the wall and partly built out into the room. Only a few fragments of the walls remain—enough to show that the space enclosed was about 4′ 6″ square. This may indicate the remains of an oven or fireplace of some kind, judging by its relation to the chimney and the position of the fireplace in the wall above. At the N. end of the castle is a small chamber (10′ × 7′) without direct light of any kind. It is entered by a doorway in the S. wall leading off a narrow passage from the courtyard. The passage does not seem to have led to an opening in the main wall to the E. The first floor is divided into two large rooms entering one off the other, the larger one—the great hall—measuring about 36′ × 17′, with a single window in the S. wall, and three on the eastern side. On the western side is the entrance from the stair landing and the doorway from the wheel-stair communicating with the upper floors. The fireplace on the same side is large, measuring about 14′ between the jambs, with a small window at the back looking on to the courtyard. There is also a high window close to the fireplace looking northwards. The room to the N. is entered by a doorway through the N. gable of the main building. It measures about 47′ × 10′ 6″, and is lighted by three windows on the landward side, two on the courtyard side, and one in the N. wall. There is a fireplace in the S. wall, and a small ambry in each of the side walls where shown on plan. Of the upper floor and attics, only a few fragments remain. The castle is unfortunately in a very ruinous state. Every dressed stone has been torn out and carried away, leaving a rough and roofless shell, without a single detail or ornament anywhere. Above the doorway are three empty panels, which probably at one time held the arms of the family who owned the castle.

At the western extremity of the courtyard, upon the edge of the cliff, is the foundation of a stone building about 23′ square, probably the remains of what was formerly a watch tower overlooking the sea. Adjoining the main building at the SW. angle is a fragment of walling which has run in line with the S. gable westwards. There are decided indications of a doorway where shown. This wall would no doubt be part of an annexe, for the accommodation of retainers and servants. It is more than likely that the kitchen offices, bakery, etc., were situated here, as in the case of Ravenscraig, in Fifeshire, to which Dunskey has a general likeness. The whole plan of Dunskey bears a striking resemblance to Balvaird Castle in Perthshire, which dates from the same period.

There appears to have been a castle of Dunskey from very early

times, though the present building probably dates no further back than the beginning of the 16th century, and may have been erected subsequent to an act of incendiarism "by John Makke of Myretoune" and others, for which they received a respite in 1503.[1] It belonged at that date to the Adairs of Kinhilt, and thereafter to the Montgomeries, Viscounts of Airds, from whom it passed in the reign of Charles II. to the Rev. John Blair, minister of Portpatrick, ancestor of the last proprietor.

Symson describes it as wholly ruinous in 1684. Grose gives two views of it as it appeared in 1789, and Daniell illustrated it in 1816.

See [1] Pitcairn, i. p. 103; see also *Caledonia*, v. p. 375; Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 191; Daniell's *Voyage*, ii. (illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxii. NW. Visited 10th July 1911.

Defensive Construction.

413. *Hill Fort, Cairn Pat or Piot.*—Cairn Pat is a prominent hill which rises to an elevation of 533′ over sea-level, some 3 m. S. by W. of Stranraer. Two ramparts of earth and stone, varying from 30′ to 40′ apart, encircle its summit, enclosing an area measuring approximately 450′ by 410′. From the SE. to W., where the slope of the hill is less steep, these defences are supplemented by a third mound, some 20′ outside, now low and inconspicuous, and at its E. termination brought round to rest on the second mound. Its W. termination is less apparent. Facing WNW. is a narrow break in the second mound about 4′ across, which seems to be an entrance, and at the N. a roadway some 7′ in breadth leads up into the interior, passing diagonally through the defences from the NW. From the SE. a natural hollow runs out from the fort, flanked on the W. by the face of an outcropping rock, and at the head of it, within the inner rampart on the W. side, are the foundations of a small circular structure, measuring interiorly some 7′ and over all 12′. The ramparts of the fort are of earth and stone. The innermost has been the highest, and has nowhere a height exceeding about 5′ on the side of the lower slope, and about 2′ above the interior. Both ramparts have been pillaged for stones to an excessive degree, in some places having been entirely removed, and that at no distant date.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xvii. SE. Visited 3rd July 1911.

Miscellaneous.

414. *St Patrick's Well, Portpatrick.*—This well is situated in the town of Portpatrick, not far from the harbour.

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 92.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxii. NW.

Sites.

The O.S. map indicates the following sites:—

415. *Cave and Well, Ouchtriemackain.*—A cave and well near Portpatrick is thus referred to in the *Further Account anent*

PARISH OF PORTPATRICK.

Galloway, by Dr Archibald (*Sibbald MSS.*), quoted in the Appendix to Symson's *Description of Galloway* (ed. 1824), p. 150.

> There is a large cave called the Cave of Uchtrie Macken, close by the sea, near Portpatrick, accessible by six steps of a stair, entering a gate built with stone and lime; at the end of which is built an altar, at least a structure after that figure, to which many people resort upon the first night of May, and there do wash diseased children with water which runs from a spring over the cave, and afterwards they ty a farthing, or the like, and throw it upon the altar.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xvii. SW.

416. *Burial-ground, Craigoch Moor.*

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxii. NW.

PARISH OF SORBIE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

417. *Sorbie Church.*—The old parish church stands within the burial-ground towards the E. end of the village of Sorbie, and about 4 m. to the N. of Whithorn. It consists of a simple oblong building lying E. and W., measuring 55′ 2″ × 22′ 4″, and starting from the central portion of the N. wall is a projecting wing, the dimensions of which are 20′ 2″ × 18′ 3″ within the walls. In each of the E., W., and N. gables there has been an entrance doorway, while the side walls have been amply provided with wide and lofty windows. The average thickness of the walls does not exceed 2′ 3″. The church is now roofless and shows signs of decay, but as yet the walls and gables exist to almost their original height. It is devoid of any features of interest, and was probably built in the 18th century.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxvi. SE. Visited 18th July 1911.

Font.—Close beside the door of the new church at Garliestown lies the font of the old church of Sorbie. It is of plain octagonal form, with a circular orifice and large bottom drain, and each face of the octagon is formed into a panel by a marginal V-shaped incision. It measures 1′ 6½″ in height, and in external diameter 2′ 1″, while the diameter of the orifice is 1′ 7″, and its depth 8½″. The font, which stood for many years at the door of the former manse, near the ruins of the old church, was removed to its present position when the new manse was built.

See *Antiquaries*, xxi. (illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxi. NE. Visited 18th July 1911.

418. *Kirkmadrine.*—The ruins of the parish church of the old parish of Kirkmadrine (now in Sorbie) are situated on the farm of Penkiln, 1 m. N. of Garliestown. The building lies due E. and W. and measures 41′ 3″ × 14′ 9″ inside the walls, which are 3′ to 3′ 3″ in thickness and some 7′ to 8′ in height. The entrance, 3′ 6″ wide, is in the N. wall. Two windows, now built up, can be traced in the S. wall. It appears to have been in ruins in Symson's time (*circa*

1684). The building has been greatly altered, and now forms a burial-place.

See *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.), p. 28; Symson, p. 44.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvii. SW. Visited 24th February 1911.

419. *Cruggleton Church.*—The ancient church of Cruggleton is situated near the coast, almost midway between Whithorn and Garliestown. Before the Reformation it was within the parish of Whithorn, and belonged to the priory there. After the Reformation the church seems to have been abandoned and to have become ruinous, in which state it remained until about twenty years ago, when it was completely restored by the late Marquess of Bute. The building is still surrounded by a burial-ground. The plan is of the simple Norman type with a nave of about 34′ × 20′, and a chancel 20′ × 16′ 3″. Before the work of restoration was begun the side walls were in many places level with the ground, but the chancel arch appears to have been left practically uninjured. It was an excellent example of

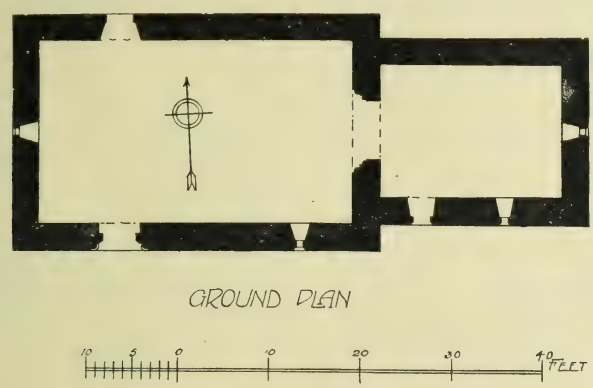

Fig. 87.—Cruggleton Church (No. 419).

early Norman work, and had three orders on the W. side; each jamb had two angle shafts which terminated in cushion caps. The in-goings of the jambs and the arch soffit were built of ashlar and finished with a sharp arris at the interior angle next the chancel. An extremely simple impost marked the line from which the chancel arch sprang. The plan (fig. 87) shows the building as restored. The doorway near the SW. angle of the nave was very much ruined before the restoration was begun; enough, however, seems to have been found *in situ* to determine its position, while fragments discovered in its vicinity completed the information required as to the detail originally employed. According to Muir a single light existed in the E. and W. gables at the time of his visit to Cruggleton. A splayed ashlar base runs round the exterior of the building on all sides. This church is of particular interest, as it contains one of the few examples of Norman work in Wigtownshire. It was probably founded in the 12th century.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, i. p. 212 (plan and illus.); Muir's *Eccles. Notes*, p. 238 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxii. SW. Visited 7th September 1911.

Parish of Sorbie.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

420. *Cruggleton Castle.*—Cruggleton Castle is situated on the coast some 2½ m. SSE. of Garliestown. The site, a peninsula of rock some 40′ higher than the adjacent cliffs, jutting out to sea, is one of great natural strength. To the N., S., and E. it is bounded by cliffs 150′ to 200′ high, while to landward there is an artificial ditch some 36′ wide by 7′ deep running across the neck of the peninsula and thus defending the castle from the land to the W. Between the ditch and the castle is a more or less level space 87′ wide. From this the rock on which the castle was built rises to a height of about 30′. The existing fragments of walls seem to indicate an Edwardian castle of the 13th century, having a keep and subsidiary buildings all defended by an enclosing wall. The space within the enceinte seems to have measured about 85′ from E. to W. and 80′ from N. to S. The only portion of the building now standing is some 6′ of a barrel-vaulted apartment running N. and S. situated at the southern end of the site. The vault is semicircular in section; its diameter is 13′, while the height from ground to crown is 9′ 3″: the arch is 1′ in thickness at the crown, made up of thin voussoirs. The walls from which the arch springs are some 4′ thick. To the N. of the enclosure there appears to have been a building some 20′ square, and to the NW. another building some 23′ × 25′ in dimension.

Cruggleton is one of the oldest castles in the county, and was a place of great size and strength belonging to the Lords of Galloway. Towards the close of the 13th century it was the castle of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who in 1292 got a licence from Edward I. to dig in the ruins of the Calf of Man for lead to cover eight of its towers. It was also held by other supporters and adherents of Edward I. till Robert the Bruce regained Galloway for the Scots, when it was given by Bruce to Lord Soulis, and thereafter, on the latter's forfeiture for treason, to the monks of Whithorn. In later years the castle passed to different families of consequence and power in the county, coming into the possession of the Agnews of Lochnaw about the middle of the 17th century. According to Symson, it was wholly demolished and ruinous by 1684.

See *Caledonia*, v. pp. 263, 356, 372, and 428; *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. and ii.; Symson, p. 45; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 405 (illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxii. SW. Visited 24th February 1912.

421. *Sorbie Tower.*—This ruined tower is situated about 1 m. E. of the hamlet of Sorbie, in a dense wood, and thickly covered with vegetation. The building is L-shaped on plan (fig. 88), and probably dates from the end of the 16th century. The larger wing measures some 40′ 3″ × 24′ over the walls, while the shorter wing projects some 25′ 9″ from the NW. wall, and is about 20′ in breadth. The entrance is at the re-entering angle in the E. wing, and opens on to the foot of the staircase. On the ground floor at the N. end of the longer wing is a kitchen 17′ × 13′ 6″, with a fireplace in the gable very similar to that at Castle of Park (Park Hay), Glenluce (No. 300).

Within the fireplace there is a window in the W. wall and a recess in the E. wall. A vaulted passage lighted by a window to the S. runs parallel to the E. wall of the main building, and leads from the entrance to the kitchen and two vaulted cellars, the latter with narrow lights in the W. and S. walls. Opposite the doorway to the southmost cellar is an opening which gave access to the cellar formed under the main staircase of the E. wing and lighted by a narrow window in the S. wall. The main staircase is wide and of easy ascent, leading from the ground floor to the great hall, which occupies the whole of the first floor, and measures 27′ × 16′ 6″. The hall is well lighted and has a large fireplace in the E. wall. There are two mural chambers in the N. gable, each lighted by a small window, and there

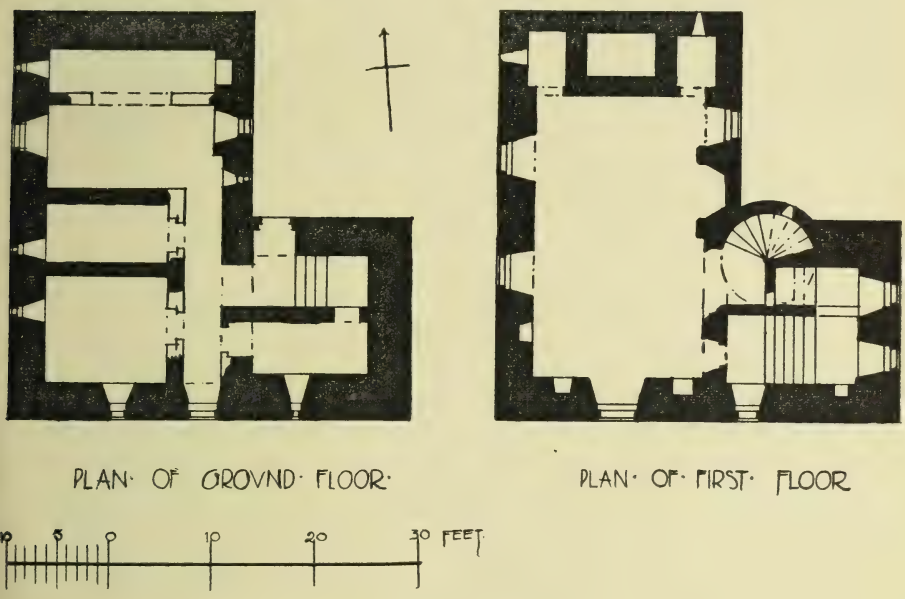

Fig. 88.—Sorbie Tower (No. 421).

are three small cupboards in the W. and S. walls. Above the vault were three storeys, and possibly an attic floor. The second and third floors are now inaccessible, but were reached by a turret stair corbelled out over the re-entering angle. The corbel termination consists of a quaint, rudely carved, human head. The fabric is in very bad repair; the walls are creeper-clad, and are decaying rapidly. A portion of the vault over the kitchen has already fallen in, and the remainder may fall at any moment. The tall trees on all sides of the building must keep the walls constantly damp. In the E. wall of the large wing the arched head of a doorway has sprung, and threatens to bring down with it a large portion of that wall.

The lands and tower of Sorbie belonged to the Hannays in the reign of James IV. Symson refers to the tower in 1684 as the "Place of Sorbie," belonging to the Earl of Galloway, and states that it is a very good house built by the Laird of Sorbie, whose name was

Parish of Sorbie.

Hannay. The *New Statistical Account* (*circa* 1838) mentions it as a place of strength though in ruins.

See *Caledonia*, v. p. 389; Symson, p. 45; *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Wig.), p. 29.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. SE. Visited 18th July 1911.

Defensive Construction.

422. *Hill Fort, Doon Hill.*—On a ridge about 300 yards NW. of Doon Hill farm is a small circular fort situated in a position commanding an extensive prospect in all directions except towards the W. The defences have consisted of a trench some 30′ in width across the top, between two earthen mounds each about 18′ broad at base. The inner mound at highest has an elevation of about 5′ above the interior and 6′ above the bottom of the ditch, while the outer mound rises to a height of 5′ 6″ and 4′ above the ditch and the level of the ground on the exterior respectively. On the W. the defences have been entirely ploughed down, and only on the N. for a short distance does the outer mound remain. The interior, which is under cultivation, measures 110′ from E. to W. by 100′ from N. to S.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. SW. Visited 13th July 1911.

Crannogs or Lake Dwellings.

423. *Crannogs, Dowalton Loch.*—Some 5 m. NW. of Whithorn, in the Machars district of the county, where the parishes of Glasserton, Kirkinner, and Sorbie meet, is the site of Dowalton Loch, now drained. At the present day coarse grasses and reeds luxuriate on its marshy bed, and deep channels intersect it cut through the peat to lead away the water. The loch was examined by Lord Lovaine in 1863, and by Mr John Stuart, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in 1864, when four islands and a group of six smaller ones of an artificial character were discovered and reported on. The following particulars are taken from the detailed accounts of these investigations compiled at the time:—

> Towards the western end was an island called "Miller's Cairn," surrounded by numerous rows of piles formed of young oak trees. Lying on the NE. side were mortised frames of beams of oak, like hurdles, and, below these, round trees laid horizontally. In some cases the vertical piles were mortised into horizontal bars. Below them were layers of hazel and birch branches, and under these again masses of ferns, the whole mixed with large boulders and penetrated by piles. Above all was a surface of stones and soil, which lay several feet under water till the drainage took place. The hurdle frames were neatly mortised together, and were secured by pegs in the mortise holes. On one side of the island a round space of a few feet in size appeared, on which was a layer of white clay, brown and calcined as from the action of fire, and around it were bones of animals and ashes of wood. Below this was a layer of fern and another surface of clay, calcined as in the upper case. On the top another layer of fern was

found, but the clay and the slab which probably rested upon it had been removed. There can be no doubt that this had been used as a hearth. Lines of piles, apparently to support a causeway, led from the island to the shore.

At the E. end of the loch was a group of several islands. The largest, which was reached by boat in 1863, appeared then to be 3′ below the level of the other islands, and from several depressions on its surface to have sunk. On the S. side of it great pains had been taken to secure the structure: heavy slabs of oak, 5′ long, 2′ wide, and 2″ thick, were laid one upon another in a sloping direction, bolted together by stakes inserted in mortises of 8″ × 10″ in size, and connected by square pieces of timber 3′ 8″ in length. The surface of the island was of stones resting on layers of brushwood, fern, and heather, and branches and stems of trees, mostly hazel and birch, intermingled with stones and soil. The mass was pinned together by piles driven into the bottom of the loch, some of which went through holes in the horizontal logs. Some of the flat beams were of great size and length (one was 12′ long), with three mortise holes in the length 7″ square. A thick plank of oak of about 6′ in length had grooves on its two edges, as if for something to slide in. This island measured 23 yards across, and was surrounded by many rows of piles, some of which had the ends cut square over, as if by several strokes of a small hatchet. Vestiges of branches were observed interlaced in the beams of the hurdles. On it also there was evidence of a place for a hearth. Under the superstructure a canoe was found, made of a single tree of oak 21′ in length and 3′ 10″ in breadth near the stern, which was square.

Southward of the island last described was another island, which was nearly circular and about 13 yards in diameter. Its surface was raised about 5½′ above the mud, and on each side of it were two patches of stone nearly touching it. Its composition was exactly the same as the large island already described, and the whole mass was pinned together by piles of oak and willow, some of them driven 2½′ into the bottom of the loch. The island was surrounded by an immense number of piles, extending to a distance of 20 yards around it; and masses of stone, apparently meant to act as a breakwater, were laid amongst them.

About 60 yards from the last was still another island, which was smaller; the layers of material were not so distinctly marked, and some of the timbers inserted under the upper layer of brushwood were larger, and either split or cut to a face. On this island were found a stake with two small holes bored into it, a thin piece of wood in which mortises had been cut, and a box, the interior of which was about 6″ cubic, with a ledge to receive the cover, very rudely cut out of a block of wood.

Close to the shore on the SE. side of the loch, arranged in a semicircle, was a group of six structures of the same character as those already described. They were, however, much smaller, and appeared to have been single dwellings.

PARISH OF SORBIE.

On some of them charred wood was found. No causeway or piled connection with the shore was observed.

The crannog known as "Miller's Cairn," now overgrown with rhododendrons, rises in a conical mass from the bed of the loch.

The relics recovered from Dowalton Loch in the course of the investigations in 1863 and 1864, and since, include five canoes, a bronze patella, stamped on the handle CIPIPOLIBI, and ornamented on the front with a human mask surrounded by a movable ring; three bronze circular dishes which have been hammered up into form from the solid; a large glass bead with a core of bronze, quern stones, whetstones, hammers and axe-heads of iron, iron slag, beads of vitreous paste and of earthenware, also fragments of armlets of the former material; a portion of a leather shoe with a stamped pattern; a ring of shale; a small earthenware cup or crucible; a fragment of a Samian-ware bowl, and a portion of a wooden bowl partially formed on a lathe. Most of these finds were presented by the late Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, where they now are. An ornamental circular mounting of bronze, with trumpet-shaped space for enamel, also found in the bed of the loch near the crannogs, was presented to the National Museum by R. Vans Agnew, Esq. of Barnbarroch. The animal remains recovered embraced those of the ox (*Bos longifrons*), hog, goat, and sow.

See *Antiquaries*, vi. p. 114 (plan and illus.); *ibid.* xxiii. pp. 148, 152, 200 (illus.): *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 38 (illus.): *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, v. p. 74 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxvi. SW. and xxxi. NW.

Visited 13th July 1911.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

424. *Cup and Ring Marks, Claunch.*—On a smooth rock surface

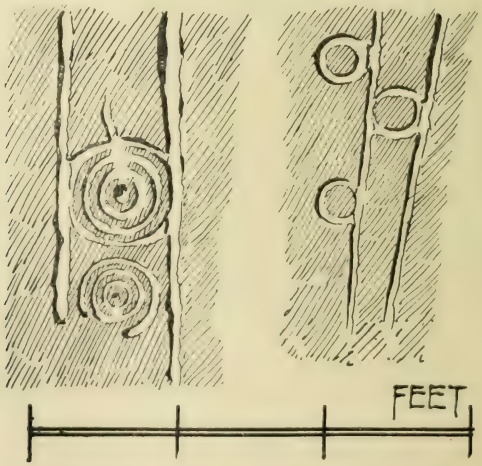

FIG. 89.—Cup and Ring Marks, Claunch (No. 424).

in a grass park about 130 yards ENE. of the farm-house of Claunch,

Parish of Sorbie.

and some 70′ N. of the adjacent field dyke, are a number of cup and ring markings (fig. 89). The area of rock exposed measures some 6′ × 4′, and has a slight slope towards the N. On the surface are five distinct cup and ring marks and one which is doubtful. The largest figure consists of three concentric rings around a cup 1½″ in diameter, crossed by a radial groove towards the W., the whole figure measuring 11″ in diameter. The other markings are much smaller and have no radial groove. The rock is divided into sections by fissures in the line of the strata, and the figures occupy the space between, the largest circle impinging on a fissure on both sides.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. SE. (unnoted). Visited 27th June 1911.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

425. *Church, near Kilfillan Hill, Culderry.* O.S.M., Wigtown, xxvi. SE.
426. *Do., Doonhill.* „ „ xxvi. SW.
427. *Eagerness Castle and Well.* „ „ xxvii. SW.

PARISH OF STONEYKIRK.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

428. *Killaser Castle.*—The ruins of Killaser Castle are situated on a level site adjoining the policies of Ardwell House. They rise from a mound measuring 65′ from N. to S. by 63′ from E. to W., which may, however, be formed from the debris of fallen masonry. The castle was probably defended on all sides by a ditch, of which there is an indication at the S. end. It has originally been a square keep, measuring over all about 31′ from N. to S., and 28′ 9″ from E. to W., but only a portion of the N. and E. walls now remains. The ground floor has been vaulted, but is inaccessible, being filled up with debris. On the first floor the N. wall contains in its thickness a passage 3′ wide, lighted by two small circular windows 6″ in diameter. At the NE. angle the N. wall thickens and forms an external break. This angle would seem to have contained a staircase communicating with the passage mentioned above. The building seems to have been built almost entirely of rubble, the only freestone observed being the circular window in the E. wall at the first floor level.

Killaser, which belonged to the M'Cullochs of Ardwell, has long been in ruins.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxix. NW. Visited 2nd July 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

429. *Hill Fort, Kildonan.*—On the summit of the Doon Hill, which rises to the W. of the road from Awkirk to Balgreggan and to the N. of Kildonan, is a small fort, in form almost square, with rounded angles and surrounded by an earthen rampart much reduced by

PARISH OF STONEYKIRK.

ploughing. As the whole fort is under cultivation, the thickness of this rampart is quite indefinite, but it has been massive, and it still has an elevation of 4′ to 5′ at the corners above the field level. The dimension of the fort is approximately 62′ along the crest of the rampart on each side. The interior is at a considerably higher level than the ground outside.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxii. NE. Visited 13th June 1911.

430. *Promontory Fort, "Kenmuir Graves."*—Situated on the coast

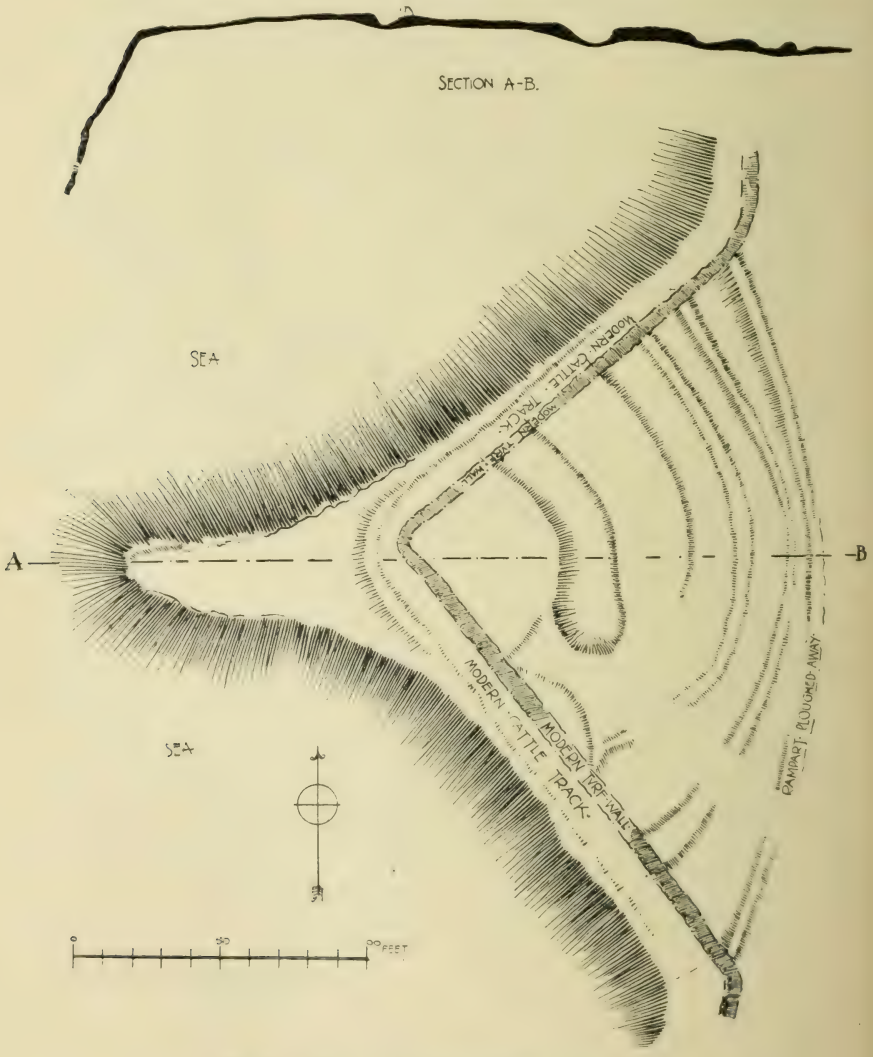

FIG. 90.—Fort, "Kenmuir Graves" (No. 430).

about ½ m. WNW. of Kenmuir farm, and to the northward of Ardwell Bay, is a small promontory fort (fig. 90), locally known as "Kenmuir Graves." Two deep ravines, which have been worn down through

the boulder clay, are separated by a high narrow point rising to a height of about 100′ above the shore where the ravines debouch. Across the landward end of the promontory there have been thrown up defences consisting of three ramparts with trenches on the inner sides, and within the third rampart, separated by a level area some 30′ in width, a fourth trench. The outer rampart has been almost obliterated, except at the W. side, while the greater part of the second has also disappeared. The outer mound has been the strongest, measuring some 17′ in thickness at base, while the others measure about 11′ and 8′ respectively. The width of the outer ditch is about 22′ and its depth 5′, while the other three ditches have an average width of about 19′ and depth of some 2′ 6″. The entrance to the interior has passed directly through the defences towards the S. side. On the level space between the inner ditches there appear some irregular depressions which may indicate the sites of huts, but they may also have been produced by the removal of turf to build the turf dykes which cross the fort. The total length of the promontory within the defences is 143′, and its breadth, measured along the innermost trench, some 105′; 68′ inward it narrows to 40′, and for the last 23′ it is only some 5′ wide.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxviii. NE. Visited 13th June 1911.

431. *Promontory Fort, Kirklauchlane.*—On the coast near Camp Bay South, about ½ m. S. by W. from the farm at Kirklauchlane, is a promontory with steep cliffs rising to a height of 100′ or thereby above the sea. Across the landward end have been raised three parallel ramparts and intervening ditches, with a third ditch in front of the outer rampart. The ramparts measure respectively—the first 14′ in thickness at base, the second 22′, and the inner one 27′, while the ditches show a breadth of 15′, 18′, and 27′ respectively, with depth of 3′, 5′ 6″, and 8′. Towards the W. side a turf bank crosses the ditches and is traceable passing along the edge of the cliff in the interior. The entrance has passed directly to the interior through the defences, some 18′ from the edge of the slope on the E. side, and is flanked on the W., where it passes the second ditch, by a turf mound some 6′ wide. The breadth of the promontory in rear of the inner rampart is 85′, and its length backwards to the edge of the cliff 180′.

Some 30′ below the summit on the W., and a considerable height above the shore, there is a shelf or ledge on the side of the heugh some 35′ in length by 15′ or thereby in breadth, to which a grassy slope declines steeply from the higher level. Along the edge of this has been thrown up a breastwork or parapet of earth and stone.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxii. SW. Visited 16th June 1911.

432. *Promontory Fort, Grennan Point.*—About ½ m. westward of Drumbreddan farm, Grennan Point, a long narrow promontory of boulder clay, rising to a height of from 60′ to 80′ above the shore-line, has been fortified by a trench some 22′ wide and 4′ to 5′ deep, dug across the outer end of a narrow neck some 4′ to 6′ wide, about 110′ from where it projects from the line of the heugh. At the landward extremity there are indications of another bank and ditch.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxviii. SE. and xxviii^{A}. NE.
Visited 16th June 1911.

PARISH OF STONEYKIRK.

433. *Broch (supposed), "Doon Castle," Ardwell.*—On the S. side of Ardwell Point a low peninsular point of rock, some 25′ in elevation above the wave-washed shingle of the gullies that flank it on either side, projects from near the base of a grassy heugh for a distance of about 100′ with an average breadth of 30′. On this rock are the ruins of a circular construction, to all appearances those of a broch. The neck of the peninsula about half-way along its length, some 80′ from the land, is traversed by a natural trench, and across this, some 3′ below the higher level on either side, has been built a roadway 22′ long with an average width of 7′. At 12′ on from the edge of the trench, and at the end of the neck where it is 18′ wide, the foundations of a wall are visible stretching from side to side of the promontory. Beyond, at 43′ from the wall, are the ruins of a dry-built, circular construction, measuring 56′ to 58′ in diameter over all, with a wall of a thickness of 13′ where ascertainable, built of large, roughly squarish blocks, and packed with thin angular fragments. The building has extended towards the edge of the cliff on either flank, and owing to the erosion of centuries it has here fallen almost entirely over, but facing the approach from the landward end the mass of debris rises to a height of about 8′. There is evidence of an entrance into the structure from the seaward end, the face of the wall on the W. side of the passage being quite distinct.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxviii. SE. and xxviii^A. NE.

Visited 16th June 1911.

434. *Mote, Balgreggan.*—About ½ m. ENE. of Balgreggan House, overlooking the shore from the top of a high bank, is situated the Mote of Balgreggan (fig. 91). As well as sloping abruptly to seaward, the ground falls away in a steepish gradient on the land side, leaving the mote occupying the crest of a ridge. It has been surrounded by a ditch some 12′ in width, now shallow, and almost obliterated on the W. side, but better preserved where it passes across the face of the bank some 56′ below the summit on the E. This ditch does not run in a complete circle, but appears to be drawn out to a point towards the NE. where, however, the overgrowth of vegetation obscures the details. With sides steeply scarped the mound rises to a height of about 25′ on the N. and W., while on the S., where the downward slope of the bank commences, it has a height of about 40′. The summit has an outline approximately circular, measuring 60′ × 52′. It is overgrown with nettles and bracken, and consequently details are difficult to ascertain, but around the edge there is a bank varying in width from 8′ to 10′. In rear of this lies a trench some 5′ in width and 1½′ in depth separating it from an inner and concentric bank 7′ 6″ broad, which surrounds a central area some 12′ in diameter.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiii. SW. Visited 13th June 1911.

435. *Mote, Ardwell.*—On the edge of the high bank which runs parallel with the shore above Ardwell Bridge, and about 500 yards E. of Ardwell House, is situated the Mote Hill. The ground rises gradually from the westward and dips sharply over the bank. The mound has a diameter of about 120′ at base, rises to a height of from 20′ to 25′ as the ground slopes away on the W., and measures some 70′ in diameter across its flat summit. It is surrounded by a trench

PARISH OF STONEYKIRK.

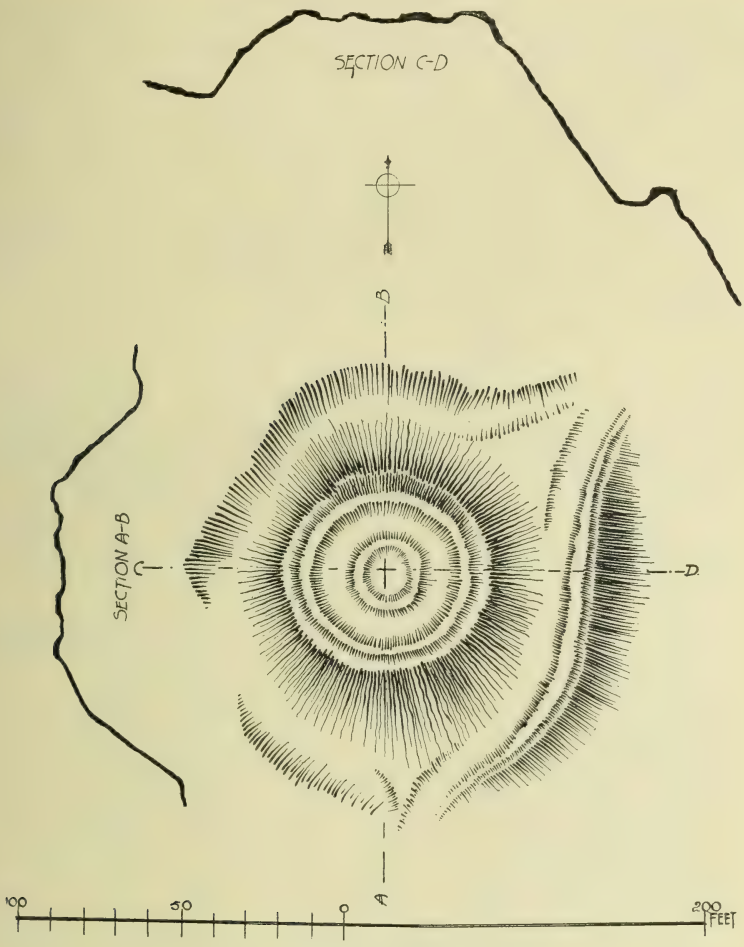

FIG. 91.—Mote, Balgreggan (No. 434).

23′ in width, through which there is an opening westward. Running along the edge of the bank towards the N. are apparent the remains of a rampart, which may indicate the position of a base court.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxix. NW. Visited 16th June 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

436. *Cairn, West Ringuinea.*—Some 300 yards SSE. of West Ringuinea is a cairn traversed by a field dyke, and measuring in diameter 45′ and in elevation 6′. Towards the E. about one-third of it has been removed.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxviii. NE. Visited 13th June 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

437. *Enclosures and Mounds, Cairnmon Fell.*—At the base of a somewhat steep slope at the W. end of the summit of Cairnmon Fell,

and where with an easy gradient the ground falls away towards the cliffs, there is a circular enclosure with a diameter of 25′, surrounded by a bank of turf some 5′ thick, with large stones in the periphery placed within and against the back of a larger enclosure measuring some 75′ in diameter, with an entrance from the SE. some 6′ wide. The bank of the latter is formed of stone and turf and is some 4′ in thickness.

Down the slope towards the SW. are some eight or nine small cairn-like mounds 8′ to 12′ in diameter, two of which have been cleared out in the centre, without, however, revealing any sign of an interment.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxii. SE. ("Cairns," "Hut Circles").

Visited 16th June 1911.

438. *Standing-Stone, Port of Spittal Bridge.*—In a field which rises to the SW. of the road leading from Port of Spittal to Portpatrick, and some 300 yards SSE. of the farm steading on the other side of the road, is a standing-stone of granite. It is 4′ 9″ in height above ground, squarish in section, with a breadth of about 2′.

The field is known locally as "The Burial Ground of the Four Kings," and many years ago, it is stated, grave slabs were turned up by the plough near to the standing-stone.

In 1899 there was exposed in a sandpit on the SE. slope of the field a short cist, containing a small urn of food-vessel type, which was irretrievably broken on discovery.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxiv. p. 493.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxii. NW. Visited 16th June 1911.

439. *Standing-Stone, South Cairnweil.*—Situated at the edge of a grass field, some 300 yards E. by S. of the farm-house of South Cairnweil, is a standing-stone of granite (fig. 92) measuring 6′ 9″ in height above ground. In section it is somewhat triangular, measuring 3′ 3″ × 2′ 4″ × 8″ at base.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiii. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 13th June 1911.

*Sculptured Stones, Kirkmadrine.**

Within a recess at the W. end of the burial chapel at Kirkmadrine, and exposed to view, are preserved the eight sculptured stones numbered 440 to 447 below, now under the care of H.M. Office of Works. Two of these (Nos. 440 and 441), in use as gateposts at the churchyard entrance when discovered many years ago, are of particular interest, as, along with a similar monument at Whithorn (No. 471), they are believed to be the oldest inscribed Christian monuments in Scotland.

440. A rude pillar of indurated schist (fig. 93) measuring 6′ 9″ in height, 1′ 4″ in width, and 4″ in thickness, inscribed on one face with the Chi-Rho monogram of Christ enclosed within a circle, and on the opposite face with the Alpha and Omega, the Chi-Rho monogram within a circle, and six horizontal lines of debased Latin capitals which read as follows :—

* Blocks to illustrate most of these kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

FIG. 92.—Standing-Stone, South Cairnweil (No. 439).

To face p. 154.

Fig. 93.—Pillar Stone with Chi-Rho monogram and Latin inscription, Kirkmadrine (No. 440).

Fig. 94.—Pillar Stone with Chi-Rho monogram and Latin inscription, Kirkmadrine (No. 441).

To face p. 155.

Parish of Stoneykirk.

HIC IACENT
SCI ET PRAE
CIPVI SACER
DOTES IDES
VIVENTIVS
ET MAVORIVS

Of this stone Dr Joseph Anderson has given the following minute particulars:—

The circle on the front is 14″ in diameter. The cross within it is equal-armed, the arms reaching almost to the circumference of the circle and expanding slightly towards the extremities. The upper limb of the cross formerly showed the loop of the monogram attached to the top, as the cross on the front of the stone next described (No. 441, fig. 94) shows it, but a flake has been detached from this part of the stone at some comparatively recent date, so that it is no longer clearly perceptible. Above the circle, and between it and the sloping top of the stone, is a single line of inscription showing the formula A ET ω. The lower part of the Omega was distinctly visible when a cast of the stone was made in 1861, but the stone has now scaled off in that part, the fracture carrying with it also the vertical stroke of the letter T in the word ET, which was ligatured to the prolonged middle bar of the letter E. Below the circle comes the main part of the inscription in six lines extending across the face of the stone from side to side. The letters are majuscules, normal in form, carefully spaced, and clearly cut, but not divided into words. They average a height of 2¼″, and including the five spaces between the six lines the inscription covers a vertical space of 16″. In the first line the last two letters of the word IACENT are ligatured. In the second line the word SANCTI is represented by the three letters SCI with the mark of contraction over them. In the fifth line the NT ligature is repeated, and in the sixth line the word ET is ligatured in the same manner as in the part of the inscription above the circle, and there is a triple ligature for the MAV or MAI of the last word. The three last lines are shorter than the first three, on account of a vertical break in the stone which has removed a splinter from the right side of about 2″ in width, extending from the top of the fourth line downwards, to a point considerably below the last line, where it runs out to the surface. It is evident that this break was there when the inscription was carved, so far as the two lower lines are concerned, which are spaced so as to end clear of the break. But it is possible that the break did not then extend upwards to the level of the top of the fourth line as it does now, for the lower curve of the final S in that line runs into the break, while those in the two lines under it are set back so as to clear it. If the fourth line did extend over the part now broken away, there was room for one or even two additional letters; but this raises questions more likely to be decided on epigraphic than on merely circumstantial evidence.

Parish of Stoneykirk.

The inscription, according to the interpretation placed on the word SACERDOTES, in what is probably a 5th- or 6th-century monument, as meaning either priests or bishops, and the incompleteness or otherwise of the word or words formed by the letters IDES terminating the fourth line, may be translated as either—Here lie holy and excellent priests (or bishops) Ides (or *id est* = that is to say) Viventius and Mavorius (or Maiorius).

441. A rude pillar-stone, also of indurated schist (fig. 94), 7′ in height, 1′ 2″ in width, and 3″ in thickness, inscribed on one face with the Chi-Rho monogram enclosed within a circle, and three horizontal lines of debased Latin capitals which read as follows:—

S ET
FLOREN
TIVS

The letters are more rudely carved than those on the stone No. 440, and the inscription is peculiar in that it consists only of two names coupled by the conjunction ET, without anything preceding, as if it had been intended to be read continuously with No. 440.

Note.—A third stone (known only from a sketch made in 1822) was found at Kirkmadrine, but has been lost. It was a rude pillar-stone similar to Nos. 440 and 441, inscribed on one face with the Chi-Rho monogram enclosed within a circle, and two horizontal lines of debased Latin capitals which read as follows:—

INITIVM
ET FINIS

It has been conjectured that it may have formed the back of No. 441, which has been split off.

These stones are fully described and illustrated in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, and in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 494 (illus.); *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 568 (illus.); *ibid.*, xxxii. p. 247 (illus.).

442. A rectangular pillar of stone (fig. 95) damaged on the right side, 2′ 10″ high by 10″ wide, sculptured on one face at the top with an equal-limbed cross having plain square angles with a circular boss in the centre of the head, and some incised lines on the background of the cross at each side of the bottom arm and also below it. This stone was first discovered by the late Sir Arthur Mitchell, being used as a stepping-stone to a dyke near the church.

443. A slab of greywacke (fig. 96) sculptured on one face with arms of equal length and parabolic hollow angles, having a lozenge-shaped depression in the centre of the head. On the background of the cross are four lines radiating diagonally from the hollows between the arms, and below the bottom arm two crosses of similar shape, that on the right almost quite defaced.

This stone was also found by Sir Arthur Mitchell built into the wall of the graveyard.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, p. 501 (illus.); *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, ii. pl. 71; *Antiquaries*, ix. p. 568 (illus.).

FIG. 95.—Pillar Stone with Cross, Kirkmadrine (No. 442).

FIG. 96.—Cross-slab, Kirkmadrine (No. 443).

To face p. 156

FIG. 97.—Cross-slab built into wall, Kirkmadrine (No. 444).

FIG. 98.—Cross-slab, Kirkmadrine (No. 446).

To face p. 157.

Parish of Stoneykirk.

444. A slab (fig. 97) built invertedly into the wall at the back of the recess, measuring 1′ 9″ in length by 12″ in breadth through the centre, fractured at the top and bottom. On one face, with a background reduced by picking, is a cross potent, with an encircled boss in the centre, having the terminations of the lateral arms elongated disproportionally. The extreme breadth of the cross-head is 9″, and its height 7″. It rests on a short stem 2½″ in width, which rises from a base containing a panel 9″ square. The panel is divided into four triangles by double parallel grooves crossing the centre diagonally, and each triangle thus formed contains incised a small equal-armed cross with slight terminal expansions. A moulding is carried round the outline of the whole figure.

445. A panel of interlaced work, part of the shaft of a cross, consisting of four interlaced rings, double-beaded, irregularly formed from an eight-cord plait and somewhat debased. The stone measures through the centre 2′ 1″ × 1′ 2″, and the panel 1′ 2″ square.

446. A slab (fig. 98) measuring 2′ 9″ × 9½″, divided into two rectangular panels. The upper, measuring 8″ square, bears incised a debased interlacing pattern. The lower panel measures 1′ 6″ × 8″, is surrounded by a double hollow-moulding, and contains a cross, the upper and side arms of which are crossed at the ends, while the shaft terminates in a leaf-shaped expansion. In the angles above the lateral arms are hollow-centred circles 1½″ in diameter, and beneath the arms similar circles, but without the depression in the centre.

See *Antiquaries*, xlv. p. 352 (illus.).

447. A narrow slab 2′ 9½″ in length, some 7″ wide at base, and tapering to 3″ at the opposite extremity. Just above the centre of the stone is a cross with arms of equal length surrounded by a narrow groove and expanding to the extremities, with parabolic hollow angles at the intersection, and a circular depression of about 1″ diameter in the centre. The left and lower arms have been defaced. The lower half of the slab, which is manifestly incomplete, is occupied by a cross of similar form to the preceding, with a circular centre, having four small circular loops at equal distance on the circumference. There is a boss in each of the hollow angles in the centre. The base, which has been of equal width with the cross, contains a panel of debased key ornament. There appear to be incised lines on the upper portion of the stone above the central cross, but the pattern which they have formed is not now discernible.

448. *Pile Structures in Pits, Mye Plantation.*—Situated within the small pine wood called the Mye plantation, which lies on the N. side of the road leading from Clayshant to Stoneykirk, ¼ m. to the E. of Low Mye, are a series of pits, five in number, three of which were excavated and reported on by Mr L. M'Lellan Mann in 1903. Previous to excavation the sites appeared as circular depressions, measuring diametrically some 10′ × 8′ with a depth at the centre of about 1′. The pits were found to be about 7′ in depth, and to contain the remains of wooden pile structures roughly circular and sub-oval on plan, formed of two somewhat irregularly concentric rows of stakes driven into the clay subsoil. All the wood was round timber, and

PARISH OF STONEYKIRK.

no piece had been split, squared, or mortised. Many chippings, cores, implements of flint, and some fragments of pottery were discovered in the course of excavation.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxvii. p. 370 (illus.).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxiii. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 13th June 1911.

449. *St Catherine's Well, Eldrig Hill.*—This well is situated at Eldrig Hill, near the parish boundary. It is stated that a graveyard formerly lay around or near the well.

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 92.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxii. NE.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

450. *Clayshant Church.*	O.S.M., WIGTOWN,		xxiii. NE.
451. *"Kirkmagill."*	„	„	xxiii. SW.
452. *Garthland Tower.*	„	„	xvii. SE.
453. *Mote, Kildrochet House.*	„	„	„
454. *Fort, Doon Hill.*	„	„	xxii. NE.
455. *Cairns, Kildrochet Farm.*	„	„	xvii. SE.
456. *Cairn, Cairn Hill.*	„	„	xxiii. SW.
457. *Do., Barnamon Hill.*	„	„	xxviii. NE.
458. *Do., Clachanmore.*	„	„	xxix. NW.
459. *Do., Knockcairnachan.*	„	„	„
460. *Do., Longpark Hill.*	„	„	„

PARISH OF STRANRAER.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

461. *Stranraer Castle.*—This castle (fig. 99) (also known as The Chapel—a name at one time applied to Stranraer—and Kennedy Castle) is situated within the Burgh of Stranraer, and has been a good example of a 16th-century keep of the L plan (fig. 100). The main portion measures about 35′ × 28′ externally from E. to W., while the short wing containing the staircase projects 4′ 9″ and is 11′ 9″ in width. The original entrance in the N. wall (the eastmost of the two existing doorways) has communicated directly by a passage in the thickness of the wall with the wheel-stair at the NW. angle. Access to two vaulted apartments on the ground floor was gained from the entrance passage, while an entresol floored at the springing line of the vaults was entered off the wheel-stair. The first floor is also vaulted, and consists of one large apartment 23′ × 13′ 6″, having two chambers in the thickness of the W. wall. The N. wall has evidently been reconstructed at some late period. The fireplace, originally 8′ 4″ between the jambs, has been reduced in width. Behind it in the thickness of the wall is a space which may have been used as a mural chamber, as shown in the *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*. The building was heightened

Fig. 99.—Stranraer Castle (No. 461).

To face p. 158.

in the 17th century, and various structural alterations were carried out to fit it for use as the town gaol. The two upper floors were used as the gaol proper, and are divided up into cells, access to which is obtained from a passage on the N. side. This passage occurs on both floors, and has been secured by strong iron gates with chains, bolts and staples, at the entrance from the wheel-stair. The cells retain their iron doors and the windows are barred. The wheel-stair has continued to the parapet-walk, which has given place to the later 17th-century work. At the SE. and SW. angles the remains of two circular turrets still exist, and the continuous corbelling which supported the parapets is practically complete. The 17th-century work is curiously constructed. It is built in two distinct portions, the S. part having a flat roof and battlemented cope, while the N.

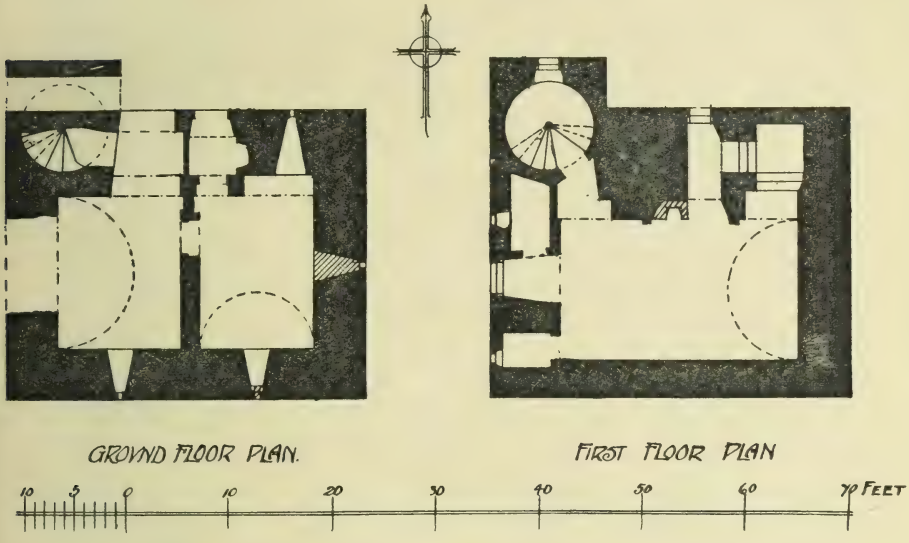

FIG. 100.—Stranraer Castle (No. 461).

part has raking side walls, finished with the same type of coping, evidently designed for a sloping roof. The building, which is now hemmed in and concealed by modern shops and houses, has been greatly abused within modern times. On the ground floor a pend has been slapped through under the stair to get access to adjoining property. A shed has also been erected against the W. wall, and 10′ of this wall has been removed in forming an access to it. The building is not in good repair, but has been strongly built, and at present is in no danger of becoming a ruin.

The castle is said to have been built by Adair of Kinhilt about the beginning of the 16th century. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Kennedys, and thereafter to the Dalrymples of Stair. It was used as the gaol of the burgh for some years, and is at the present time occupied as a merchant's store. A sketch of it as it appeared before the upper portion was reconstructed is shown in Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*.

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 511 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 132; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, pp. 439, 440 (illus.); Symson, p. 60.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xvii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 4th July 1911.

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

462. *Whithorn Priory.*—The buildings of Whithorn Priory have originally been of considerable extent, judging by the remains of the portions still existing, which measure about 210′ from N. to S., and 250′ from E. to W. The church has consisted of an aisleless nave, 30′ × 25′ over all, with a western tower 18′ square, a choir, transepts, cloister-garth to the N., and other buildings of the domestic type situated near the site of the present parish church. Of these extensive buildings little now remains above ground but the walls of the roofless nave. The choir, transepts, and cloister-garth have all disappeared, the ground upon which they stood having long been used as the burying-ground for the town and district. The only other portions left are the vaulted crypts, which formerly extended under the eastern parts of the church. These were excavated and restored some years ago by the Marquess of Bute, under the supervision of the late Mr William Galloway, architect, Whithorn. The tower or steeple at the W. end of the nave, according to Symson, was standing in 1684. In the beginning of the 18th century it fell, carrying with it the western wall of the nave, which was subsequently rebuilt, as shown by hatched lines on the plan (fig. 101). Nothing of the tower remains but a grass-grown mound of rubble about 3′ above the ground level, entirely without features of any kind. The eastern gable has also been an addition, so as to adapt it for use as a parish church in Presbyterian times. There is a plain square-headed doorway in the centre of this gable giving access to the church on the ground floor. Above this is a plain pointed window of late date, similar to those in the side walls of the nave, which no doubt lighted the gallery. On the exterior face of the N. wall are one or two corbels, which carried the roof timbers of the cloister walk. The finest piece of architecture remaining is the Norman doorway near the SW. angle of the nave (fig. 102). It is 4′ wide and 8′ 3″ from the ground to the soffit of the arch-head, containing four orders of engaged shafts in the jambs, and the same number of orders in the arches. Three of the latter are enriched with characteristic chevron ornament, while the second order has flower and interlaced designs irregularly arranged. The mouldings of the bases, caps, and abaci are characteristic of late Norman work. There are indications that the doorway has been rebuilt in its present position. Several of the voussoirs have been replaced by rough substitutes. One has the chevron ornament inverted, another consists of a round boulder instead of a hewn stone. It is also noticeable that the horizontal joints in the masonry of the jambs are not in alignment, as might be expected in good Norman work. The carved

FIG. 102.—Whithorn Priory: Norman doorway (No. 462).

work of the caps and corbel terminations is also singular. The flower-like ornament used for the outer caps on each side corresponds to that in the arch voussoirs. The second caps are decorated, each with a rough quatre-foil ornament, which has not the appearance of Norman work. Built into the wall at each side of the arch are three carved stones which seem to have belonged to some earlier building, judging by the irregular way they are placed without reference to the design. A ridge or raggle is cut into the upper part of the wall and traversing the outer ring of the arch, clearly shows that a porch roof was built against this part

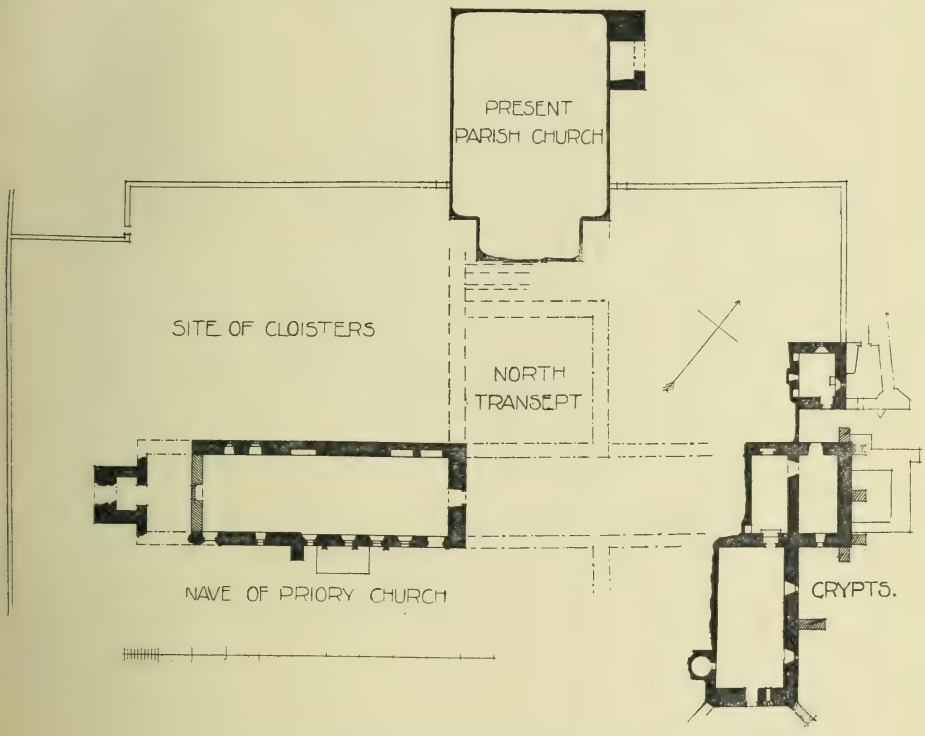

FIG. 101.—Whithorn Priory (No. 462); Ground-plan.

of the nave at a late period. At the SE. angle of the nave is another doorway, the details of which indicate 15th-century work. The arch is slightly pointed, and at its apex there is a shield bearing a lion rampant, surmounted by a crown—probably the arms of Galloway. The terminals to the hood-moulding at each side are in the form of angels bearing shields: that to the W. being charged with a bend—probably the arms of Prior Alexander Vaus (1426–50). The other shield appears also to have borne arms, now effaced. The interior of the nave presents no features of interest, excepting the two tomb recesses in the N. wall. They have each pointed arches and cuspings, with mouldings characteristic of First Pointed work, and containing rich dog-tooth ornament. The outer moulding of the western arch has been obviously repaired at a later

date. There are now no arms nor are there any means of knowing to whom these tombs were erected. Considering the remaining fragments of the priory buildings, it is supposed that the cloisters were placed on the N. side so that the water from the stream called the Kelt, which runs along the same side, could be used in connection with the mill, which it is thought stood to the N. of the priory.

To the E. and N. of the nave indications of wall foundations were discovered from time to time by Mr Galloway (shown by dotted lines on the plan), which no doubt enclosed the crossing and the N. and S. transepts. The remains of a circular pillar found *in situ* are not shown on plan; also some rubble causeway and wall foundations at the W. end of the parish church. The latter are believed to be the walls of the slype, judging by their situation in relation to the church and the existence of the stone causeway which was found between them. The pillar has probably been part of the S. transept, belonging to an arcade that separated it from an eastern aisle in the usual way. A piece of walling was discovered in digging a grave to the S. of the church, which seems to correspond with the line of the eastern aisle walls of both transepts (see plan). On the extreme N. stands the parish church (built in 1882) upon the ground originally occupied by the monastic buildings. It is suggested that the fragmentary masonry at the NW. angle may have been the entrance to the domestic buildings. At the SE. end of the churchyard is a crypt roofed with a pointed barrel vault, measuring $45' \times 22'$ inside the walls. The large diagonal buttresses built at the S. angles are said to be rebuilt upon the original foundations. There is a curious oven-like chamber at the SW. angle. It is circular in plan, and covered with a domed stone roof, having an opening on the crypt side. Entering from this large crypt at the N. end are two smaller crypts, occupying the space under the chancel of the original church. They measure each about $26' \times 24'$, and are vaulted in the same fashion as the large crypt. At the interior angles (where shown on plan) there is evidence of their having been at one time groin-vaulted. Moulded ribs starting from stone corbels are still *in situ* where shown. A staircase is said to have led from the choir to the crypt, but the wall is now built up and all trace of it concealed. The plan of what was possibly a lady chapel is shown by a wall projecting a few inches above the surface of the ground. The small crypt to the N. was probably a larder, judging by the quantity of animal bones found during the work of excavation. A built stone drain is shown running in an easterly direction from this crypt.

The entrance to the priory from the main street of Whithorn is exceedingly picturesque, and of considerable interest (fig. 103). It consists of a stone arch forming a passage below the dwelling-houses of the street, springing on the S. side from carved caps supported by clustered shafts with moulded bases worked on the angles. Above the arch are two windows lighting the upper floor of a house. Between the windows and over the centre of the arch is a panel containing a shield bearing the Royal Arms of Scotland—A lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory; above the shield, a crown of eight leaves (half shown) with supporters; two unicorns, gorged with similar crowns, and beneath the shield

Fig. 103.—Whithorn Priory (No. 462). Entrance from street.

To face p. 162.

FIG. 104.—Free-standing Cross, Whithorn Priory (No. 463).

To face p. 162

two thistles. The mouldings and detail of the archway are of very late date, probably 15th century. The caps contain two shields: the one on the W. side may be blazoned, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend (for Vaus); 2nd and 3rd, three covered cups (for Shaw); above the shield a mitre. The shield on the E. side bears the Vaus arms, a bend which is divided into three rows of panes each diapered with a quatre-foil ornament. Behind the shield is a crozier.

The royal burgh of Whithorn disputes with the Isle of Whithorn the claim to have been the site of *Candida Casa*, the first oratory of St Ninian, and the earliest religious establishment in Scotland. Whatever the merits of the rival claims, the Priory of Whithorn situated in the burgh was founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the reign of King David I. of Scotland, dedicated to St Martin, and colonised with a body of Premonstratensian Canons, becoming thereafter the principal church of the bishopric of *Candida Casa*, restored in 1126. As the shrine of St Ninian it was a place of peculiar sanctity, and the objective of pilgrimages by royal personages and thousands of lesser note. King Robert the Bruce journeyed thither in 1329, not long before his death, and King James IV. paid frequent visits to the shrine accompanied by a large retinue. Of the church founded by Fergus little now remains, save perhaps the fine Norman doorway already referred to—the chief feature of architectural interest in the ruins.

Within the priory and buildings adjacent a large number of ancient stone crosses and fragments of carved work are preserved by H.M. Office of Works, under whose care the buildings and sculptured monuments detailed below have been placed.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 169 (plans and illus.); Muir's *Eccles. Notes*, p. 232 (illus.).

*Sculptured Stones, Whithorn.**

In the Crypt of the Priory.

463. A free-standing cross of green slate (fig. 104), 4′ 10″ high by 2′ 2″ in diameter across the head, 1′ 1″ wide across the shaft at the top, and 1′ 7″ wide at the bottom by 3½″ thick, sculptured in relief on one face: *Front*—On the head, a central raised boss, but no other ornament; and, on the shaft, a single panel containing interlaced work.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 488 (illus.).

464. A mutilated cross-shaft of green slate (fig. 105), 4′ 4″ high by 1′ ½″ wide at the top, and 1′ 2½″ wide at the bottom, and sculptured in relief on two faces: *Front*—The lower part of a panel containing interlaced work, with three loops enclosing pellets at the bottom, and a slight variation in the crossing of the bands on the left side. *Back.*—The lower part of a panel containing interlaced work.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 491 (illus.).

465. A mutilated cross-shaft of green slate (fig. 106) (with a tenon at the bottom for insertion in a socket), 3′ 10″ high by 1′ 6″ to 1′ 7″ wide by 4″ thick, sculptured on one face in relief, and on the

* Blocks to illustrate most of these kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

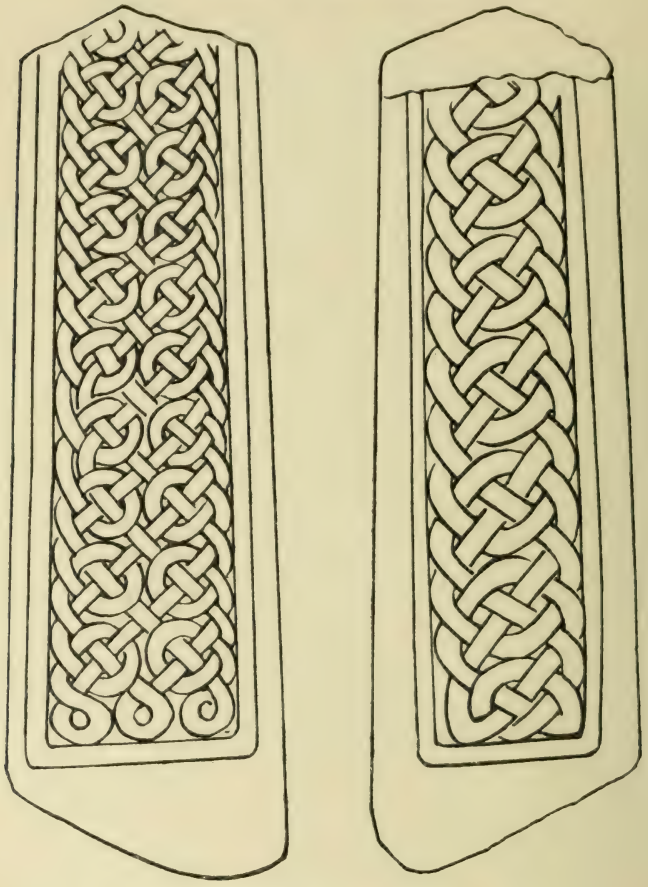

FIG. 105.—Cross-shaft, Whithorn Priory. (No. 464.)

other with incised lines: *Front*—The lower part of a panel, containing interlaced work, double-beaded; and, at the bottom of the slab, a horizontal border of key-pattern. *Back*—The lower part of a panel of interlaced work, incised.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 491 (illus.).

466. A part of a mutilated cross-shaft of green slate (fig. 107), 3′ 9″ high by 1′ 7½″ wide at the top, and 1′ 9″ wide at the bottom, by 4″ thick sculptured in relief on two faces: *Front*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded. In modern times a sunk space, with the initials A.M. over a double chevron, has been cut through the interlaced work. *Back*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 491 (illus.).

467. A part of a mutilated cross-shaft of green slate (figs. 108 and 108A), 3′ 10″ long by 1′ ½″ wide by 4″ thick, sculptured in relief on two faces: *Front*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded. *Back*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 491 (illus.).

Front.

Back.

FIG. 106.—Cross-shaft, Whithorn Priory (No. 465).

To face p. 164.

Front. Back.

Fig. 107.—Cross-shaft Whithorn Priory (No. 466).

To face p. 164

Front.

FIG. 108.—Cross-shaft, Whithorn Priory (No. 467).

To face p. 164.

Back.

FIG. 108A.—Cross-shaft, Whithorn Priory (No. 467).

To face p. 164.

A B

FIG. 109.—Sculptured Stones, Whithorn Priory (Nos. 471 and 472).
A, with Latin inscription; B, with Chi-Rho monogram.

To face p. 164.

Fig. 110.—Stone incised with three crosses, Whithorn Priory (No. 473).

To face p. 164

Parish of Whithorn.

468. A fragment of a mutilated cross-shaft of green slate, 1′ 1½″ high by 1′ 10″ wide by 4″ thick, sculptured in relief on two faces: *Front*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded. *Back*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 491 (illus.).

469. The middle part of a mutilated cross-head of green slate, 9″ high by 1′ 1″ wide by 2½″ thick, sculptured in relief on one face: *Front*—In the centre of the head, a raised boss surrounded by a bead moulding; on each of the narrow parts of the arms, a small boss; and, on the ends of the arms, interlaced work, double-beaded.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 492 (illus.).

470. A portion of a mutilated cross-head of green slate, 1′ 8½″ long by 11½″ wide by 4″ thick, with no ornament except a boss in the centre of the head, on the front.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 492 (illus.).

471. A rude pillar-stone (fig. 109B), 4′ high by 1′ 3″ wide by 9¼″ thick, inscribed on one face with the Chi-Rho monogram (in the unique form of a cross with expanded ends to the arms enclosed within a circular ring), and three horizontal lines of debased Latin capitals which read as follows:—LOC STI PETRI APVSTOLI—The place of St Peter the Apostle. The first occurring S is a Gaelic form of that letter.

This stone long stood at the roadside about ¼ m. S. of Whithorn.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. 497 (illus.).

472. A rude pillar-stone of indurated claystone (fig. 109A), inscribed on one face with twelve horizontal lines of debased Latin capitals which read as follows:—

TE D(OM)INV LAVDAMV(S) LATINVS ANNORVM XXXV ET FILIA SVA ANNI V IC SINVM FECERVNT NEPVS BARROVA DI	We praise thee Lord. Latinus aged 35 years and his daughter of 5. Here the descendants of Barrovad made the monument (to them.)

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 497 (illus.).

473. A small four-sided slab of slate (fig. 110), 1′ 5″ high by 1′ wide by 6″ thick, sculptured on one face with three incised crosses; a larger cross, measuring 1′ 2″ × 9″ in the middle, with a smaller cross beneath the arms on each side of it. Probably the three crosses are meant to represent those on which Christ and the two thieves were crucified.

See *ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 504.

474. Among a number of carved fragments is a stone on which is carved a shield bearing a lion rampant, held up on either side by a crouching figure robed.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 196 (illus.).

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

475. A slab, measuring 4′ 9½″ in length by 11″ at the head, and 8½″ at foot, bears incised on one face a plain Latin cross 4′ 2½″ in length set on a calvary. A circle passes around the head from either side of the shaft. In the centre of the cross-head is a small incised cross, 1¼″ long by 1″ across the arms. On the right side of the shaft is also incised a hammer and an object which appears to be a mason's chisel.

476. A broken fragment of a cross-shaft measuring across the centre 1′ 2″ × 10″, broken at both ends and partially on one side, sculptured in relief, with two vertical rows of rings interlaced with a double-beaded cord. The sculpturing is much worn.

In the Nave of the Priory.

477. Within the ruined church of the priory, at the W. end of the nave, stands a rude circular font, basin-shaped, with a circular orifice and a side drain. The upper edge is much broken, but shows the remains of ornamentation, consisting of eight beads placed at regular intervals. The bowl is cup-shaped, and has a bold head and neck moulding at the base. It measures 2′ 2″ in height, 2′ 4″ in diameter over all, 1′ 10″ in interior diameter across the bowl, and 9″ in depth. It is said to be of 13th-century date.

See *Antiquaries*, xxi. p. 378 (illus.).

478. Standing against the W. buttress on the E. wall of the old nave of the priory is a stone on which is carved a heraldic shield bearing a stag sejant between the initials I. D., the whole enclosed within a circle of 21″ diameter, and surmounted with the letter M.

In the House belonging to Lord Bute at the gate of the Churchyard.

479. A free-standing cross of green slate (with a tenon at the bottom for fitting into a socket), 2′ 3½″ in diameter across the head by 11″ wide across the shaft at the top, and 1′ 2″ wide at the bottom by 3½″ thick, sculptured in relief on two faces: *Front*—On the circular head, an equal-armed cross with a boss in the centre and four circular sunk spaces in the interstices between the arms; and, on the shaft, interlaced work, double-beaded. *Back*—On the head, a similar equal-armed cross, but no other ornament; and, on the shaft, interlaced work, double-beaded.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 488 (illus.).

480. An upright cross-slab of green slate (figs. 111 and 111A). It is nearly rectangular in shape, is 2′ 9″ high by 1′ 3″ wide by 4″ thick, and is sculptured partly with incised lines and partly in relief on four faces, and has a runic inscription incised on one edge: *Front*—Along the top horizontal edge of the slab, a border of parallel lines, incised, and a small incised cross at the right-hand upper corner; along the vertical right edge, a border of incised S-shaped lines linked together; on the head of the cross, a central dot and circle, but no other ornament; and, on the shaft, the upper part of a panel containing a four-cord plait, double-beaded. *Back*—Along the vertical right and left edges of the slab, a border of incised lines, giving the idea of a double-cable moulding; on the head of the cross, a central dot and

Front.

FIG. 111.—Cross in House at Churchyard Gate, Whithorn Priory (No. 480).

To face p. 166.

Back.

FIG. 111A.—Cross in House at Churchyard Gate, Whithorn Priory (No. 480).

To face p. 166.

Front. Back.

FIG. 112.—Cross-shaft at the Manse, Whithorn (No. 484).

To face p. 166.

two concentric circles, but no other ornament; and, on the shaft, some very irregular interlaced work, double-beaded. *Right side and top*—Square key-pattern. *Left side*—The remains of an inscription in Anglian Runes in one vertical line—

. . . FERThS . . .

This stone was formerly built into a wall of a court behind a house in the High Street, but was removed in 1884 to the priory.

See *ibid.* pt. iii. p. 488 (illus.); *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, vi. p. 37.

481. A trapezoidal fragment of stone bearing a small cross, equal-limbed, and expanding to the extremities. The limbs are outlined with a narrow bead. It appears to have been carved on both faces and is much worn.

482. A slab carved in high relief with an abbot in his mitre holding a crozier in his left hand.

483. Fragment of a cross-shaft showing the remains of a panel of interlaced work, measuring 10″ × 9″, formed of horizontal rows of rings interlaced with a double-beaded cord.

At the Manse.

484. The stone preserved at the manse of Whithorn is a fragment of a cross-shaft (fig. 112) measuring 1′ 11″ in length by 7″ in breadth, sculptured on both faces and both sides: *Front*—Divided into two rectangular panels both slightly defaced; the upper ornamented in relief with an interlaced pattern formed of a four-cord plait, having rings surrounding the intersections, and double-beaded; the lower panel containing two standing female figures facing frontwise. Surmounting each head, and following the curve of the crown, is a raised line recurved at the ends, which seems meant to suggest hair rather than a nimbus. *Back*—Also divided into two panels, the upper in relief, ornamented with interlacing in a four-cord plait, the lower filled with a lozengy pattern formed by incised lines crossing each other diagonally and curving slightly. The right side is occupied by a running pattern formed of a four-cord plait, and the left side by a two-cord plait, both in relief. The ornament has been produced with a pick.

The following additional fragments are noted in "The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland" as being at the Priory.

485. A fragment of a mutilated cross-shaft of green slate (broken along three edges), 2′ high by 9″ wide, sculptured in relief on one face and with incised lines on the other: *Front*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, double-beaded. *Back*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, incised.

486. A fragment of a mutilated cross-shaft of green slate (broken along three edges), 1′ high by 8″ wide, sculptured in relief on one face: *Front*—Part of a panel of interlaced work, and double-beaded.

487. A portion of the lower part of a cross-shaft of greenish slaty stone, sculptured on one face with interlaced work.

488. A fragment of a slab of stone ornamented with a panel of interlaced work of an eight-cord plait.

Parish of Whithorn.

489. A portion of the upper part of a cross-slab of greywacke, 2′ 4″ in length by 1′ in greatest breadth by 2½″ in thickness, sculptured in relief on one face.

490. Part of the left side of the circular head of a cross, the head plain, with some remains of interlaced work on the upper part of the shaft.

491. *Bell.*—Within the crypt there is also preserved an old bell measuring 11 $\frac{5}{16}$″ at the mouth, and inscribed around the shoulder—

EVERT · BVRGERHUYS · ME · FECIT · 1610.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxi. SE. Visited 15th July 1911.

492. *St Ninian's Kirk, Isle of Whithorn.*—Upon a rocky peninsula close to the hamlet known as the Isle of Whithorn, stand the ruins of a small roofless chapel. From the burgh of Whithorn it is distant some 3 m. in a southerly direction. This building may possibly occupy the site of the original *Candida Casa* of St Ninian, built by him in the 4th century. The site is certainly in keeping with the type of "desert place" selected by hermits in early Christian times, and, like the caves of St Ninian and St Medan, is close to the rocky coast. The existing chapel, however, belongs to a period long subsequent to the time of St Ninian, and is not likely to be of a date earlier than the 13th century. Possibly it was built in connection with the priory at Whithorn, as a place of worship for the community living at the Isle of Whithorn, then a port of some note. The chapel is a plain oblong building 37′ 6″ × 22′ over all, almost entirely lacking in features of any kind. Previous to its being placed under the charge of H.M. Office of Works it was in a most neglected state; all the hewn work had been torn out, but the interior arch at the opening in the E. gable was distinctly pointed in form, indicating the work of the 13th century at the earliest. Muir writes of it in 1864: "Though generally pretty well up in the walls, it is broken here and there a good deal; not so much, however, by the hand of time, as by that of a certain retired sea-captain, who, too poor or niggardly to go righteously to work, took out the dressed stones some years ago to help up his house in the village." The building is now under the care of H.M. Office of Works.

See Muir's *Eccles. Notes*, p. 232; *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 171 (plan and illus.); *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 297 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvi. SW. Visited 14th July 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

493. *Isle of Whithorn Castle.*—The Isle Castle (fig. 113) is situated upon the rising ground to the N. of the main street of the village, and upon the eastern side of the small stream called the Drummullin Burn. The building is small, but has at one time been a good example of its type. The plan is of the L-shape, with a comparatively large staircase in the re-entering angle, practically square, measuring 32′ from N. to S. and 29′ 7″ from E. to W. The main portion facing S. is vaulted upon the ground floor. It has originally been entered by a doorway in the W. wall (now built up), and was no

doubt used as a cellar. The main entrance to the dwelling-house has been at the W. side of the staircase turret. The doorway has been destroyed, and its place concealed by the erection of an unsightly modern porch, as shown by hatched lines on plan. The northern wing is about 18′ square, and has been entered from the passage at the foot of the staircase. This part of the house is now used as the kitchen. There is a fireplace in the N. wall and a window in the E. wall. A doorway has been slapped in the division wall, thereby connecting the N. wing with the vaulted apartment, which in its turn is now entered by a modern doorway in the centre of the E. gable. Extending for a distance of 34′ 4″ northwards, and measuring 18′ from E. to W., is a comparatively modern addition—now a self-contained house of two rooms with an independent doorway on the western side. This building has evidently been built in connection with the older portion. The doorway, which gave access from the kitchen of the old house to the later addition, though now

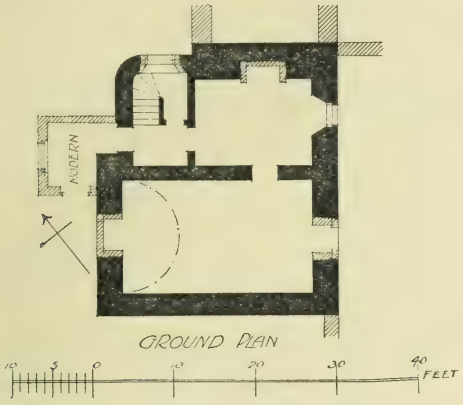

FIG. 113.—Isle of Whithorn Castle (No. 493).

built up and formed into a cupboard, is still to be seen in the N. gable. Over the doorway of the later building a small stone panel has been inserted, bearing the initials P.H. and M.G., with the date 1674. It would seem a natural conjecture that this stone was originally placed over the entrance doorway of the castle, and that it was taken down along with the doorway, and inserted in its existing position for preservation. The initials are those of Patrick Houston of Drummaston and Margaret Gordon his wife. The main building has two upper floors of two apartments, each entering off the original stone staircase. A garret is formed in the roof, access to which is gained by a wooden "trap" stair starting at the termination of the stone stair on the second floor. The two windows in the S. wall lighting the upper-floor apartments have been inserted in modern times. At the corners of the S. wing are two angle turrets, each supported on three corbels at the second floor level. No trace of the turrets now remains on the interior walls, which shows that the whole building has been reconstructed, probably during last century, to suit modern convenience. It is interesting to note that the roof timbers are of home-grown oak, the slates being fixed to the sarking by means of wooden pegs.

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

The whole of the exterior is harled and white-washed, thus effectually concealing every part of the old masonry. The building is obviously of the date given on the panel over the doorway of the modern addition to the N. Both portions are inhabited, and in a fair state of preservation.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, v. p. 354; Symson, p. 49.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxvi. SW. Visited 8th September 1911.

494. *Castle Wigg.*—Castle Wigg (fig. 114) stands in beautifully wooded grounds about 2 m. NW. of Whithorn, commanding a distant

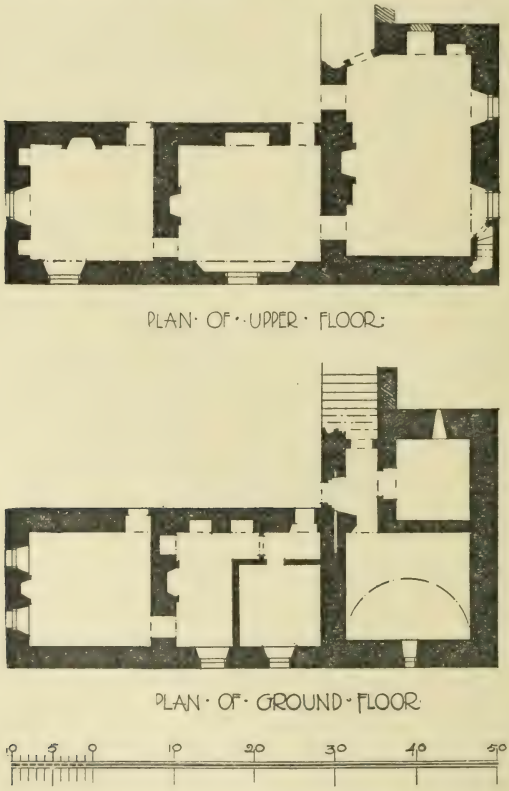

FIG. 114.—Castle Wigg (No. 494).

view of the Stewartry hills to the N., while eastwards are the waters of Wigtown Bay. The original castle, situated at the SW. angle of the modern mansion-house, now forms but a small portion of the whole building. It has been built upon the L-plan, and measures 43′ × 32′ over all. An extension of about 18′ seems to have been added to the western wing during the last quarter of the 18th century. The bulk of the building added to the northern wing of the original castle is most probably contemporaneous. The apartment contained in the SE. angle of the castle is the only vaulted portion. The original doorway at the re-entering angle is fortunately in excellent preservation, owing to the protection afforded by a passage

of modern construction running parallel with the N. and W. walls of the castle. The jambs are ornamented with bold bead-and-hollow mouldings on the exterior angles. There are two sets of crooks, and a bar-hole extending about 6′ into the wall on the S. side. Above the doorway is a carved panel bearing the arms of the Stewarts of Garlies —a fesse chequy surmounted of a bend: a crescent in base for difference. The panel measures about 1′ 3½″ × 1′ 7″ over all, divided by raised horizontal lines into three unequal parts. The shield is placed in the centre of the panel. Within the upper space the date 1595 is carved in raised figures. In the central division, on either side of the shield, are the letters A. and S., while the lower division contains the letters H.M^{c}K. Immediately below this is another panel 3½″ in depth, containing the same letters arranged in one straight line. The letters A.S. are said to refer to Archibald Stewart of Barclye, Tonderghie, etc., who, according to *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, acquired the lands of Wigg from Sir John Vaus in the year 1584. There does not appear to be any record extant of his wife's name, presumably represented by the initials H.M^{c}K.

No definite indication remains of a staircase communicating with the first floor, but it seems probable that a wheel-staircase was formerly situated at the NW. angle of the castle. All trace of it has been swept away, the junction between the old and the new work being at the very point where the staircase is supposed to have stood. From the first floor a small wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall at the SE. angle has communicated with the upper floors. A doorway and landing from which the wheel-steps descend for a distance of about 5′ are still perfectly preserved at the upper floor level. The rest of the staircase has been built up. In the centre of the N. gable on the first floor level is a doorway, now built up on the exterior, and formed into a cupboard. It probably dates from the end of the 17th century, and has a moulded architrave returning round the doorhead with characteristic "lugs" at each side, and surmounted by a classical cornice. The sill is about 9′ above the ground level, but the means by which access was gained from the exterior cannot now be determined. The whole exterior of the building is covered with a thick coating of roughcast, which completely conceals all trace of the masonry. It may be noted, however, that the entrance doorway on the ground floor is built of a light red local sandstone, whereas the masonry of the doorway on the first floor level is of yellow freestone.

About 30 yards to the E. of the castle is an arched ivy-clad gateway, which may have been an entrance to a courtyard from the N.

Sundial.—A few paces distant from the SE. angle of the castle stands a sundial. The pedestal consists of a square-moulded baluster, about 1′ 3″ on each face, and 4′ 6″ in height, supporting a block 1′ 4″ square, with a dial cut on each vertical face, terminating in a square necking diminishing towards the apex, and surmounted by a circular ball. The total height from ground to top of finial is 8′ 9″. The sundial is built of red sandstone, and probably dates from the 18th century.

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See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, v. pp. 248, 484 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 490; Symson, p. 49; *Stat. Acct.*, xvi. p. 279.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxi. SE. Visited 18th July 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

495. *Fort, Rispain.*—On the NE. slope of an isolated ridge running from SW. to NE., and immediately to the NW. of Rispain farm, is a fort (fig. 115) which is under the protection of H.M. Office of Works, and which was excavated by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1901. On plan it is rectilinear, three of the sides being straight throughout, and the fourth slightly "knee-ed" near the centre of its course. The defences have consisted of a large V-shaped ditch with a mound on each side of it, and a smaller ditch beyond the outer mound. Of the outer ditch no indication remains on the surface, but in the excavation it was traced from about the centre of the SW. side to the S. corner, and along the SE. and NE. sides of the fort, except opposite, and for a short distance on either hand of the gateway in the centre of the E. side. Generally it measured 5′ in width at the top, and 3′ 6″ in depth, somewhat more at the E. corner, and less to the N. of the gateway. The main ditch measured some 25′ in width at the top, 17′ in depth at the SW., and 15′ at the NW. and SE. sides, while the bottom of the filled-up ditch on the N. side was 9′ below the present surface. The interior measures about 223′ × 170′, and extends in area to ·867 acre. The inner mound is almost obliterated, and the front one has only an elevation of from 3′ to 4′ above the ground level. The entrance, which passed over solid ground, was in the centre of the NE. side, and measured 20′ in width. In the E. corner of the main ditch were found two "bars," marked *a* and *b* on the plan, the first formed of uncut ground about 2′ in width at the top, crossing the ditch and rising to a height of about 4′ above the bottom; the second, which crossed the ditch at right angles to the first and rose 2′ higher, was constructed of stone, and finished with a stone coping of large flat undressed pieces. This square-cut pit was at the lowest point, and it is suggested by Mr James Barbour, F.S.A. Scot., who conducted and reported on the excavations, that it may have served the purpose of a water cistern. The mounds are of earth. Thin flat slabs were found placed on the scarp and counterscarp near the bottom of the ditch. The only relics found were a small stone ring in the substance of the SE. rampart, and a human skull pierced at the back lying in the ditch halfway between the gateway and the E. corner.

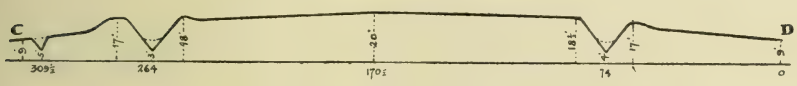
See *Antiquaries*, xxxvi. p. 621.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxv. NE. ("Camp").

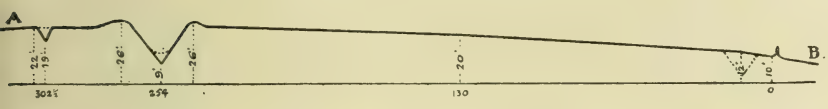
Visited 6th July 1911.

496. *Promontory Fort, "Castle Feather," W. of Burrow Head.*—On the coast ½ m. to the SSW. of Cutcloy farm, and about the same distance to the W. of Burrow Head, is a grassy promontory rising to a height of some 80′ to 100′, and formed by deep inlets of the sea on either side. The castle, which appears to have been a small rectangular keep, has been situated near the landward end of the promontory, where slight

PARISH OF WHITHORN.



SECTION C. D.



SECTION A. B.

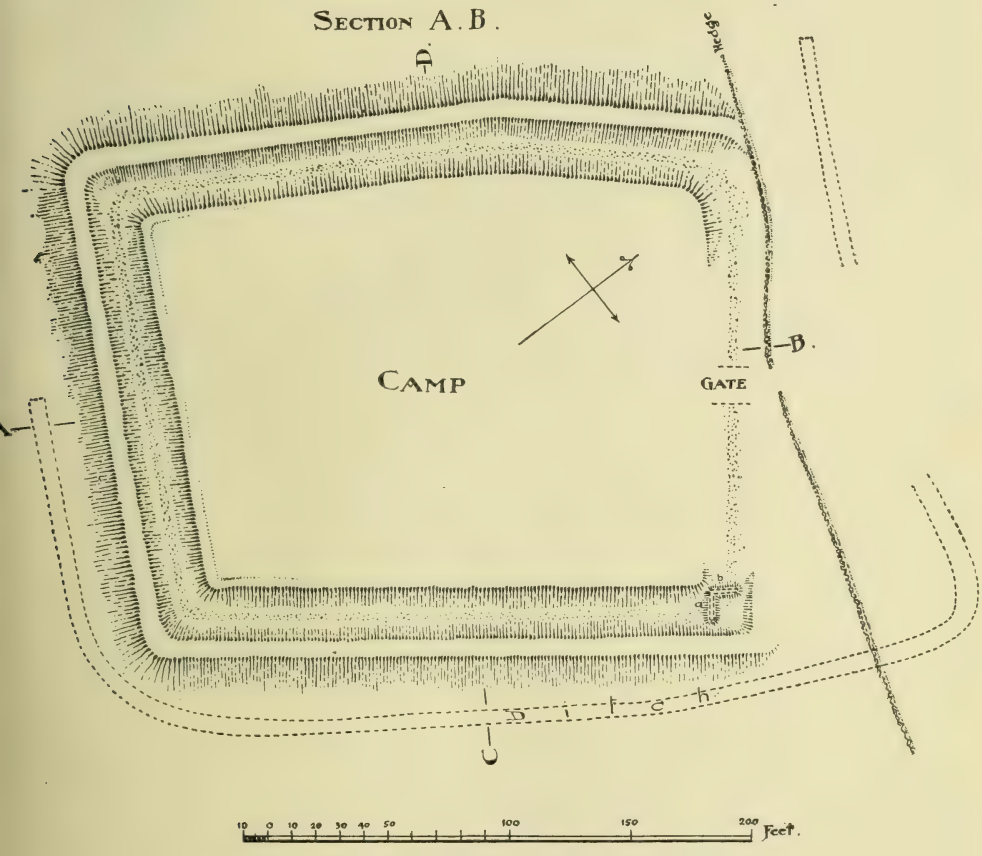


FIG. 115.*—Fort, Rispain (No. 495).

mounds on the turf indicate the foundations. The defences have consisted of three ditches with intervening mounds crossing the isthmus segmentally. The inner ditch is some 26′ in width across the top and about 11′ in depth, and a perpendicular wall, built with mortar, faces the scarp to its full height. The second ditch measures 23′ in width and from 5′ to 6′ in depth, while the outer ditch, extant on the S. but elsewhere cut off by a field dyke, has a breadth of nearly

* Block kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

30′ and a depth of 6′. Between the two outer ditches at the W. end are low mounds and hollows which may be foundations. On the promontory towards its seaward end is a circular hollow with straight sides of rock, some 26′ in diameter and 5′ to 6′ in depth. The defences suggest that this promontory may originally have been a prehistoric fort subsequently utilised as the site of a mediæval castle.

From the centre of the inlet on the W. a remarkable knife-edged rock rises to the level of the top of the promontory.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxv. SE. Visited 6th July 1911.

497. *Promontory Fort, Burrow Head.*—On the W. side of the highest part of Burrow Head, about ½ m. SSE. of Cutcloy farm, is a remarkable promontory fort (fig. 116). The site is a small grass-covered promontory running out to a sharp point, with steep cliffs rising from narrow inlets in the rocks on either flank. From the NW. the ground rises from a slight hollow to the top of the promontory, and runs out to landward at the higher level to the NE. in a narrow flat-topped ridge for some 60 to 70 yards. To the E. the site is cut off from the higher and adjacent part of the headland by a natural depression debouching on the face of the cliff, and which has probably been deepened. Commencing at the edge of the cliff in the hollow on the NW. is an outer trench some 30′ in width and 14′ in depth below the mound-surmounted crest of the scarp, carried right across the front of the promontory through the higher ridge, where it diminishes in width and depth to meet the depression on the E. near the cliff face. Within this line on the NW., and at a level of some 5′ below the top of the mound above the scarp, is a flat interval some 36′ in width, with a slight continuous hollow on the inner side, from which rises to a height of 15′ a steep scarp which bounds the interior enclosure. The broad interval is not continued across the projecting ridge which, being on the level of the interior of the fort and more assailable, has borne additional defences. At the base of the inner scarp there is a narrow ditch, interrupted by a roadway 17′ in width, carried to the cliff on the E. Some 20′ in front and separated by a mound 5′ in height on the E. side, but lower towards the W., is a second ditch 15′ in width, while beyond is the continuous outer ditch above mentioned. The entrance seems to have been direct through the defences to the interior along the ridge. Where it actually passes into the interior the gap in the rampart is 8′ wide. The mound on the left or E. side of the entrance at this point is flattened towards the exterior, and may be the site of a hut. The total length of the interior is 135′ and its breadth near the centre about 60′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxv. SE. Visited 6th July 1911.

498. *Promontory Fort, do.*—On the western side of the promontory of Burrow Head, at an elevation of about 150′ over sea-level, and to the W. of the "Devil's Footsteps," is a low rampart some 5′ in breadth and about 10′ in length, with a ditch to the outside some 23′ in breadth, crossing the NE. end of an elevated plateau at a point where the sea cliffs and a steepish escarpment on the landward side converge.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxv. SE. Visited 25th February 1912.

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

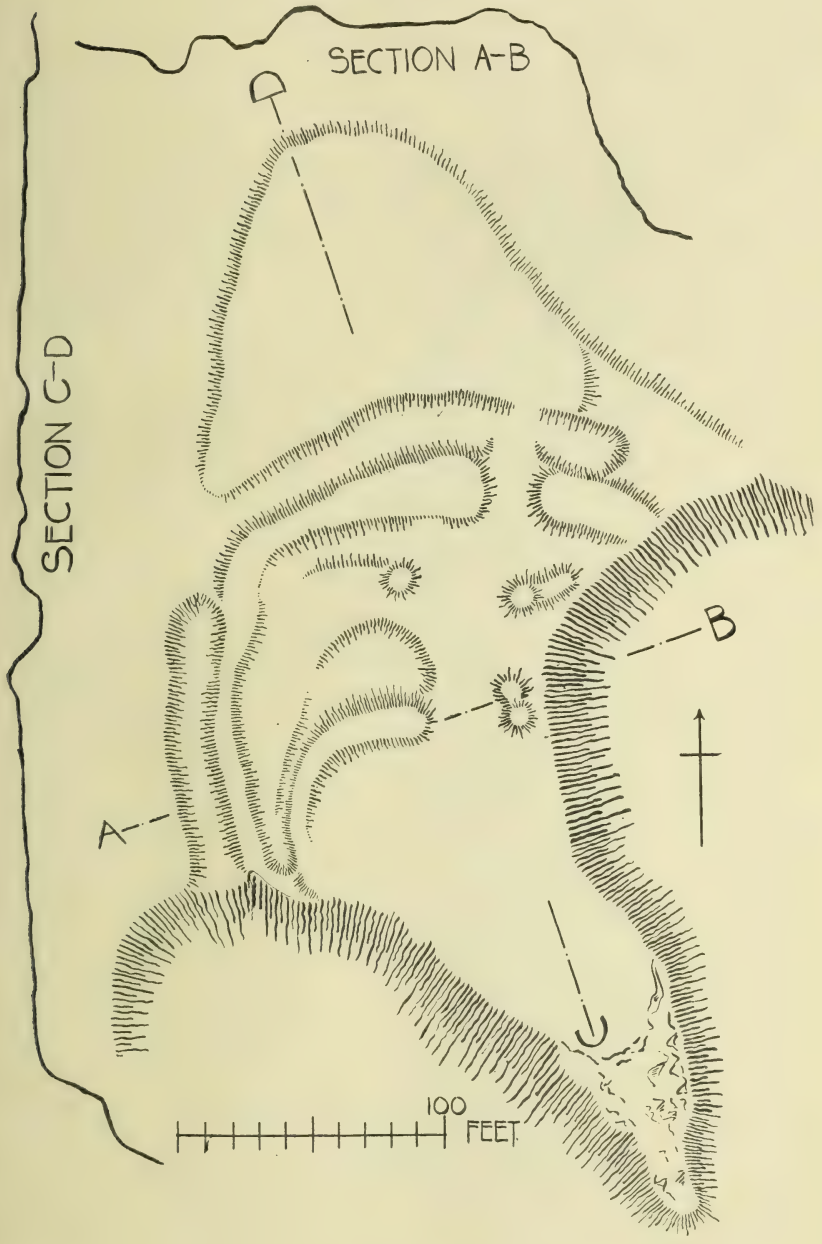


FIG. 116.—Fort, Burrow Head (No. 497).

499. *Court Hill, High Skeog.*—In a grass field about 120 yards SW. of High Skeog farm is a ridge of rock running NE. and SW., and terminating in a rocky scarp some 15′ in height at the NE. end. The ridge towards the SW. has been cut across with a trench some 12′ wide, which suggests that the summit of the rock may have been

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utilised as the site of some defensive construction. It is irregularly circular, and measures some 46′ × 41′.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 30th June 1911.

500. *Promontory Fort, Dinnans.*—Situated somewhat less than ½ m. SE. of Dinnans farm is a small promontory fort. A low flat-topped promontory, falling gradually to jagged rocks at the shore, has been defended to landward by a massive segmental mound of earth and stone some 46′ in thickness at base and about 10′ in height, with a trench in front of it some 30′ in breadth and now 4′ or thereby in depth. The mound stops short of the edge of the cliff on the S. and of the grassy slope which defines the edge of the promontory on the N., so as to allow access to the interior from either end.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxii. SW. Visited 30th June 1911.

501. *Promontory Fort, "The Old Fort," do.*—Situated about ¼ m. S. of the fort (No. 500) is another fortified promontory some 70′ or 80′ in height above the sea, with a narrow grassy ridge towards the NE. sloping steeply to the rocks some 20′ above the water (fig. 117). A small ravine terminating in a steep grassy slope forms the S. side of the promontory, and enclosing the head of this there run from its S. side to the opposite edge two massive ramparts of stone and earth with a trench between and another in front. The inner rampart measures some 32′ in breadth at base and the outer one 38′, while the trench between is 43′ wide from crest to crest, and the outer trench 32′ wide. The scarps of the outer and inner ditches and the counterscarp of the latter are all very steep, the former measuring in vertical height 12′ and 8′ respectively, and the counterscarps 12′ and 6′. The entrance has been direct to the interior over an unexcavated track in the outer ditch, and through both ramparts some 30′ back from the N. edge of the ravine. The end of the inner mound on the N. of the entrance has been dug out for a distance of 22′, possibly for a hut, and in rear of it another hollow suggests a similar purpose. The dimensions of the defences are taken at a point near the centre, where they are more massive than elsewhere.

On the grassy ridge to seaward are two or three flat terraces, which are probably of artificial formation.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxii. SW. Visited 30th June 1911.

502. *Promontory Fort, Cairn Head.*—Somewhat less than ⅓ m. to the E. of the farm of Cairnhead a narrow rocky point, rising only some 20′ to 30′ above high-water mark, and presenting but a few square yards of grassy surface above the fringe of tilted strata, has been fortified by two trenches with an intervening and an outer mound, and by a wall bounding the rock at the side of a shallow creek on the N. side of the interior. The inner trench is 14′ in width, 3′ 6″ in depth and 80′ in length, while the outer one is 18′ in width. The inner mound rises to a height of 10′ above the outer ditch, and the outer mound is of slight elevation. The defences are concealed for the most part by a dense growth of blackthorn and bramble.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxvi. NW. ("Cairnhead Mote").

Visited 30th June 1911.

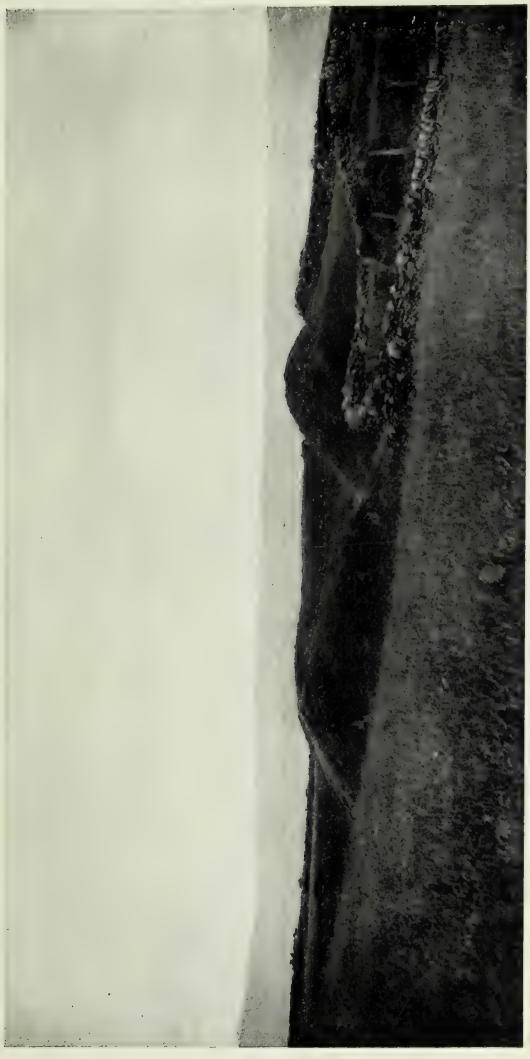

FIG. 117.—"The Old Fort," Dinnans (No. 501).

To face p. 176.

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503. *Promontory Fort, Steinhead.*—A promontory rock situated about ¾ m. NW. of the Isle of Whithorn, with a grassy summit at an elevation of some 70′ to 80′ above high-water mark, has been converted into a fort by the erection of two concentric ramparts with an intervening level area and a trench to the front. As in the fort further N. on the coast near Dinnans (No. 501), the outer mound and ditch have been carried beyond the edge of the promontory on the N. so as to enclose a grassy slope rising from the end of a small ravine. The area between the ramparts measures 36′ across, and at its S. end a narrow bank is interposed for a short distance between them, apparently to flank the entrance. This has entered through the outer defence at the S. end, and passing diagonally across the interval has led into the enceinte at the N. end of the inner mound. The outer rampart has been much reduced by the removal of stones, and is nowhere more than 6′ in height, and on an average much less. The trench in front of it has had a width of 23′, but has been partly obliterated by ploughing. In the interior there are indications of a stone structure. The ramparts are of earth and stone. A series of trenches dug from near the centre to the edge of the cliff seem to have been exploratory, but there is no record of any excavation.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvi. NW. ("Steinhead Mote").
Visited 30th June 1911.

504. *Fort, Isle of Whithorn.*—The head of the Isle of Whithorn is a rock-girt peninsula, the central portion of which is roughly triangular and rises to a height of 8′ or 10′ above the grassy terrace which separates it from the shore rocks. The isthmus is low and narrow, and at no very remote period was probably covered by the tides. Across its seaward end, following the line of a rocky outcrop, there appears to have been a wall. At 170′ further on, and immediately in front of the scarp of the central plateau, are defences consisting of two ramparts between three trenches. These defences are carried segmentally across the peninsula from the S. to meet the rocks on the N. The entrance has been directly through them near the centre. The inner trench measures 26′ in width, the intermediate one 22′, and outer one 8′, while the two inner mounds measure at base 20′ and 16′ respectively, and the outer one much less. The amount of stone which lies at the bottom of the middle trench suggests that the inner mound has either been faced with stone or surmounted with a parapet, while similar debris at the base of the inner scarp indicates a like feature. In the interior at the E. side, close by the rocks, there are the remains of a structure of some kind, and there are other indications of foundations on the plateau.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxvi. SW. Visited 30th June 1911.

505. *Fort, Drummoral.*—The farm of Drummoral is situated about ¾ m. WSW. of the Isle of Whithorn, and some 200 yards to the NNE. of it is a rocky ridge with a narrow flat top running E. and W. for a distance of about 100 yards. Somewhat E. of the centre of its length, where it narrows to westward, it has been crossed by a couple of trenches separated by a high mound fortifying the western portion. The inner trench, which is the most important, is 110′ in

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

length, 30′ in width at top, and 8′ in depth. It is partially cut through rock. The outer trench is only 13′ in width and is shallow. In rear of the defences the ridge runs westward at two levels, one about 6′ below the other, and each with a breadth of 25′ to 30′ for a distance of about 44 yards, whence it falls away for 60′ or 70′ to a rocky point. Its greatest height on the N. side is 30′ to 40′, and somewhat less on the S.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxv. SE. Visited 30th June 1911.

506. *Enclosure, Riffer Park.*—On the E. slope of the rising ground, about ¼ m. to the E. of Riffer Park, is a defensive enclosure consisting of a large oval measuring some 90′ × 66′ interiorly, with a smaller and ear-like projection on the N. side. The interior has been dug out to a depth of 5′ on the upper side and about 2′ on the lower. The entrance appears to have been into the main division from the NE. Some 20′ in front of it, and passing round the E. flank to the S., is visible an outer mound in which appear some large stones. The whole construction has been under cultivation, and its features are consequently much effaced. It is similar in character to the constructions examined near Chippermore (Nos. 191 and 192), etc., and like them it is not placed on the highest part of the ground but on the slope commanded from above.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxi. NE. ("Site of Camp").
Visited 27th June 1911.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

507. *Cup and Ring Marks, Broughton Mains.*—At the E. side of the third field E. of the farm-house of Broughton Mains, near its central line, and some 80 yards W. of the hedge, is a flat outcrop of rock measuring superficially some 17′ × 11′, and protruding about 2′ above ground. The whole surface has a gradual slope towards the ENE., and also slopes from each side towards a longitudinal cleavage in the centre which separates the surface into two divisions. On the N. half (fig. 118, A) along the line of stratification are a number of small natural oblong cups, measuring at their surface some 6″ × 3″, and in depth about 2″, and between these and the outer edge of the rock are three cup and ring markings connected with them. At the higher end is a figure measuring 6½″ across, consisting of three concentric rings with a groove from it opening into the adjacent natural cup at its lower end. Close to this, lower on the slope of the rock, is a second figure, formed of two concentric rings around a single cup, measuring over all 8½″. From its side run two grooves, one directly into a natural cup 3″ away, the other turning up the slope for 11″ and then entering the same cup with which the first figure is connected, and at the same end. In its course this groove forms a curve, within which is a single small cup mark. The third figure, measuring 9″ over all, consists of two concentric rings, and is connected with a natural cup adjacent to it and at a lower level. A little to the E. of the last symbol are three simple cup marks measuring 2½″ in diameter and of slight depth. On the S. division (fig. 118, B) of the stone occur nine markings with concentric rings. That at the lower end and near the cleavage, shows very

clearly the indentations of the tool with which it has been picked

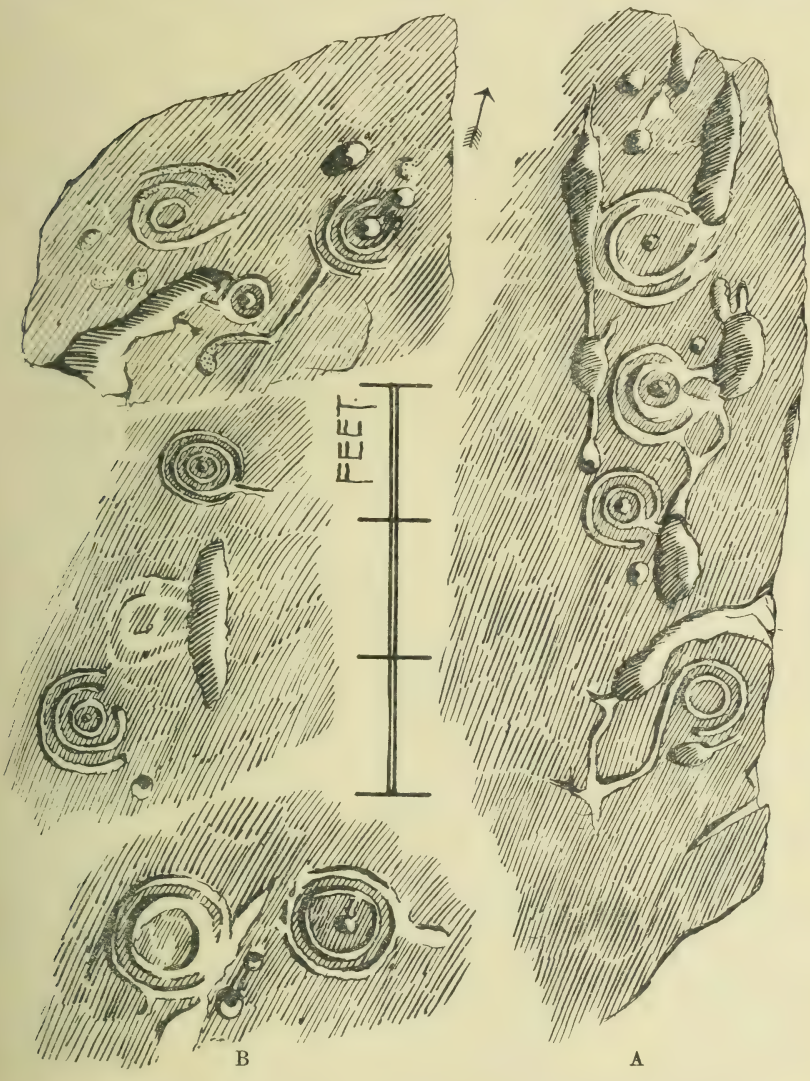

FIG. 118.—Cup and Ring Marks, Broughton Mains (No. 507).

out, and similar tool-marks are visible on the adjoining figures.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxi. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 27th June 1911.

508. *Gallows Outon.*—There is noted by the Rev. Geo. Wilson (*MS. Notes, Nat. Mus. Ant.*, p. 403), a sculptured rock surface on the Gallow Hill, near the site of the chapel at Outon. The rock is said to be situated about 100 yards SW. of the supposed site of the chapel, and to measure 11′ 6″ × 3′ 6″. If the rock still exists it is overgrown with grass, and nothing is known of the sculptures at the farm.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxxi. SE. (unnoted).

Visited 30th June 1911.

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Miscellaneous.

509. *Standing-Stone, Little Balsmith.*—On the W. side of the road from Whithorn to Portyerrock, and some 80′ SE. of the entrance to Little Balsmith farm, is a standing-stone 7′ 6″ in height above ground and trapezoidal in section, measuring 2′ 6″ in breadth on three sides and 3′ on the fourth (fig. 119).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxxv. NE. Visited 30th June 1911.

510. *Well, Chapelheron.*—This well is unnoted on the O.S. map, but is said to be situated 1 m. NW. of Whithorn.

See *Ayr and Wig. Arch. Coll.*, iii. p. 98.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

511. *Chapel, Chapel Outon.*	O.S.M.,	Wigtown,	xxxi. SE.
512. *Old Place of Broughton.*	„	„	xxxi. NE.
513. *Castle, Cutreoch.*	„	„	xxxvi. SW.
514. *Camp, near Riffer Park.*	„	„	xxxi. NE.
515. *Inscribed Stone near Enoch.*	„	„	xxxv. NE.

PARISH OF WIGTOWN.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

516. *Parish Church, Wigtown.*—In the churchyard at the E. end of the town of Wigtown, and in proximity to the present church, stand the ruins of the former parish church. These consist of the eastern gable 27′ 4″ over all, 58′ of the S. wall, and some 15′ of the N. wall. The walls are 2′ 10″ to 4′ in thickness, and terminate at the E. end in buttresses. The church was rebuilt in 1730 on the foundations of an older edifice, dedicated to St Machutus. The only remains of the earlier building now visible are a string course at the E. end, and a portion of a buttress having an animal, much defaced, sculptured on an intake, at the SE. angle. These details would appear to belong to the First Pointed period.

See *Muir's Eccles. Notes*, p. 245; *New Stat. Acct.* (Wig.), iv. p. 6.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. SE. Visited 7th September 1911.

Sepulchral Monuments.

Gravestones.—Along the W. side of the churchyard are a number of old slabs, chiefly of whinstone, with dates early in the 17th century, and, in addition, seldom bearing more than initials:—

517. Lying near the N. side at the upper end is a slab of grey whinstone, 2′ in height above the ground, 1′ broad, and 2″ thick. At the top it bears the date 1601, and, beneath, the initials I.F.

518. Near the centre of the churchyard on the W. side is another stone dated 1620, and on it are the initials I.M.K. It is 4′ 10″ long by 1′ 7″ broad.

519. A third is a grey whin slab 5′ long by 1′ 2″ wide at the lower end, increasing to 1′ 11″ at the centre, and slightly decreasing to the

FIG. 119.—Standing-Stone, Little Balsmith (No. 509).

FIG. 120.—Cross-shaft, Wigtown Churchyard (No. 526).

To face p. 180.

top. The date 1619 runs along the top. Immediately beneath it is a shield divided horizontally into two compartments; in the upper are three emblems, apparently a cleaver, an axe, and a bifurcated implement resembling a key for turning a cock, while the lower contains the letters A.Q. In the centre of the stone is a carpenter's square. The carving is in relief. On the lower portion of the stone are various figures and initials, incised, and of later date.

520. A large table-stone, the inscription upon which has been re-cut, commemorates and enumerates the virtues of Archibald Hamilton, Minister of Sorbie, Wigtown, and Bangor, who died 29 June 1695.

521. Near the centre of the upper end of the graveyard lies a large table-stone 7′ 5″ long, 2′ 9″ broad, inscribed around the edge:—

HEIR LYES PETRICK COLTRUN LET PROVIST OF WIGTOWNE WHO DECEAST THE 1 DAY OF MARCH 1671.

In the centre of the slab is a shield ornamented with the balance and scales, an hour-glass, and an open book, while immediately beneath are the skull and cross-bones with, at the lower end, the spade and shovel.

522. Lying in the burial-ground of a family of the name of Hannay, WSW. of the old church, is a portion of a mediæval slab, bearing an inscription in black letter around the margin. The inscription, which is incomplete, reads:—

ANNO DM̃I M·CCCCC ORATE PRO ANIMA FRATRIS. . . .

The slab is a dark whinstone, and measures 3′ 9″ × 3′.

Martyrs' Tombs. Within a railed enclosure are the martyrs' tombs:—

523. A table-stone 5′ 11″ long, 2′ 4″ broad, bears inscriptions in capital letters as follows:—

LET EARTH AND STONE STILL WITNES BEARE
THEIR LYES A VIRGINE MARTYRE HERE
MURTHERD FOR OUNING CHRIST SUPREAME
HEAD OF HIS CHURCH AND NO MORE CRIME
BUT NOT ABJURING PRESBYTRY
AND HER NOT OUNING PRELACY
THEY HER CONDEM'D BY UNJUST LAW
OF HEAVEN NOR HELL THEY STOOD NO AW
WITHIN THE SEA TY'D TO A STAKE
SHE SUFFERED FOR CHRIST JESUS SAKE
THE ACTORS OF THIS CRUEL CRIME
WAS LAGG. STRACHAN. WINRAM AND GRHAME
NEITHER YOUNG YEARES NOR YET OLD AGE
COULD STOP THE FURY OF THERE RAGE.

And at right angles across the top—

HERE LYES MARGRAT WILLSON
DOUGHTER TO GILBERT WILLSON
IN GLENVERNOCH WHO WAS
DROUNED ANNO 1685
AGED 18.

PARISH OF WIGTOWN.

524. A small upright stone measuring 2′ 3″ in height by 1′ 11″ in breadth is inscribed :—

(*On top*) MEMENTO MORI

(*Front*) HERE LYES MARGRAT LACHLANE
WHO WAS BY UNJUST LAW SENTENCED
TO DIE BY LAGG STRACHANE WINRAME
AND GRHAME AND TYED TO A STAKE
WITHIN THE FLOOD FOR HER

(*Back*) ADHERENCE TO SCOTLAND'S REFORMATION
COVENANTS NATIONAL AND SOLEMN LEAGUE.
AGED 63. 1685.

525. This stone measures 2′ 4″ in height and 2′ 5″ in breadth. The inscription upon it runs :—

MEMENTO MORI
HERE LYSE WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JOHN
MILROY, GEORGE WALKER, WHO WAS
WITHOUT SENTENCE OF LAW HANGED BY MAJOR
WINRAM FOR THEIR ADHERENCE TO SCOT-
LAND'S REFORMATION COVENANTS NATION-
AL AND SOLAM LEAGWE. 1685.

Cross-shaft.

526. In the graveyard is the Celtic cross-shaft, 3′ 6″ long (including a portion of the tenon 8″ in length), 1′ 7″ broad, and 3″ thick. Decorated on both faces with three vertical bands of interlaced rings, all double-beaded (fig. 120).

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxi. SE. Visited 20th June 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

527. *Fort, Torhousekie.*—On the end of a low rocky ridge some 150 yards SE. of Torhousekie farm-steading, and 40 yards or so back from the high road, are the remains of a small circular fort, consisting of two concentric ramparts 8′ to 9′ apart, and about 9′ in thickness, encircling an area of 42′ in diameter. The ramparts are overgrown with turf, and, though seemingly formed of stone, do not disclose any sign of building on the surface. On the W. the elevation of the outer mound is some 2′ on the outside, and on the E., where the ground falls sharply away at the edge of the ridge, it is about 5′. The inner mound has at highest an elevation of about 3′ 6″ to the outside, and 1′ 6″ to the interior. The position of the entrance is indefinite, but may possibly have been from the SW., where there is a break in the outer circumference, and against and somewhat within the inner wall to the left of this gap there is a suggestion of a small circular hut. A small segment of the outer rampart is cut off by a field dyke on the SE.

The features of this well-preserved construction are being rapidly obliterated by cartloads of stones gathered from the field which are being emptied over it.

O.S.M., WIGTOWN, xxi. NW. Visited 9th May 1911.

Fig. 121.—Stone Circle, Torhousekie (No. 531).

To face p. 183.

Parish of Wigtown.

Sepulchral Constructions.

528. *Cairn, Torhousekie.*—In a cultivated field, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by S. of Torhousekie farm, are the remains of a large circular cairn. It appears to have been almost entirely removed, and the site used as a dumping-ground for stones gathered from the fields.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. NW. Visited 9th May 1911.

529. *Cairn, Cairn House.*—Immediately in rear of Cairn House, which is situated about 2 m. NNW. of Wigtown, is a large circular cairn, with a diameter of about 60′ and an elevation of 7′ 6″ or thereby. From the E. side, at some distant date, about one-third of its bulk has been removed, but there is no sign that the interment has been disturbed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. NW. Visited 20th June 1911.

530. *Cairn, near Cairn House.*—On the rising ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. by S. of Cairn House, is a cairn reduced to an elevation of about 3′, and measuring 45′ in diameter. There is no indication that the interment has been exposed.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. NW. Visited 20th June 1911.

531. *Stone Circle, Torhousekie.*—In the corner of a field, some 700 yards SE. of Torhousekie farm buildings and near the roadside,

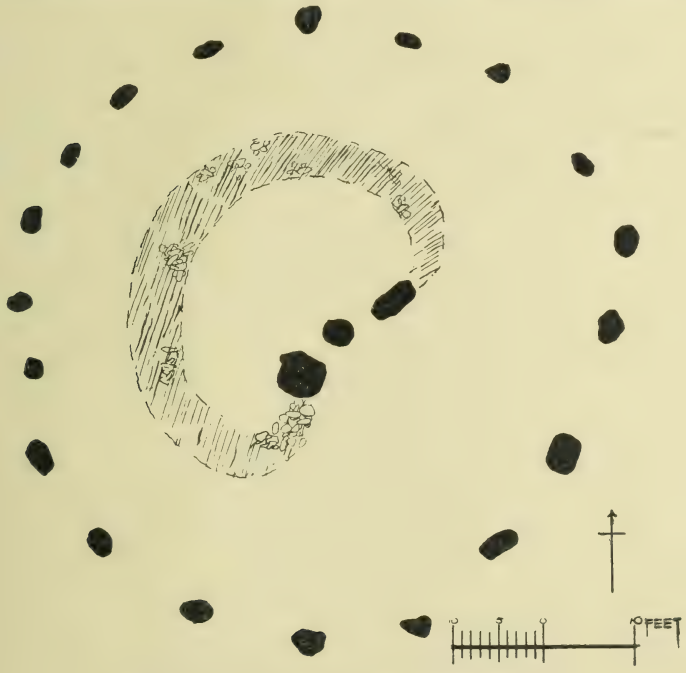

Fig. 122.—Stone Circle, Torhousekie (No. 531).

is a very fine and complete stone circle (figs. 121 and 122), consisting of nineteen granitic boulders set on end in the circumference, with three in line across the interior. The diameter within the stones

varies from 61′ to 66′, and the stones are placed at distances of from 5′ to 11′ from each other in the periphery—those on the W. side being smaller and more nearly situated to each other than those on the E. The boulders stand above ground to a height of from 2′ to 3′, except on the SE., where there are three of greater elevation, being in height 3′ 2″, 4′ 9″, and 4′ respectively. Across the interior are three boulders set in a line, a comparatively small one in the centre of the row, and one on either side, of great bulk, 2′ 9″ distant. The central stone is slightly tilted, and measures about 2′ 10″ in length above ground by 3′ in greatest breadth: the stone to the NE. of it is 5′ 1″ in length, 3′ 9″ in height, with an average width of about 2′: the block at the opposite end of the row has all the appearance of an ice-borne boulder *in situ*, and along its longer axis measures 6′, with an average breadth of 5′, and a height of 3′ 4″. The direction of the line is NE. and SW., and the centre stone of it lies slightly to the E. of the true centre of the circle. With its extremities resting on the outer ends of the two terminal boulders of the row, and containing the centre of the circle, is a pennanular ring of loose stones in form of the letter C, and measuring interiorly some 25′ × 16′. There are no visible signs of structure, but the details have been much obscured by the interior of the circle having been made a dumping-ground for stones gathered off the adjacent field. The area within the ring is not so stony as to suggest that this is the site of a cairn which has been removed.

Of this circle and its adjacent standing-stones, Symson wrote in 1684:—

> About three miles westward of Wigton is a plaine call'd the Moor, or Standing-Stones of Torhouse, in which there is a monument of three large whin-stones, call'd King Galdus's tomb, surrounded at about twenty foot distance with nineteen considerable great stones (but none of them so great as the three first mentioned) erected in a circumference. In this Moor, and not far from the tomb, are great heaps of small hand-stones which the countrey people call Cairnes, supposed by them to be the buriall places of the common souldiers. As also at severall places distant from the monument are here and there great single stones erected, which are also supposed to be the buriall places of his commanders and men of note. But herein I determine nothing, only I think fit to add that at severall places in this countrey there are many great heaps of hand-stones call'd Cairnes; and those heaps or Cairnes of stones are very seldom single, but many times there are two of them, and sometimes more, not far distant from each other.

See Symson, p. 36.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. SW. Visited 9th May 1911.

532. *Stone Circle (remains of), Torhousekie.*—About ½ m. SE. of Torhousekie farm-house, and some 200 yards NW. of the large stone circle, No. 531, are three large pointed boulders lying prostrate, and whose bases appear to lie on the arc of a circle. The outer stones are 7′ and 5′ apart respectively from the central stone.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. NW. Visited 9th May 1911.

Parish of Wigtown.

533. *Standing-Stones, Torhousekie.*—About 80′ S. of the circle (No. 531) and across the field dyke is a boulder set on end, measuring 4′ 10″ in height and 11′ in circumference near the centre. It faces towards the circle. At 20′ 6″ to the SW. the head of another protrudes about 18″ from the ground.*

See Muir's *Eccles. Notes*, p. 219.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. SW. Visited 9th May 1911.

534. *Stone Circle (remains of), do.*—On slightly rising ground about 130 yards due E. of the stone circle (No. 531), and on the other side of the road, are three boulders set on end on a slightly curving line, which suggests that they are the remains of another circle. A distance of 2′ 6″ separates the two outer stones from the central one. The highest stone is 4′ in height, some 3′ in breadth, and 2′ in thickness; the second stone is of somewhat similar dimensions; and the third about one-half the size of the others.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. NW. Visited 9th May 1911.

Miscellaneous.

535. *Standing-Stone, Glenturk.*—Within the building of the wall which bounds on the W. the road to Wigtown from Penninghame, and about ½ m. N. of Glenturk, is a standing-stone. It is pointed to its upper end, and measures 5′ 5″ in height above ground. Within the field, some 35′ to the westwards, stands a pointed boulder 3′ 6″ in height, with another similar boulder lying displaced beside it. These stones are possibly the remains of a stone circle. There is said to have been in former times a croft here called "Croft an Righ."

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. NW. Visited 20th June 1911.

536. *Standing-Stone, Bladnoch Village.*—In the wall opposite the houses that form the street of Bladnoch village at its E. end is a standing-stone, a boulder of granite about 5′ 6″ in height. The soil has been removed from it to the base on the roadside, but in the field it is covered for about a couple of feet.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. SW. (unnoted). Visited 27th June 1911.

537. *Standing-Stone, Cunningham.*—At the edge of a field to the W. of the farm road, about 300 yards N. of the farm of Cunningham, is a single pointed boulder, oval in section, set up on end, about 3½′ in height and about the same in breadth. It is similar in character to those in the adjacent circle at Torhousekie (No. 531).

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. SW. Visited 27th May 1911.

538. *Bell, Wigtown.*—Hung in the steeple of the town hall are three bells, dated respectively 1633, 1777, and 1881. The first mentioned measures 1′ 6″ in height to the shoulder, and 1′ 9″ in diameter at the mouth, and bears an inscription which, so far as decipherable, reads: O God let Wigtoune flourish by thy word in Christ who is onlie our head. Anno 1633.

* The stone in the dyke by the roadside, in the end of which there is a basin-like hollow, mentioned by Muir and others, is still there. The hollow, however, appears to be natural.

Parish of Wigtown.

539. *Inscribed Panel, Wigtown.*—Built into the wall above the entrance to the British Linen Bank, Wigtown, is an oblong panel inscribed VIRTUS ACQUIRIT HONOREM. 169(4).

540. *St Ninian's Well, St Ninian's Bridge, Glenturk.*—The O.S. map indicates this well on the left of the road from Wigtown to Newton-Stewart, near Glenturk cottages.

O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. NW.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

541. *Wigtown Castle.*	O.S.M., Wigtown, xxi. SE.
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ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.
SCOTLAND.
MAP
SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL
MONUMENTS IN THE COUNTY OF
WIGTOWN.
KIRKCOLM
LOCH RYAN
INCH
NEW LUCE
LESWALT
STRANRAER
PORTPATRICK
OLD LUCE
KIRKCOWAN
PENNINGHAME
WIGTOWN
KIRKINNER
MOCHRUM
SORBIE
STONEYKIRK
LUCE BAY
WIGTOWN BAY
GLASSERTON
WHITHORN
KIRKMAIDEN
MULL OF GALLOWAY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF SCOTLAND

FIFTH REPORT

AND

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN

GALLOWAY

VOL. II.

COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

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MAP OF THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, INDICATING THE POSITION OF MONUMENTS, ETC., BY NUMBERS REFERABLE TO THE INVENTORY . . . . *at end.*

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Alexander Ormiston Curle, Esquire, Writer to the Signet,—Greeting!

WHEREAS it pleased His late Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in the place of the Great Seal of Scotland bearing date the seventh day of February 1908, to appoint Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Baronet, together with the several persons therein mentioned, to be Commissioners to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707.

AND WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient that an addition should be made to the number of Commissioners so appointed.

NOW KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion, and ability, have nominated, constituted, and appointed and do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said Alexander Ormiston Curle, to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Inquiry in addition to and together with the other Commissioners, named in the said Letters Patent.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

T. M'KINNON WOOD.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, to our Trusty and Well-beloved William Mackay Mackenzie, Esquire, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,—Greeting!

WHEREAS it pleased His late Majesty by Letters Patent under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in the place of the Great Seal of Scotland bearing date the seventh day of February 1908, to appoint Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Baronet, together with the several persons therein mentioned, to be Commissioners to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707.

AND WHEREAS by the said Letters Patent Alexander Ormiston Curle, Esquire, Writer to the Signet, is appointed to be Secretary to the said Commission.

AND WHEREAS the said Alexander Ormiston Curle has vacated the office of Secretary upon his appointment to be an additional member of the said Commission.

NOW KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion, and ability, have nominated, constituted, and appointed and do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said William Mackay Mackenzie, to be Secretary to the said Commission.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

T. M'KINNON WOOD.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,—

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly present to your Majesty this our fifth Report.

During the summer and autumn of 1912, Mr A. O. Curle, then Secretary to the Commission, continued and completed the survey and examination of the monuments and constructions in Galloway. The first volume, containing an Inventory of the monuments and constructions in the County of Wigtown, giving the situation and characteristics of each monument, with its bibliography, a reference to the Ordnance Survey sheet (6-inch scale) on which the object is noted, and the date on which it was visited, was submitted and published in the autumn of last year; and the second volume, relating to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, treated in similar detail, with numerous illustrations and ground-plans, and supplied with a map showing the positions of the various monuments and constructions, or groups thereof, is now presented. An appendix to this Report contains a list of those monuments in the said Stewartry which, in the opinion of your Commissioners, seem most worthy of preservation. As in former Reports, these have been divided into two classes, viz. (*a*) those which appear to be specially in need of protection, and (*b*) those worthy of preservation, but not in imminent risk of demolition or decay.

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Besides the completion of the Inventory of monuments in the Stewartry, the survey of the monuments in the County of Dumfries was undertaken during the summer of 1912 and finished in the spring of 1913. Considerable progress has also been made with the illustrated re-issue of the Inventory for Berwickshire, which is now going through the press.

The survey of East Lothian has been completed this summer, and the survey of the prehistoric monuments in Midlothian has also been carried through.

The Commissioners have pleasure in reporting again that, throughout the districts visited, proprietors of estates and their tenants readily afforded facilities for the inspection of monuments situated on their lands, while considerable assistance has been rendered by the parish ministers, as well as by other residents with special local knowledge and interest in the work. Your Commissioners further acknowledge their indebtedness to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for placing at their disposal a number of illustrations, and for the facilities afforded in the use of their library. They desire also to recognise the help received from Dr Joseph Anderson, late Assistant Secretary of that Society, whose deep learning on all archæological matters has been constantly at their service; from Mr Rae Macdonald, Albany Herald, for assisting in the blazonry of arms; also from Mr James Hewat Craw, West Foulden, Berwick-on-Tweed, who has surveyed and planned every known defensive construction in Berwickshire and placed the entire results of his work at the disposal of the Commission. Your Commissioners likewise desire to express their thanks to Mr F. C. Eeles, who has kindly assisted the Commission in cases in which his special knowledge has been helpful.

Your Commissioners note with satisfaction the passing of the Act which, in amending the existing Ancient Monuments Acts, gives the State greater powers of acquisition and control over ancient and historical monuments; whereby they hope that many prehistoric as well as historic remains scheduled in these Reports as specially in need of protection may be preserved.

From time to time your Commissioners continue to have their attention drawn to threatened interference with ancient structures; or their advice is sought in regard to contemplated alterations; and though such work does not actually fall within the scope of the Commission, they have felt it desirable in the public interest to render assistance where possible.

Your Commissioners again note with pleasure an increasing desire on the part of proprietors owning monuments of historical or antiquarian interest to place them under the care of your Majesty's Office of Works, and they feel assured that the appointment of the Commission, and the interest it is stimulating throughout the country, have tended not a little to this development.

Since our last Report Mr Curle has resigned the Office of Secretary, on his appointment as Director of the National Museum of Antiquities. In accepting Mr Curle's resignation the Commissioners desire to place on record their high appreciation of the exceptionally valuable services rendered by him throughout the five years he has discharged the office of Secretary with untiring diligence and fidelity;

and to express the sincere pleasure they feel in welcoming him as a colleague. Mr W. M. Mackenzie has entered upon his duties as Secretary, while Mr J. Graham Callander has been appointed Archæologist to the Commission.

HERBERT MAXWELL, *Chairman.* FRANCIS C. BUCHANAN.
CHARLES J. GUTHRIE. W. T. OLDRIEVE.
G. BALDWIN BROWN. THOMAS ROSS.
THOMAS H. BRYCE. ALEX^{R}. O. CURLE.
W. M. MACKENZIE, *Secretary.*

EDINBURGH, *December* 1913.

LIST OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN THE

COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS DEEM MOST WORTHY OF PRESERVATION.

I.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS SPECIALLY IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

	PARISH.
Ecclesiastical Structures.	
New Abbey or Sweetheart Abbey (No. 380)	New Abbey.
Lincluden Convent and College (No. 431)	Terregles.
Castellated and Domestic Structures.	
Cardoness Castle (No. 8)	Anwoth.
Rusco Castle (No. 9)	Do.
Plunton Castle (No. 51)	Borgue.
Drumcoltran Castle (No. 276)	Kirkgunzeon.
Barholm Castle (No. 283)	Kirkmabreck.
Hills Castle (No. 330)	Lochrutton.
Mote.	
Twynholm (No. 467)	Twynholm.
Rock Sculptures.	
Lower Laggan Cottage (No. 22)	Anwoth.
High Banks (No. 240)	Kirkcudbright.
Cairns.	
Cauldside (Cairns and Stone Circles, No. 16)	Anwoth.
Bargatton (No. 46)	Balmaghie.
Water of Deugh (No. 91)	Carsphairn.
"Cairn Avel," Carsphairn (long cairn, No. 94)	Do.
Slewcairn (No. 125)	Colvend and Southwick.
"Stroanfreggan Cairn" (No. 160)	Dalry.
"White Cairn," Corriedow (No. 161)	Do.
Cairnholy (Nos. 287, 288)	Kirkmabreck.
Larg Moor (Stone cist, No. 291)	Do.

Cairns (*continued*).	PARISH.
"Cairnderry Cairn" (No 346)	Minnigaff.
"Cairn Kinna," Cairnkinna Rig (No. 347)	Do.
"White Cairn," Bargrennan (No. 349)	Do.
"White Cairn," Bargrennan (No. 350)	Do
"King's Cairn," Kirriemore (No. 351)	Do.
"Sheuchan's Cairn," Highlandman's Rig (No. 352)	Do.
Cordorcan (No. 353)	Do.
Cordorcan Burn (No. 354)	Do.
"Drumfern Cairn," Drannandow (No. 355)	Do.
Drannandow (No. 357)	Do.
The Nappers, Drannandow (long cairn, No. 358)	Do.
Drannandow (No. 359)	Do.
"Drumwhirn Cairn" (long cairn, No. 361)	Do.
"Boreland Cairn," Boreland Plantation (long cairn, No. 362)	Do.
Cree Bridge (No. 363)	Do.
Kirroughtree (No. 364)	Do.
Auchencairn (No. 422)	Rerwick.
Lairdmannoch (No. 442)	Tongland.

Stone Circles.	
High Auchenlarie (No. 18)	Anwoth.
Holm of Daltallochan (No. 97)	Carsphairn.
Glenquicken (No. 292)	Kirkmabreck.
Claughreid (No. 293)	Do.
East Hill (No. 332)	Lochrutton.
Drannandow (No. 366)	Minnigaff.
Park (No. 445)	Tongland.
Lairdmannoch (No. 446)	Do.

Standing-Stones.	
Newton (No. 29)	Anwoth.
"The Thieves," Blair Hill (No. 367)	Minnigaff.

Miscellaneous.	
Cross-slabs, Braidenoch Hill (No. 100)	Carsphairn.
Font, St Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright (No. 261)	Kirkcudbright.

II.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS DESERVING PROTECTION BUT NOT IN IMMINENT RISK OF DEMOLITION OR DECAY.

Ecclesiastical Structures.	PARISH.
The Gordon Monument, Anwoth Church, (No. 2)	Anwoth.
Cross-slab, Anwoth Church (No. 3)	Do.
Buittle Church (No. 73)	Buittle.
Maclellan's Monument, Church of the Greyfriars, Kirkcudbright (No. 216)	Kirkcudbright.

Ecclesiastical Structures (*continued*).	Parish.
Effigy of Edward Maxwell, Terregles Church (No. 432)	Terregles.
Monument of Sir Robert and Lady Maxwell of Spottis	Do.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.	
Barscobe House (No. 35)	Balmaclellan.
Buittle Castle (No. 74)	Buittle.
Buittle Place (No. 75)	Do.
Earlston Castle (No. 155)	Dalry.
The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright (No. 219)	Kirkcudbright.
Kirkconnel Tower (No. 456)	Troqueer.

Motes.	
Polchree (No. 10)	Anwoth.
"Boreland or Green Tower Mote," Boreland (No. 11)	Do.
Kirkclaugh (No. 12)	Do.
Balmaclellan (No. 37)	Balmaclellan.
Edgarton (No. 45)	Balmaghie.
Boreland (No. 54)	Borgue.
Roberton (No. 55)	Do.
Barmagachan (No. 56)	Do.
Dalry (No. 157)	Dalry.
Lochrinnie (No. 158)	Do.
Moat Park, Cally (No. 150)	Girthon.
Kirkcormack (No. 191)	Kelton.
Ingleston (No. 192)	Do.
Minnigaff (No. 337)	Lochrutton.
Machar's Hill, "The Beacon" (No. 338)	Do.
Ingleston (No. 385)	New Abbey.
Kirkland, Parton (No. 390)	Parton.
Boreland of Parton (No. 391)	Do.
Kirkcarswell (No. 400)	Rerwick.
Lincluden (No. 433)	Terregles.
Troqueer (No. 457)	Troqueer.
Trostrie (No. 466)	Twynholm.
Urr (No. 489)	Urr.

Forts.	
Trusty's Hill (vitrified, No. 13)	Anwoth.
"Watch Knowe," Craigmuie (No. 38)	Balmaclellan.
Little Duchrae (No. 42)	Balmaghie.
Craig Hill, Lochangower (No. 43)	Do.
"Borness Batteries" (No. 60)	Borgue.
Knockbrex (No. 61)	Do.
Doo Cave (No. 62)	Do.
Barnheugh (No. 63)	Do.
"Castle Haven," Kirkandrews (No. 64)	Do.
Nethertown of Almorness (No. 79)	Buittle.
Castlegower (vitrified, No. 80)	Do.
Carminnow (No. 87)	Carsphairn.
Portowarren (No. 116)	Colvend and Southwick.
Castle Hill Point, West Barcloy (No. 118)	Do.

Forts (*continued*).	Parish.
"Mark Mote" (vitrified), Rockcliffe (No. 120)	Colvend and Southwick
"The Moyle," Barnbarroch (No. 121)	Do.
Glengappock (No. 134)	Crossmichael.
Loch Roan (No. 135)	Do.
Trowdale "Mote" (No. 140)	Do.
"Croft's Mote" (No. 141)	Do.
Stroanfreggan (No. 159)	Dalry.
"M'Culloch's Castle," Arbigland (No. 210)	Kirkbean.
Meikle Sypland (No. 224)	Kirkcudbright.
Whinnyliggate (No. 225)	Do.
North Milton (No. 227)	Do.
Upper North Milton (No. 228)	Do.
Milton Cottage (No. 229)	Do.
Drummore (No. 231)	Do.
Kirkland (No. 232)	Do.
"Carse Moat" (No. 233)	Do.
Tarkirra (upper, No. 279)	Kirkgunzeon.
Drumcoltran (No. 280)	Do.
Moat Hill, Margley (No. 305)	Kirkpatrick-Durham.
Doon of Urr (No. 309)	Do.
Macnaughton (No. 319)	Kirkpatrick-Irongray.
Hallhill (No. 321)	Do.
Little Merkland, Nether Dullarg (No. 392)	Parton.
Ben Tudor (No. 401)	Rerwick.
Wraith Plantation (No. 402)	Do.
Auchencairn (No. 403)	Do.
Auchencairn (No. 404)	Do.
Dungarry, Ben Tudor (No. 406)	Do.
Suie Hill (No. 407)	Do.
Nether Hazelfield (No. 408)	Do.
"Castle Muir," Roscarrel Bay (No. 409)	Do.
Castle Creavie (No. 413)	Do.
Castle Creavie (No. 414)	Do.
Kirkcarswell (No. 415)	Do.
Kirkcarswell (No. 416)	Do.
"Glennap Fort" (No. 417)	Do.
Craigraploch (No. 418)	Do.
Doon Hill, Balig (No. 419)	Do.
"Pict's Knowe," Mabie Moss (No 461)	Terregles.
Cumstounend (No. 470)	Twynholm
"Doon," Nun Mill (No. 472)	Do.
Campbeltown "Mote" (No. 473)	Do.
Green Island, Milton Loch (No. 491)	Urr.

Rock Sculptures.	
Trusty's Hill (No. 14)	Anwoth
High Auchenlarie (No. 19)	Do.
Cardoness House (No. 20)	Do.
Mossyard (No. 21)	Do.
Cairnharrow (No. 25)	Do.
Clauchandolly (No. 66)	Borgue.
Milton Park, Townhead (No. 241)	Kirkcudbright.
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CAIRNS.	
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Lamford (No. 89)	Carsphairn.
Water of Deugh (No. 90)	Do.
Craigengillan (No. 95)	Do.
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Maxwell grave-stone (No. 253)	Do.
Ewart Monument (No. 258)	Do.
Sculptured Stones, Minnigaff (No. 370-1)	Minnigaff.
Heraldic Stone, Minnigaff (No. 372)	Do.
Minnoch Bridge (No. 375)	Do.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

INVENTORY OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

PART I.

Historical Sketch.

The district of Galloway, comprising the modern county of Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, long retained a distinction from the rest of southern Scotland through its ethnography, language, and jurisprudence. The earliest specific mention of its inhabitants seems to occur in Tacitus's chronicle of the second campaign of Julius Agricola, who, probably in the summer of A.D. 79, carried his victorious arms against a branch of the great tribe of Brigantes, which may have been the race distinguished by Ptolemy as Selgovæ, dwelling on the north shore of the Solway, a name in which one seems to trace an echo of the Roman appellation of this people. These Selgovæ probably occupied what is now Dumfriesshire, and were separated on the west by the river Novius, now the Nith, from another tribe which, from that river, Ptolemy designates Novantæ; just as Bede, six centuries later, wrote of them as Niduarii—people of the Nid or Nith. It is not suggested that the people themselves used the titles of Selgovæ and Novantæ, which would be applied by the invaders to distinguish the inhabitants of different localities, in the same arbitrary fashion as early British settlers called the inhabitants of North America "Indians," and the Dutch colonists of South Africa classified the aborigines as Hottentots and Bosjesmans or Bushmen.

The late Dr Skene, reasoning from "the remains of numerous Roman camps and stations which are still to be seen" in Galloway, assumed that Agricola had penetrated that district and established garrisons there.* But facts are wanting to support this opinion. The numerous traces of Roman occupation in Dumfriesshire are in notable contrast to the absence of similar remains in Galloway, where, unless a few rectangular entrenchments of doubtful origin can be claimed as Roman, nothing has been found attributable to Roman origin except portable objects in metal, pottery, or glass. The so-called Roman Bridge over the Minnoch is a fine, bold structure of mediæval char-

* *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. p. 44.

acter, and no Roman road has been traced further west than the Nith, which has always been the eastern boundary of Galloway. In fact, Galloway is more devoid of signs of Roman occupation than any other district of southern Scotland. This is all the more significant by reason of the immense number of land forts and lake-dwellings which remain in both the Shire and the Stewartry. The inference is almost irresistible that, while the legions subdued the Selgovæ, they failed, or did not think it worth while, to carry their arms through the difficult and poor hill country of the Novantæ; although it is far from improbable that Agricola exacted tribute from the chiefs as the price of immunity.

The few Latin inscriptions remaining in Galloway—notably the Peter Stone at Whithorn (No. 471 of vol. i. for Galloway) and the remarkable sepulchral slabs at Kirkmadrine (Nos. 440 and 441 of that vol.)—cannot be assigned an earlier date than the very latest years of Roman occupation, for they are the work of Christian ecclesiastics, and Christianity obtained no entrance into Galloway, nor indeed to any part of the island of Britain, until Bishop Ninian undertook his mission about the year 396.

These Novantæ or men of Galloway emerge in historic times as Picts, claiming the right, conceded to them as late at least as 1138, to form the advanced guard of the royal Scottish army. The authority exercised over Galloway by Kenneth, first king of the realm of Alba, afterwards to be known as Scotland, and his successors for at least two centuries to come was very fluctuating and shadowy. It is uncertain how and in what degree the Galwegian Picts became subject to the Saxon rulers of Northumbria. It is equally uncertain at what period the province was marked off from Clydesdale by the earthwork known as the Deil's Dyke, whereof the broken course may still be traced over hill and glen, moss and moor, from its western extremity on the shore of Loch Ryan to its eastern terminus at Southmains on the Nith—a distance of about fifty miles.

In the 9th century Galloway was exposed to frequent raids by Norsemen, and its chiefs were often fain to ally themselves with these dreaded rovers in their piratical descents upon Ireland. When Rognvald the Dane conquered Northumbria and expelled the Saxon King in 937, he is said to have claimed authority as *Dux Galwelensium* —Duke of the Galwegians—in right of the hereditary superiority of the Saxon Kings over the Galloway Picts.

In the following century, when Malcolm Ceannmor, son of the murdered Duncan, defeated and slew Macbeth in 1057, the work of consolidating the realm of Scotland began in earnest. Malcolm, with sagacious intent, conciliated the Norse element among his subjects by marrying Ingibjorg, the widow of the powerful Norse Jarl Thorfinn. Tradition and custom inclined the Galloway Picts to resume allegiance to their former overlords, the Saxon Earls of Northumberland ; but both Norse and Saxon power was on the wane: geography, language, and racial affinity prevailed, and the Gaelic-speaking Picts of Galloway became nominally lieges of the King of Scots. Still, their distinct nationality continued to be officially recognised (as when in 1124 David I. made proclamation of his accession to "all good men of my kingdom—Scots,* English,† Anglo-Normans, and

* The northern Celts. † The Saxons of Lothian, Dumfriesshire, etc.

Galwegians"), and it required repeated applications of the strong hand to put down insurrection under their native chiefs and to thwart their attempts to renew the connection with England.

The chequered early history of this province is clearly reflected in its place-names and family names. Judging from the great preponderance of Gaelic in both, the Galloway Picts must have belonged to the Goidhelic branch of the Celtic race, being thus distinct from the Brythonic or Cymric population of Strathclyde, as they also were from the Saxon inhabitants of Dumfriesshire, where Saxon names now greatly preponderate. Saxon place-names form a very small minority in Galloway, those which are probably the oldest of them, such as Whithorn, Saulseat, Sweetheart, having originated in the early connection with the Saxon hierarchy of Northumbria, *i.e.* York. In addition to these, of course, there are fairly numerous place-names in later English, some of which were applied after Gaelic ceased to be the speech of the commonalty.

The Norse element may be recognised in names like Sinniness, Sorby, Kilquhockadale, and Glenstockadale (the two latter having received Gaelic prefixes). A further legacy of the Northmen exists in the frequent term "fell" (*fjall*), used in conjunction with the Gaelic names of hills, *e.g.* Fell of Barhullion, Mochrum Fell. Thus we have foreign vocables imbedded, as it were, in a matrix of Gaelic, which language is known to have continued as the vernacular, at least in the hill districts, until the latter half of the 16th century.

Place-names often commemorate the names of historical personages. Thus Loch Fergus, near Kirkcudbright, seems to owe its name to the stronghold which Fergus, Pictish lord of Galloway, built for himself in the 12th century on what is still called the Palace Isle. He was a prodigal benefactor to the Church, having founded the Premonstratensian Abbey of Saulseat (*Monasterium viridis stagni*,*) near Stranraer, the Premonstratensian Priory of Whithorn (*Candida Casa*), Tungland Abbey on the Dee and the Abbey of S. Maria de Trayll (now St. Mary's Isle), both near Kirkcudbright, and perhaps Dundrennan Abbey, a Cistercian house, also in that neighbourhood.†

The horrible fate of Uchtred, who succeeded his father Fergus as Lord of Galloway in 1161, is traditionally commemorated in the name of a cave near Portpatrick—Cave Ouchtred [Ouchtriemackain (No. 415 of vol. i. for Galloway)]. After the capture of William the Lyon in 1174, Gilbert the younger son of Fergus rose against his elder brother Uchtred, seized his castle and hunted him through the hill country until he captured him in the aforesaid cave. He then not only blinded him (which was recognised in early times as an effective means of disposing of a political opponent) but brutally mutilated him in other ways,‡ and left him to die miserably.

Uchtred founded Lincluden Abbey, and his son Roland, having succeeded in regaining the lordship by force of arms on Gilbert's death in 1185, built Glenluce Abbey. Roland was succeeded in 1199 by his son Alan, last lord of the native line, who possessed

* The Monastery of the Green Lake, so called from the colour which is periodically imparted for a time to the water by the multitudinous development of certain micro-organisms—*Oscillatoria*, Diatoms, etc.

† The foundation of Dundrennan Abbey is sometimes attributed to David I.

‡ "Abscisis testiculis et oculis evulsis."

immense estates in the counties of Northampton and Leicester, and, as an English baron, took a leading part in the controversy with King John. He was present at the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. His death in 1234 marked the passing of Pictish ascendancy in Galloway and the substitution of feudalism, for his only legitimate offspring consisted of three daughters, each of whom married an Anglo-Norman baron. Helena married Roger de Quenci, Earl of Winchester; Dervorgilla married John de Balliol of Barnard Castle, by whom she became the mother of John Balliol, King of Scots 1292–96; and Christian married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

The partition of the ancient lordship of Galloway among these three alien magnates did not at all commend itself to its minor chiefs and Pictish population. Alan had left an illegitimate son Thomas, and Alexander II. had to lead an army into Galloway to suppress their attempt to regain independence under the said Thomas. Feudalism was now as thoroughly established in Galloway as in the rest of King Alexander's realm. The people were no longer free, for, except the *libere tenentes* or free tenants, who held lands from the barons or from religious communities, they became bondmen * and neyfs, *adscripti glebæ*, and henceforth every charter of lands conveyed to the landlord, whether layman or cleric, power over the persons and property of *bondi et nativi*, which only fell short of being absolute in that the law, which bound the serf and his posterity to the soil, also protected him from capricious sale or removal by his lord.

The numerous "motes" or "mottes" which remain in Galloway have been referred to the period when the Anglo-Norman lords were inaugurating feudal institutions in the province. Utterly repugnant as these institutions were to Celtic or Pictish tradition and custom, intermarriage and general expediency reconciled the principal native chiefs to the new order of things, which they were shrewd enough to perceive had the effect of increasing their authority among their own people; and although it was well on in the 15th century before the civil and criminal code of Galloway was completely assimilated to that of the rest of Scotland, the history of the province may be considered to have become merged in that of the realm from the death of Alan in 1234.

PART II.

The Stewartry† of Kirkcudbright extends northward from the shores of the Solway Firth between the counties of Wigtown and Dumfries,

* The term "bondman" is still in universal use in Galloway to signify a farm-labourer serving on a yearly engagement.

† A Stewartry was an administrative division analogous to a Sheriffdom and represented a regality—lands over which their lord had virtually royal jurisdiction—that had fallen to the Crown; in the case of Kirkcudbright by forfeiture, in a case such as Annandale by inheritance. The "Stewart" thus had the powers of a lord of regality, in criminal matters rather wider than those of a sheriff, while also a royal officer. Lands lapsing to the Crown which were not of regality, would constitute a bailiary and be administered by a bailie. Wigtown, the other part of Galloway, was a Sheriffdom or Shire proper. That the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright took its designation from that town, while the "Stewart," after the fall of the Douglases, had his seat at Threave Castle, suggests that its institution preceded the rise of that family in the district and probably dates from the re-

and comprises an area of about 900 square miles. The western half, in which is situated the Kells range, is the most mountainous region in the south of Scotland, many of the hills rising to a height of between two and three thousand feet. The rest of the shire is undulating and hilly, the landscape being studded with numerous knolls and hillocks of outcropping rock even throughout the low-lying arable land. The river Cree, flowing into Wigtown Bay, forms the western boundary, while eastward the estuaries of the Fleet, the Dee, and the Urr have formed the gateways through the cliffs and rocky foreshore that give access to the interior. On the extreme east the Nith divides the Stewartry from Dumfriesshire.

That the sea and rivers have a relation to the spread of population in the earliest times is a fact that hardly needs demonstration, but it is made clearly apparent by the results of the survey of Galloway, and, as will be shown later, is further emphasised in the survey of the monuments of Dumfriesshire. The obvious inference is that the centre of the county being covered for the most part with trackless forests and impassable swamps, the immigrants followed the coast line, landed on the sandy bays or by the river estuaries, and gradually spread inland along the main arteries, keeping for the most part to the higher and drier ground.

Cairns.

Though the conclusion that the long chambered cairns are the monuments of the earliest settled neolithic invaders may well be called in question from the fact that objects of neolithic art are found in abundance over the country where no long cairns are or probably have ever been, yet the statement that such cairns are the earliest monuments of the human race in Scotland is not equally open to objection. These cairns are distinguished from the later cairns of the bronze age by the construction within them of a burial chamber, accessible by a passage and capable of being used for repeated interments, whereas the latter contain a stone-built cist or coffin intended for a single act of burial.

If a chambered character be assumed from the external form of the cairn, even when no portion of the chamber is exposed, and if we include in the computation denuded chambers, the number of such cairns in the Stewartry is eleven. Of these five may be termed long cairns and five round cairns, while one, represented by the chamber only, and known as "Galdus's Tomb" at Cairnholy (No. 287), must remain doubtful, though its structural features indicate the long-horned cairn type. Exempted from the foregoing enumeration is a cairn at Slewcairn, Colvend (No. 125), which though elongated is probably not chambered.

No particular rule of orientation seems to have determined the erection of the long cairns in this region, for the direction in which

adjustments after the War of Independence. Like that of Sheriff elsewhere, the office became hereditary, and compensation had to be paid to the holder for the abolition of this privilege under the Heritable Jurisdictions Act 1747. The title, however, continued in the style of the "Stewart-Depute," though we have in 1748 the alternative "Stewartry or Shire" of Kirkcudbright. Such distinctions having since disappeared, the "Stewartry" remains only as an historic survival in nomenclature.

the longest axis lies varies considerably from almost east and west to north and south.

The cairns to which, from the relics found in them, a neolithic antiquity is ascribable, are distinguished by their having at one end a frontal bay or crescentic recess, the points of which spread outwards and suggest the epithet of "horned," which has been applied specifically to this class. The outline of the crescent is demarcated by tall standing-stones placed at a short distance from each other, of which two in the centre form the portals of the passage giving access to the chamber. In addition to possessing a frontal bay, the form of the horned cairns found in the Stewartry conforms to the general rule elsewhere in expanding in breadth from back to front.

Of this class there are three examples all on the extreme west, two, including "Galdus's Tomb," at Cairnholy (Nos. 287 and 288), and the other on the east side of the valley of the Cree at Boreland (No. 362), some 1½ miles north of Minnigaff. In two of these, as shown on the plans (figs. 122 and 140), the characteristic features are well represented. The fine cairn at Cairnholy has been dilapidated to such an extent that little beyond the frontal crescent of standing-stones, the passage, and the chamber remain, with a few boulders here and there to give an indication of the original dimensions. The Boreland cairn, on the other hand, has not been excavated, and, its external form being comparatively complete, it may be regarded as complementary to that at Cairnholy, on the assumption, which is not unwarrantable, that its internal arrangements are similar. Though regular building, a feature so noteworthy in the long cairns of Caithness, is not visible on the sides of this construction in its present condition, yet there is a remarkable number of upright stones rising like buttresses from its edge along the flanks, and probably serving some such purpose, an arrangement which finds an analogue in the long-horned cairns of Coille na Borgie in Sutherland.* In contrast with the horned cairns of Sutherland and Caithness, there is evidence of horns at one extremity only; in this respect they present an analogy to the long barrows of England. If it be assumed that in the two cairns at Cairnholy we have remaining the complete arrangements of the chambers, there has been in each a single chamber approached by a short passage 9 feet in length, entered by a very narrow opening between two tall portal stones. The chambers are distinctly of the dolmen type, formed of massive slabs in cist fashion. The cover remains only on "Galdus's Tomb," a large block, measuring superficially some 7 feet 11 inches by 7 feet 6 inches and resting on the back slab and the two sides. The front slab which closes the chamber does not reach to the roof, and in the chamber of the neighbouring cairn, though the roof is gone, the slab at the front is lower than that at the back, indicating a similar arrangement. The sides, to some extent, have been formed by the imposition of large blocks one above the other, but building, such as is found in the chambers of the cairns of the Northern counties, is here conspicuously absent. The structure is more primitive, resembling in this respect the dolmens of Cornwall, Ireland, or Brittany.

Adjacent to the Boreland cairn is another cairn (No. 361), the shape of which suggests that it also may have belonged to this class,

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Sutherland* (No. 243).

but it has been greatly pillaged for stones, and no trace of a frontal crescent is now apparent.

At Newton, some 2 miles to the south-east of Cairnholy, a construction (No. 29) which has had four erected pillars, one at each corner of a cist-like tomb, has probably also been a chamber; but the cairn has been removed *in toto* and the structure itself is fragmentary.

Farther up the basin of the Cree, at a somewhat high elevation and on the moorland, are the remains of another chambered cairn (No. 358) which the dyker has sorely spoiled for material, leaving the chambers partially exposed. Here we have a cairn which does not to the same extent as the foregoing resemble externally the horned cairns of the North, but has its exact counterpart in the neighbouring shire of Wigtown, and that both in its external aspect and in the arrangement of its chambers. Its form is elliptical, and there is no indication of a frontal crescent, though a single tall column lying adjacent is suggestive from its resemblance to the portals at Cairnholy. The chambers, which are cist-like, entered respectively from the ends of the cairn and from the sides, are at least four in number, and in their disposition and construction resemble those in the Wigtownshire cairns at High Gillespie* and Kilhern.† The cairn, though greatly dilapidated, is not in a condition to admit of a satisfactory plan being made.

A chambered cairn which approximates in form to a long cairn, but differs from the normal plan, is the "Cairnderry Cairn" (No. 346) near Bargrennan, on the upper reaches of the Cree. It is pear-shaped, measuring some 92 feet in length by from 70 to 80 feet in breadth, and contains three megalithic chambers of the usual dolmen type placed radially and much resembling in appearance the chambers in the Wigtownshire cairn known as the "Caves of Kilhern." It is of interest to note that the side of one of the chambers is formed of a large boulder which has evidently been split before being utilised.

It will be observed that all the foregoing cairns lie in the valley of the Cree from its estuary to near its source.

As we follow the coast-line of the Stewartry eastward the next river encountered is the Fleet, a stream with a short course through a deep glen which leads to a wild, rocky, uninhabitable region among the hills. There are no remains of long cairns or apparently of any chambered cairns in its basin. Some 6 miles farther eastward is the estuary of the Dee at Kirkcudbright. With a long meandering course under different names, and through Loch Ken, the waters of the Dee take their rise in Loch Doon on the Ayrshire border, draining the eastern flank of the Kells range. Throughout its whole length there is not a trace of a chambered cairn either long or round, but if we follow its affluent, the Water of Deugh, to Carsphairn, where the mountainous country opens out on to the high plains of Ayrshire, we meet the long cairns once more. "Cairn Avel" (No. 94), near the village of Carsphairn, is distinctly a long cairn, though the chamber has not been exposed, and in the group of cairns further up the Deugh the upright slabs in one distinctly suggest a chambered character. The absence of chambered cairns throughout the course of the Dee cannot be accounted for by any present condition of agriculture implying

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Galloway*, vol. i. (*County of Wigtown*), No. 346.
† *Ibid.*, No. 269.

their destruction, for the lesser cairns and stone circles have survived in that region.

East of the Cree, from the coast nearly to the latitude of Carsphairn, no long cairn is met with, nor in fact any chambered cairn, unless, which is possible, the "White Cairn," Corriedow (No. 161), some 5 miles to the east of St John's town of Dalry, be of that character. It will be found, however, when the survey of the ancient monuments of Dumfriesshire is completed, that there is an extension of the class eastward indicating an immigration by an easy pass through the hills, past Glencairn and on beyond Queensberry Hill. Though in the present state of our knowledge we cannot say more than that the chambered cairn builders did not seemingly reach this latter district *via* the coast of the Solway and the southern regions of the Stewartry, it is probable that when the survey of the monuments of Ayrshire has been overtaken a similarity of plan in the adjacent cairns of that county may indicate the line of penetration.

As perhaps also affording some indication of the distribution of those early prehistoric settlers, it is noteworthy that whereas the Shire of Wigtown has yielded to the National Museum of Antiquities a remarkable series of neolithic products of man's handicraft, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright has been productive of exceedingly few such objects.

The recognisable chambered cairns, other than long cairns, and excepting "Cairnderry," in the Stewartry, are four in number, all situated in the extreme north: three in Minnigaff parish near Bargrennan, one in the parish of Carsphairn, and all four adjacent to the Ayrshire border. Of these, only in one, the "White Cairn" (No. 350), is the chamber fully exposed. It is likewise of the dolmen type, constructed for the most part of large blocks of stone showing very little building, and covered with massive slabs which rest directly on the vertical sides, there being none of the architectural refinement displayed in the corbelled roofs of the North-country chambers. The plan of this chamber is wedge-shaped, gradually diminishing in breadth from the back to the opening of the passage, conforming in its design to that of certain Irish dolmens.

On none of the chambered cairns in this region of the south-west of Scotland has any scientific exploratory work been carried out, and consequently we have no knowledge of any peculiarity in the pottery or other grave goods which they may contain. Though only three round cairns can be classified as chambered at the present moment, it is quite possible that on excavation others may yet be found to belong to this type.

Passing to a consideration of the cairns presumably of the bronze age and circular in form, with the possible exception of the cairn on Slewcairn (No. 125(1)), already referred to—the form of which approximates to that of a long cairn, and which may belong to a transitional period—we find, as might be expected, that they are more numerous than the others, that their distribution is more extensive, and that they penetrate farther inland along the Solway Firth. Including in our calculation the recorded sites from which cairns have been removed at a comparatively recent date, and excluding the doubtful hill-top cairns, we have within the Stewartry 73 such cairns, of which twenty

six occur in the basin of the Cree alone, seven near its estuary in the parish of Kirkmabreck, and nineteen along the course of the river in the parish of Minnigaff. Outside that area the parish which can claim the largest number is Carsphairn, where, just as in the case of the chambered cairns, the penetration has probably been from the north. The numbers in the other parishes are small, the largest total being four in Rerwick, while not a single cairn or a site is recorded from Kells, Kelton, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, or Terregles. Though no scientific excavation is recorded from any of these cairns, the cists in several cases have been laid bare in the process of their demolition. The cist on Larg Moor (No. 291), illustrated in fig. 123, gives a good example of a bronze-age tomb placed above the ground level, which is not very usual. In the cairn at Cauldside (No. 16) a secondary cist has been inserted high up in the cairn, while no doubt a primary cist lies at its base, such as may be seen on the site of the cairn to the northward, where a cist is exposed in the ground, its upper edge almost flush with the natural surface. In the large cairn at Stroanfreggan (No. 160) the cist contained a fine example of a flint knife (fig. A), without any accompanying pottery, and at the points of junction of the slabs there had been a luting of fine yellow clay which still bore the impress of the worker's fingers. The circumference of this cairn was marked by large boulders placed at intervals, a feature conspicuous around many of the round cairns of Sutherland, but less noticeable in the southern counties. The same arrangement, however, is apparent around a large cairn at Craigengillan (No. 95), not far distant from Stroanfreggan but in the adjacent parish of Carsphairn. Two round cairns (Nos. 363 and 393) appear to rise from level platforms extending several feet out from their bases, a feature occasionally noticed in other regions.*

Fig. A.—Flint knife from Stroanfreggan (No. 160).

The inferences which appear to be deducible from the distribution and range of these two types, the chambered and the cisted cairn, the one neolithic or transitional, the other belonging to the bronze age, are, that both sets of immigrants reached Galloway by sea from the west, and not by any route northward from the centre of the island; that the chambered cairn builder had not spread eastward in Galloway beyond the estuary of the Cree, when he was overtaken by later immigrants, who either brought with them, or attained shortly after their arrival, a knowledge of metallurgy; and that the limited range of the earlier race, as far as it can be held to coincide with that of their monuments, does not suggest that a period of vast extent intervened between the two settlements. Other than the long cairns, there are no monuments which we can definitely identify as belonging to the neolithic period. With the bronze-age period it is different. Both stone circles and

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Sutherland*, Nos. 235 and 443, *and of Wigtown*, No. 260.

rock sculpturings are referable to this age, and both classes of monuments occur in the Stewartry.

Stone Circles.

The stone circles number apparently thirteen, though of that number some are very imperfect. They are divisible into two main classes, those encircling a central boulder and those without any central stone. In the former class are the circles at Claughreid (No. 293), on Glenquicken Moor (No. 292), and at the north end of Lairdmannoch Loch (No. 446). In the first two the central stone is a massive boulder with all the appearance of having been ice-borne, and the stones which form the circle are also boulders and of comparatively low elevation. The circle near Lairdmannoch Loch is presumed to be of the same class, but the central stone is much less massive, and the encircling stones are almost entirely sunk beneath the surface, so that their true character is not absolutely certain. The second class has been as a rule of larger diameter; the stones in the periphery are also placed at greater distances apart, and are not always boulders but frequently irregularly shaped slabs of rock. The character of material selected wherewith to form a circle may have been entirely a matter of convenience, but the presence of a central boulder points to a definitely conceived plan in the minds of the constructors, which differentiates this class from that in which the enclosed area is devoid of any monolith. Each of the three noted circles with central stones stands in an isolated position, though the circle by Lairdmannoch Loch is within 80 yards of a cairn; but two, if not three, of the other class appear to have been definitely erected in association with sepulchral cairns, and possibly have each formed part of an original plan. The two circles at Cauldside (No. 16), one of which is very fragmentary, occupy in both instances the same relative position to a circular cisted cairn, while remains of the circle at High Auchenlarie (No. 18), the arrangement of which is now not very easy of discernment, appear to have stood in contact with a cairn. The fact that these three constructions are all in the parish of Anwoth is another instance of local variation of type so frequently met with in regard to all classes of prehistoric monuments. At Bagbie (No. 286), in the neighbouring parish of Kirkmabreck, may be seen another setting of small standing-stones closely associated with a cairn. What form this setting may have taken it is impossible to say. The fact that the stones are placed with their broad faces at right angles to the line of the circumference is against the supposition that it has been a circle; and though the two stones remaining in the most northerly of the two circles at Cauldside are similarly arranged, the remains of that circle are too meagre to admit of an inference that such an unusual characteristic was a feature of the whole construction. "The Thieves" stones at Drannandow (No. 367) are probably the remains of a circle, and, if so, the surrounding bank is an unusual feature, though a similar low bank was seen forming an inner circle in the stone circle of Torhousekie in Wigtownshire, and in the north and east of Scotland it is not unusual to find such a bank actually on the line of the circumference. When we turn to consider the distribution of the stone circles, we find that of the whole thirteen

no fewer than seven are situated near the estuary, or in the basin of the Cree. Of the others, one is associated with other early remains in Carsphairn parish. Two, those at Park (No. 445) and Ernespie (No. 202), are in the river basin of the Dee: one at Drummore is just outside it on the east side of Kirkcudbright Bay, and one at Lairdmannoch Loch is adjacent to the valley of the Tarff, a stream which falls into the Dee near the town of Kirkcudbright. The other unaccounted for lies within 3½ miles of the town of Dumfries, far removed from any other monuments of its class in the Stewartry group.

In treating of these monuments of the bronze-age, attention may be directed to the somewhat remarkable group of associated remains at Cauldside (No. 16) in Anwoth parish. Between Cambret Hill, rising to a height of 1150 feet on the north, and Cairnharrow with an altitude of 1497 on the south, lies a wind-swept valley not inappropriately bearing the name of Cauldside, whose lowest level is some 700 feet above the sea. The heather grows deep over its peaty soil, and in the vicinity of the remains there is no indication that the plough has ever torn the surface where it flourishes, or that any other settlement than that of the period to which these monuments are attributable has ever existed in this region. The object that first attracts attention is a large circular cairn some 63 feet in diameter and rising to a height of 10 feet, in which just below the summit there lies exposed a secondary short cist. In front of the cairn is the stone circle already referred to, of which ten stones remain *in situ*, while some 150 yards behind it to the northward is the site of a second large cairn, in the floor of which is an opened cist and in front of which are the remains of a circle. Eastward of the first cairn, and commencing some 300 yards distant, is a group of small cairns, somewhat large for their class, and though no hut circle is identifiable in their immediate vicinity, one (No. 15) was noted at a slightly higher elevation to the south. On the south side of the valley, high up on the shoulder of Cairnharrow, is a cup- and ring-marked rock (No. 25), while on the north side, some 400 yards back from the existing cairn, there lies a large detached block also sculptured with cup and ring marks; one of these is the largest single figure known in the Stewartry and is treated spirally. Though it would be unwise to aver that all these monuments are contemporaneous, it is permissible to refer the origin of each one of them to the bronze age.

Rock Sculptures.

Throughout a restricted area of the Stewartry cup and ring markings * have been discovered in very considerable numbers, and topographically are capable of division into two main groups, one on the east side of the estuary of the Cree, not extending beyond the Fleet, and the other in a region stretching eastward from the estuary of the Dee to an imaginary line drawn north and south through Dundrennan. A subsidiary group of small extent is to be met with

* Markings noted by Mr Coles on the stones of the circle at Hills appear to be natural. Those noted by him on the stones in a cairn at Conchieton are also of doubtful authenticity, and, even if artificial, are of a different character, being simple cup markings.

on the west side of Kirkcudbright Bay. The northern limits of these groups are equally restricted, for thus far no single example falls to be recorded in the western group north of the latitude of Creetown 54° 54′, nor in the eastern group north of Nether Linkens 54° 52′, to the north-west of Ben Tudor. Northward, at the furthest point inland 7 miles from the Solway, or eastward, 17 miles from the mouth of the Cree at Creetown, no single unquestionable example has so far been observed and recorded. As was the case in Wigtownshire, the greater number lie comparatively near to the coast. When we consider the distribution in relation to that of other monuments, we do not find it co-extensive with any particular class. That of the long cairns exceeds it northward up the Cree, but falls considerably short of it in penetration eastward; the stone circles more nearly correspond, for six of the thirteen monuments of that class come within the areas of the two groups, and a seventh, the circle at Park, is just outside it. But the stone circles also have attained a much wider range, as will be shown by their occurrence in Dumfriesshire, where cup- and ring-marked rocks are as yet unknown. Likewise the round cairns, with a similar bronze-age attribution, have a much more diffused extension. Where, however, the cup- and ring-marked rocks occur in greatest numbers, other prehistoric monuments are to be found in the neighbourhood, indicating an early settlement. If it is possible to draw any conclusion from the facts of this distribution, it is that the rock sculpturings of Galloway are referable to a comparatively early period of the bronze age. Two instances can be pointed out where cup- and ring-marked rocks are situated in proximity to stone circles—one at High Auchenlarie (No. 19) where a sculptured rock faces the circle at a distance of some 51 feet, and the other on Cairnharrow near Cauldside (No. 25) as previously noted, where, however, the proximity is not so marked. With few exceptions the sculpturings occur on living rock, on which the planes bearing the scribings vary in position from an almost horizontal angle, as at Kirkmuir (No. 294), to a very steep inclination, as at Little Stockerton (No. 249). The other sculpturings are on detached fragments of rock: one of them, the second noted, on Cairnholy farm (No. 296), a block of whinstone, is just such a block as might have been used in a stone circle, though no trace of such a monument now remains in the vicinity. Not a single example occurs on a boulder. As a general rule the sculpturings on each rock form groups of several figures, and it is thus the exception to find isolated markings. The figure most frequently met with consists of a small cup surrounded by one or more hollowed penannular rings, having a groove passing from the central cup outwards between the ends of the rings. This radial groove in many instances diverges on passing the outer ring and forms a connecting channel with some other figure. This may be regarded as the type in this region, though from it there are numerous departures. However much the groups may appear to resemble each other at first sight, it will be found on closer observation that the scheme of arrangement is never repeated, thus suggesting that the agents of their production were not hampered by any rule. There does appear, however, to be a general tendency for certain features or characteristics to be reproduced within geographical limits; thus on the remarkable group at High Banks (No. 240) the most prominent figure is an encircled cup occupying

the centre of a portion of the rock taking somewhat the form of an oblong shield. Around this figure the field or surface of the shield is entirely covered with numerous small sharply defined cup marks. About 1½ miles to the eastward, on the north side of Newlaw Hill, is a sculptured rock (No. 421), the surface of which around the main figures has been similarly treated. Such a feature did not come under observation elsewhere. At Clauchandolly (No. 66), in two groups, one on either side of the same field, there appears in place of a cup with concave section, a hollow disc with the sides cut down vertically. Nowhere else did this form emerge. With regard to the various forms and figures employed in the designs, while the main motif is the cup surrounded by circles cut by a radial groove, there are various noteworthy divergences. On two detached slabs at Cardoness House (No. 20), brought originally from Auchenlarie and Laggan Hill respectively, for the radial groove there is substituted a fillet produced by the excision of a narrow line on either side; the stone at Lower Laggan cottage (No. 22, fig. 19) is covered with a series of unusually large cups, surrounded each by a single ring and interconnected by channels or ducts of very shallow depth, being little more than scorings of the surface; the large cup and ring mark at Mossyard (No. 21) rests on the lower side of a large double concentric circle; the peculiar features of the designs at High Banks, Newlaw, and Clauchandolly have already been referred to. Complete circles are very unusual, though the extreme attrition of the designs has occasionally caused the existence of the radial groove to be overlooked. Only one instance of the use of a spiral occurs, and that on the stone at Cambret Moor (No. 295); and the fact that the spiral is cut by a radial groove raises the suspicion that the spiral may in this instance have been evolved from the faulty tracing of the concentric circles, though the free end suggests its intentional formation. As far as possible, all the examples of rock sculpturings are illustrated in the accompanying Inventory, as it is realised that only by so doing, wherever such figurations occur, can a comprehension of the prevailing type or local variation be arrived at with perchance some elucidation of their mysterious significance, or indication of the provenance whence their authors brought these designs to each particular district of this country. Many of the illustrations reproduced in this volume are from blocks kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, from original drawings made by Mr F. R. Coles, to whose industry in making records of ancient monuments in the Stewartry the Commissioners have been much indebted.

Hut Circles and Small Cairns.

In very few places in the Stewartry did hut circles, with or without associated small cairns, or the small cairns by themselves, come under observation. The occurrence near Cauldside of a single hut circle and of numerous cairns, the former not in close proximity to the latter, is afterwards remarked on, while groups were also met with in the parish of Colvend and Southwick on either side of the Mid-burn. They were found too on Cairnkinna Rig, near Corrafeckloch, in the vicinity of some large cairns; while numerous small cairns without any evident hut circle exist on the moor to

the east of Drannandow (No. 360), where other large cairns are likewise situated. These hut circles with the associated small cairns, which appear to be sepulchral, are no doubt the dwellings of the people at an early period, and, from the constructions which are generally to be found in their vicinity, as well as from the results of excavations made elsewhere, that period probably commences with the bronze age and extends over the early iron age. So constant is the association of hut circles with the small cairns, that it is a fair assumption that where the latter are found alone the hut circle has formerly existed in the group, but that owing to the nature of the material used in its construction, either timber or turf, it has entirely disappeared.

Defensive Constructions.

The defensive constructions recorded in the Inventory of the Stewartry number 140, and presumably the sequence of their erection extends over a long period of time. That sequence, however, owing to the small amount of systematic excavation that has been done in this field of archæology in Scotland, is still practically unascertained. There are, however, certain types, such as the mote-hills of the Anglo-Normans and the rectangular square or oblong entrenchments of the Romans, which can with comparative assurance be identified and relegated to their proper position, while others, from the methods of their construction or their situation, may occasionally, but with less certainty, be attributed to particular epochs. Thus a fort whose entrenchments have required no more formidable tool for its construction than a deer-horn pick and a spade, may conceivably be of earlier origin than another, of which the trench has been quarried through rock, a process probably calling for the employment of an iron tool. The distribution of the forts may possibly also give some clue to their chronology, if regarded topographically in relation to other prehistoric remains. In comparison with every other class of monument, the distribution is much more extensive, and this is still the case even when the motes of early historic date are eliminated from consideration. With regard to the earliest monuments of all, the neolithic cairns in the Cree basin, an absence of forts in their neighbourhood at once suggests an inference that probably no forts are referable to the chambered cairn builders. In the parish of Kirkmabreck, where early constructions are unusually numerous, there is but one fort (No. 284), and that not lying in close proximity to any of these remains. Similarly in the parish of Minnigaff the few defensive constructions other than mote-hills—leaving out of account the indefinite entrenchment known as "Wallace's Camp" on the Cree (No. 341)—are probably of late date. Conversely, however, in the parish of Rerwick, where only four cairns are to be found, and these all within a few hundred yards of each other, there are as many as nineteen forts. The conclusion to which these circumstances point is that the majority of the defensive enclosures in this region belong to a comparatively late time. Where the natural conditions of soil or climate have been most advantageous for crop or grazing, there primitive enclosures are most numerous, while the vicinity of a coast-line of cliffs, or of hills readily adapted for defence, also seems to have furnished an additional attraction in such a region. Thus

in the seaboard parishes with fertile land and a defensible coast-line forts will be found to predominate. Farther up the river valleys, which form the highways to the interior, or on the sides of passes through the hills leading to a more attractive champaign beyond, strategic sites have usually been taken advantage of, as has been the case with the forts of Dungarry (No. 406) and Suie (No. 407) commanding the pass through the Ben Gairn group of hills to the valley of the Dee.

Turning to the individual constructions, we may with advantage consider them under six heads:—

1. Promontory or cliff forts.
2. Hill forts.
3. Forts of regular geometrical form.
4. Small defensive enclosures, possibly of a domestic character.
5. A broch-like structure.
6. Mote-hills.

1. *Promontory or cliff forts.*—In this class the builders have seized the natural advantages of situation afforded by cliffs either presenting a straight face over river or coast-line or meeting so as to form a salient angle at a point or promontory. A single rampart and a trench across the neck of a promontory, or passing in a segmental curve from edge to edge of the cliff, form the usual defences, though occasionally the position may be strengthened by additional lines. The examples of this class in the Stewartry are as a rule earthworks, and the trench or trenches show no rock-cutting. From this type, however, there is one notable exception, the fort at Castle Hill Point (No. 118), to be mentioned hereafter. The fort known as "Borness Batteries" (No. 60), overlooking the Solway, belongs to the more important class of such forts, being defended by two trenches and three ramparts, while the "Doon," Nun Mill (No. 472) in the adjacent parish of Twynholm, shows double trenches and ramparts. These forts bear a considerable resemblance to each other, and along the crest of the inner mound in both there are visible the remains of a narrow stone parapet; from the middle rampart in the "Borness Batteries" a number of upright stones protrude at an average distance of some 11 feet apart, an arrangement the purpose of which is not obvious.* This fort is situated in close proximity to the Borness Cave (No. 68), from which a remarkable collection of early iron-age relics were recovered associated with a fragment of 1st-century Roman pottery. The fort at Castle Hill Point referred to above is, as regards situation, also a promontory fort, but its artificial features bear no resemblance to the other forts of that class, its main line of defence being a massive stone wall some 10 feet in thickness.

2. *Hill forts.*—These forts, though classified together according to their situation, are not all of the same character, as some occupy prominent heights such as Dungarry (No. 406) and Suie (No. 407), while others are situated on hills of comparatively low elevation. Those that fall within the former category are, for the most part,

* A number of upright pillars similarly placed in a rampart may be seen on the outer rampart at the end of the early iron-age fort on Bonchester Hill, parish of Hobkirk, Roxburghshire.

stone-works, and are now much dilapidated. The most notable among them are, perhaps, the two already mentioned, Dungarry Fort on the shoulder of Ben Tudor, and the fort on Suie Hill, both occupying commanding positions in the group of hills around Ben Gairn, at an elevation of 750 and 800 feet over sea-level. They have both been surrounded by massive stone walls, while adjoining each, probably for securing the cattle in the event of an attack, is an annexe, which in both cases lies to the back of the fort and towards the hill country. Though much ruined, the original thickness of the main walls in each instance was estimated at from 12 to 13 feet. Two other hill-top enclosures formed of dry-stone masonry, and remarkable for their extent, are to be found on "The Moyle," Barnbarroch (No. 121), and Barstobric Hill (No. 441) respectively, the former measuring some 1000 feet in length, and the latter 850 feet. These two enclosures have much in common, and have probably been intended for the protection of the flocks and herds of their respective districts against an invading foe, rather than as forts capable of being manned at every point to repel an attack. A fort showing unusual features, and falling to be placed in one or other of the two categories, is that on the Wall Hill near Craigraploch (No. 418), curiously irregular in its lines, but remarkable for the number of apparent hut hollows in the interior, pointing to a long-continued occupation.

Of the forts on hills of lesser elevation that on Glengappock—known locally as a mote, though showing no features which merit its inclusion in a list of typical motes—is constructed on very different lines from the ordinary hill fort; the ascending slope which terminates in a rock face being cut out into a series of scarps surmounted with walls further strengthened by terrace and trench. Not dissimilar in character, though much smaller, is another so-called "mote" at Campbelltown (No. 473) in Twynholm parish.

Another fort occupying a conspicuous summit, though only of comparatively low elevation, is that at Drummore (No. 231) in Kirkcudbright parish, a strongly defended position with a system of ramparts and trenches which distinguishes it from other hill forts in this region. It is peculiar further, if surface indications can be relied on, in being apparently furnished with two wells.

Three of the hill forts may be classed as vitrified, but whether the vitrifaction has been partial or complete, so ruinous is their condition, it is now probably impossible to say. They are,—the fort on Trusty's Hill (No. 13) in Anwoth parish, on Castlegower (No. 80) in Buittle parish, and "Mark Mote" (No. 120), in the parish of Colvend and Southwick. Vitrified stone was picked up on all three sites, and on the two last-named it appeared to be firmly embedded at the base of the wall on the very top of the rock. All three hill-tops are rocky and uneven. No one of them is within sight of another. The "Mark Mote" commands the estuary of the Urr, while Trusty's Hill may be said to command that of the Fleet. Castlegower is situated some 4 miles inland west of the Urr valley. On another small fort occupying an isolated hillock, the so-called "Mote" of Edgarton (No. 45), pieces of fused stone were picked up from the ruins of its walls. This fort, though having a general resemblance to a mote, does not conform to that type. The rock cutting in its trench, however, indicates a late date.

3. *Forts of regular geometrical form.*—These may be practically subdivided under three heads:—circular, oval, and rectangular.

Circular forts.—Of the circular constructions a number occupy elevated situations, are of small diameter, and are surrounded by simple lines of defence; such are certain forts in the parishes of Crossmichael and Kirkpatrick-Durham. They are for the most part earthwork. A larger circular fort, not situated in such an exposed situation as the foregoing, is that on Drumcoltran Hill (No. 280), which appears to be a pure earthwork. Many years ago a hoard of six bronze rapier blades was found in its trench, and one of these is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. A discovery of spear-heads of bronze and other relics is likewise said to have been made in a small circular fort at MacNaughton (No. 319), in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

Oval forts.—The oval forts are a class of particular interest in this region, there being a number presenting identical features in construction which appear to differentiate them from the other forts of regular form as a type. The typical example which may be cited is that known as "Crofts Mote" (No. 141), in the parish of Crossmichael. It lies at an elevation of some 300 feet above sea-level in comparatively low-lying cultivated land, and is formed from an oval hillock. The summit appears to have been levelled; along the flanks, about half-way up the artificially formed scarp, runs a terrace, which is transformed to a trench supplemented by one or more ramparts as it rises towards the summit level and passes round either end. Closely analogous constructions are:—the upper fort at Tarkirra (No. 279) in Kirkgunzeon parish, Castle Creavie (No. 413), Kirkcarswell (No. 416), Glennap (No. 417), all in Rerwick parish; Kirkchrist "Mote" (No. 468) in Twynholm parish; while slightly differing in character from the type but bearing a family resemblance are, Hall Hill "Mote" (No. 321) in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, the fort at Doon Hill, Balig (No. 419), in Rerwick parish, and the fort at Cumstounend (No. 470) in the parish of Twynholm. To the majority of these the term "mote" is applied on the maps, and presumably locally; and though that term is given somewhat loosely to defensive sites throughout Galloway, it is not wise absolutely to disregard its application, for though it is employed to designate constructions which do not conform to the recognised mote type, its use is certainly restricted. All the forts of this class show a direct approach by roadway through the lines of their defences to the interior, a feature which, though not found in connection with an actual mote-hill, is nevertheless associated with the base-court or bailey when that is present; and the rock cutting, which is a structural feature of many of them, may also be taken as an indication of their late date. Though the absence of any elevated plat which might have served as the site of a wooden castle is not in conformity with the true mote type, yet a close resemblance is apparent between the defensive treatment of the hillocks from which these forts are fashioned, and that which has been applied to the site of the Mote of Urr, the most important mote in the south of Scotland.

Rectangular forts.—The mere fact that an earthwork is rectangular on plan is no longer sufficient to prove its Roman origin, for

such a plan was certainly adopted in mediæval times and probably earlier. It cannot, therefore, be admitted without further evidence that any of the forts in the Stewartry which have hitherto been regarded as Roman are entitled to such an attribution. As regards two of these, the forts at Whinnyliggate (No. 225) and Bombie (No. 226), both in the parish of Kirkcudbright, it may, however, be truthfully asserted that there is nothing in their situation or form inconsistent with a Roman character. Both are very imperfect, and in neither is the position of the entrance apparent. They lie within 1½ miles of each other, on opposite sides of the glen of the Balgreddan burn. Some 2¾ miles to the southward of the Bombie fort lies another rectangular enclosure at Dunrod (No. 230); but while the situation of the other two forts is a factor which might be adduced as argument for their Roman origin, the situation of this fort in low-lying ground, immediately overlooked by higher ground, militates against such an attribution. For two more rectilinear earthworks a Roman authorship has likewise been suggested—the fort on the "Watch Knowe" at Craigmuie (No. 38), in Balmaclellan parish, and that at Carminnow (No. 87), on the Water of Deugh in the parish of Carsphairn; but beyond their rectilinear and quasi-rectangular form there is nothing in their appearance alone to justify such an assumption.

4. *Small defensive enclosures, possibly of a domestic character.*—Under this head may be grouped a number of small circular constructions situated in low-lying marshy ground, which do not appear to have been crannogs: Trowdale (No. 140) in Crossmichael Parish; Arkland (No. 306) in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish; Dildawn (No. 193) in Kelton parish; and the "Picts Knowe" (No. 461) in Mabie Moss in the parish of Troqueer. Two small enclosures in the parish of Kirkcudbright, one at North Milton (No. 227) and one at Milton Cottage (No. 229); another at Gillfoot of Netherthird in Kelton parish (No. 194); and a fourth at Kirkcarswell (No. 415), though more strictly defensive, seem from their small size to fall under this head. The general resemblance which they bear to each other in their situations on the summit of slight rocky eminences seems to point to a common origin.

5. *A broch-like structure.*—Though no broch has been discovered in the Stewartry, there lies in the parish of Borgue, at Castle Haven, Kirkandrews (No. 64), a construction the features of which differentiate it at once from all other forts in that region, and connect it with the brochs and duns of the western isles of Scotland. Occupying a low rocky promontory and constructed of dry-stone masonry, it consists of a main building shaped like the letter D, enclosing a courtyard measuring some 60 feet from north to south by 35 feet from east to west, and of an outer surrounding wall, where the site is not by nature impregnable, some 24 feet distant on an average. In the heart of the wall of the main building is a series of galleries resembling the chambers of a broch, and, even more closely, the galleries which are to be found in certain structures in the island of Tiree, and probably on other islands on the west of Scotland.* These latter structures under the name of semi-brochs are described (*op. cit.*) as circular or sub-circular dry-stone erections enclosing a central

* *Coll and Tiree: their Prehistoric Forts, etc.*, by Erskine Beveridge.

space some 35 to 40 feet in diameter, the wall having within its thickness a passage or ground-level gallery, more or less continuous, and varying from 28 inches to 36 inches in width. No trace of stair or upper galleries is to be found even in the best preserved, a fact which distinguishes them from the broch type. The absence in the Castle Haven structure of any suggestion of unusual height of walls, of the previous existence of stairs within the walls, or of upper galleries, makes its analogy with these so-called semi-brochs of Tiree more distinct than with the brochs proper. The outer covering wall with steps leading to the top is an arrangement to be found in certain Caithness brochs, and comparison may be made with the plan of the broch of Nybster in the parish of Wick, Caithness, for an illustration of this.*

The relics found in the excavation of this fort, comparatively few in number, were such as might have come from an early iron-age site, but there was an absence of pottery and of any object that could be pointed to as a characteristic broch relic.

6. *Mote-hills.*—There appear to be within the Stewartry twenty-six regular mote-hills, for the most part simple truncated cones with or without the addition of a base-court or bailey. The most typical construction of this class is undoubtedly the Mote of Urr (No. 489), which is formed on a natural hillock arising from the centre of the Urr valley, some 3 miles to the north-west of Dalbeattie. The mote separately defended by an encircling trench has been erected at one end of a base-court. No gangway over the trench has made the summit easily accessible; the bridging of the ditch was effected in all typical motes probably by a wooden and movable structure. The base-court, on the other hand, as elsewhere, has been entered by a roadway over the trench on solid ground. The mote is of the usual form, a simple truncated cone rising to a height of 33 feet, with a summit nearly level measuring 91 feet by 76. The mote of Kirkclaugh, or Caerclach (No. 12), is also a fine example of a mote and bailey, the details of which are well-preserved. The typical plan, as represented in the foregoing, has been conspicuously departed from in two instances, the "Boreland or Green Tower Mote" (No. 11) and the Lochrinnie mote (No. 158). Both of these are oblong and quasi-rectangular plateaux, very readily adaptable to defensive purposes. The former, which projects from the coast-line and has an elevation at most of 25 feet, is divided into two unequal areas by a slight trench, the area at the distal end being the smaller and, though of like elevation to the other, probably representing the mote. A broad and deep trench, uninterrupted by any gangway, severs the plateau at the landward end. The whole structure is reminiscent of the "castles" of Lochmaben and Dumfries in the neighbouring county. The mote of Lochrinnie conforms more to the type, in that one of the two areas into which it has been divided lies at a slightly higher level than the other, thus clearly distinguishing the mote from the base-court. Other four motes show a departure from the ordinary circular plan, the motes of Polchree (No. 10) and Kirkcarswell (No. 400) being approximately square, and the motes at Trostrie (No. 466) and Roberton (No. 55) being oblong. On the summit of a number some alteration in the level, usually a hollow,

* *Inventory of Ancient Monuments for Caithness*, p. 159, fig. 42.

probably indicates the site of the original superstructure. This may be observed on the mote-hill at Boreland (No. 54), on the mote at Cally (No. 170), or the mote of Kirkcarswell (No. 400). A peculiar low mound encircled by a slight hollow is noticeable on the summit of the mote of Ingleston (No. 192) in Kelton parish. This mote presents other peculiarities, in so far as it does not appear to have been surrounded by a trench, and that evidence of occupation in the form of fragments of pottery and an iron tubular padlock have been recovered from its scarp.

Though the mote-hills of the Stewartry do not vary greatly in height, none exceeding 27 feet from base to summit, except when the natural elevation of the site is taken into consideration, yet great differences exist in the dimensions of the summit areas. Thus the mote of Balmaclellan (No. 37) measures only some 38 feet in diameter, while the mote of Troqueer (No. 457) has a summit plateau measuring 127 feet by 131 feet.

As showing the situation most affected by the mote-builders, it may be pointed out that fourteen are situated at the edge of a stream, and usually on the crest of a bank which has formed a natural defence in that direction, while one, the mote of Kirkclaugh, occupies an analogous position on a promontory on the coast. The mote of Lincluden (No. 433), situated close to the ruins of the college, differs from all other Galloway motes in the character of its defences. The hillock is a natural one rising by a somewhat gentle slope to its summit, and, possibly on that account, it has been encircled by terraces mounting one above the other and probably palisaded. A similar device may be seen on the mote of Lochwood in Dumfriesshire, also a natural hillock. In addition to this unusual arrangement, the small size of the summit area of this mote, 25 feet by 15 feet, is peculiar. The general configuration, however, seems clearly to indicate it as a defensive site.

The site of the stone-built castle of Cullochan (No. 434), on the bank of the Cargen Water, appears to have been originally a mote, but has been in part excavated to find a secure foundation for the later structure.

Miscellaneous Relics.

In the Stewartry Museum at Kirkcudbright is to be seen a barbed harpoon-head of bone, found in the river Dee at Kirkcudbright, an object generally believed from the discovery of characteristic cultural relics in the cave of Mas d'Azil in the Pyrenees, to be referable to a period of culture known as Azilian, which occupies a transitionary epoch between palæolithic and neolithic cultures. Similar harpoons have been found in this country in the Western Isles, and in the floor of a cave at Oban. Of the succeeding neolithic period, a small collection of objects exists in the same institution and another in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh; but the number of relics of the stone age found in

Fig. B.—Urn found at Whinnyliggate (No. 267).

the Stewartry is not great. Nor are the relics of the bronze age numerous or remarkable. Among them one object of considerable rarity in Scotland, a small urn, of the type known as incense cups (fig. B), came from a bronze-age interment at Whinnyliggate, and is described *infra* (No. 267). It is preserved in the Stewartry Museum.

The relics of most importance from the district belong to the late Celtic or early iron age, the period to which most of the forts of this

Fig. C.—Horned Mask of Bronze from Torrs.

region are also probably referable. The perishable nature of iron by corrosion when subjected to alternating conditions of drought or moisture no doubt accounts for the lack of relics of that material, but several notable articles in bronze, displaying the characteristic art of the Celtic craftsman at the period of its highest development, have fortunately been preserved. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the horned mask of bronze (fig. C) found in a bog on the farm of Torrs, in the parish of Kelton, and now at Abbotsford. The object was fully described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. vii. p. 334. The mask in form resembles a small chanfrein,* and measures in total length 10½ inches, but is imperfect at the upper end.

* Chanfrein : the armour-plate for the front part of a horse's head.

Its greatest breadth in a straight line across the back is 6 inches, and following the curve on the outside 11 inches, immediately above the point of insertion of the horns. At 3 inches above the lower margin are two circular holes, one on each side, measuring 2 inches in diameter. From between these eyeholes, and a little above the level of their centres, spring two curved cylindrical tapering horns rising to a height of $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the top of the curve, the full length of the perfect horn along the curve of the outer edge being $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The horns are hollow, the whole object being formed of thin beaten bronze. The mask is ornamented in repoussé work with a design formed of divergent spirals, repeated symmetrically but not identically on either side of the medial line of the front.*

Another relic showing the art of the same period is a bronze bracelet found in 1826 near Plunton Castle, in the parish of Borgue

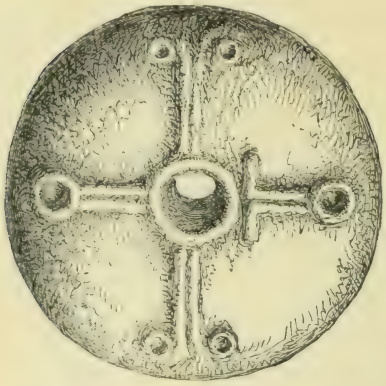

Fig. D.—Upper Stone of Quern from Balmaclellan.

Fig. E.—Bronze Mirror from Balmaclellan.

and now in the National Museum. It is of thin beaten bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is formed of two semicircular ribbed plates of thin bronze joined at the back by a hinge, on either side of which has been riveted a small rectangular plate containing in the centre an embossed scroll ornament. The expanding curves of the design on each plate contain four small studs, and a border of a single row of small studs lies along each side with round-headed pins of larger size at each angle attaching the plates.

Also preserved in the National Museum are a number of bronze relics found in the parish of Balmaclellan when a bog was being drained. It is stated that they were found about 3 feet under the surface in four parcels, each wrapped in coarse linen cloth. Close by them was found the finely ornamented upper stone of a quern (fig. D). The objects consist of a circular mirror with a projecting handle (fig. E) and a number of thin plates of bronze, some being long narrow bands, others curved and cut into various shapes. The circular part of the mirror measures 8 inches in diameter, and the handle 5 inches in length. The plate of the mirror is a thin

* Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times: the Iron Age*, p. 112.

Blocks to illustrate figs. C, D, E, F kindly lent by David Douglas, Publisher, Edinburgh.

sheet of bronze, surrounded by a plain-rolled edging. The handle, which is also a thin plate of bronze similarly margined, is attached to the circular plate by rivets, and the junction is concealed by a finely ornamented plate, tri-lobate on its upper outline. The handle of the mirror is pierced with three segmental openings. A crescentic collar-shaped plate of bronze (fig. F), 13 inches in diameter and 2 inches in width, is decorated with a chased pattern of convergent and divergent curves.*

The Roman relics found in the Stewartry are few in number, and do not afford evidence of any occupation of Galloway. From

Fig. F.—Collar-shaped Plate of Bronze from Balmaclellan.

Cairnholy, on the estuary of the Cree, there is in the National Museum a bronze handle of a Roman ewer. It measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and between the points of the arms by which it has been attached to the rim of the vessel $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The handle terminates at its lower extremity in a Medusa head; above it the bow is divided into two compartments, of which the lower is the larger and contains a tripod with a serpent entwining itself around one of the legs, while above the tripod on one side is a cithera, and on the other a bow unstrung and a quiver of arrows. The upper compartment shows a stag browsing in a forest. The projecting arms are treated in the usual fashion pertaining to such handles of this class as the heads of birds. A large collection of iron tools, etc., most of which appear to be of Roman origin, was fished

* Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times: the Iron Age*, p. 126 *et seq.*

up in a bronze caldron from the bottom of Carlingwark Loch at Castle Douglas many years ago, and is also in the National Museum (see No. 201). One other small relic of Roman manufacture, in itself of little value but of great importance as helping to date a large number of associated objects, is a small fragment of a cup of Samian ware, referable to the 1st century, found in the Borness Cave. These associated relics include a very interesting series of bone objects, generally noted in the following inventory (No. 68) and likewise preserved in the National Museum. Lists of objects in the Stewartry Museum as in 1888 are to be found in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxii. p. 398, and of relics from the Stewartry in the National Museum as in 1898 in the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History, etc., Society*, 1898–99, p. 32.

Ecclesiastical Remains.

The earliest ecclesiastical remains in the Stewartry are several sculptured stones which form a somewhat representative series extending over a long period of time, though there is lacking any representation of the earlier art of the Celtic craftsmen so richly portrayed on the sepulchral monuments of the shire of Wigtown—at Whithorn, and various other places. This is no doubt to be accounted for by the fact that no spot of peculiar veneration existed in the Stewartry in the early centuries of Christianity, nor was there any religious foundation of note in that region during the period in question.

One early monument of special interest, however, the Stewartry can lay claim to, and that is the rock surface near Anwoth (No. 14), sculptured with symbols of unknown meaning. Such symbols are so frequently associated in other instances with the Christian symbol of the cross, as to justify the recognition of a Christian origin for all monuments of this class, however obscure the actual meaning of the symbols themselves may be Of such sculptures, by far the greatest number are to be met with in the north-east of Scotland, and this is one of the only two examples to be found south of the Forth. That they belong to the period of the early Celtic church the character of the inscriptions and associated devices to be found on many of the later examples leaves no room for doubt. Of the peculiar symbols on the Anwoth rock the double disc and flowering rod symbol is found in many instances; the fish-monster also occurs elsewhere but with less frequency, while the other two symbols appear to be unique.

The only monument on which an interlacing ornament appears is a cross-slab (No. 370) standing in the ruined church of Minnigaff, while another cross-slab there (No. 371), and one (No. 27) now erected at Kirkclaugh House, but which formerly stood by the side of the mote of Kirkclaugh near the sea, are carved on the shaft with a curious reticulated ornament, possibly derived from the interlacing patterns so prevalent in the adjoining district. Of other and later mediæval cross-slabs there occurs a group of four in the neighbourhood of Carsphairn. Three of them are plain incised crosses without enrichment, while the fourth is cut out in relief. Two of the former

(No. 100) are lying in an unusual situation, high up on the flank of a hill among a number of other blocks of stone. Their very existence had almost been forgotten, and there does not appear to be any explanation forthcoming of their strange situation. Their type is that of certain inscribed crosses found in St Ninian's Cave, Whithorn. Two incised crosses (No. 26) are to be seen in the garden at Cardoness, brought to their present position many years ago from High Auchenlarie. They have been very rudely picked out in a form in which the head rests on a shaft of equal breadth, resembling some of the cross-forms to be seen on the early cross-slabs in Wigtownshire.

The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright is noteworthy as including the ruins of two important Cistercian monasteries, Dundrennan (No. 398) and Sweetheart (No. 380). Chiefly in the diocese of Galloway, but partly * in that of Glasgow, it contained no cathedral church. A mere fragment is all that remains of the Premonstratensian abbey of Tongland (No. 439); of the Benedictine house of St Mary's Isle (No. 265) there is nothing. There are considerable portions of the extremely beautiful collegiate church of Lincluden (No. 431), and there is Terregles "Queir" (No. 432). Of parish churches Buittle (No. 73) is a good example of a small Transitional and First Pointed church without aisles; Southwick (No. 108) contains a little work of still earlier date, and at Dalry (No. 153) is a transeptal chapel, possibly of the 16th century. Girthon (No. 167), Anwoth (No. 1), and Kirkcudbright (No. 216) show 17th-century work, the first two being chiefly of the beginning of the reign of Charles I.

Dundrennan Abbey, said to have been founded in 1142 by David I., or by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, was the largest religious house in the south-west of Scotland. It was colonised from Rievaulx in Yorkshire. The greater part of choir and transepts, of late 12th-century Transitional style, are still standing with little more than the foundations of a nave of eight bays. The west front of the chapter-house is a fine piece of 13th-century work, and there are considerable remains of the buildings on the west side of the cloisters. There are also several fragments of a fine early 14th-century stone screen, probably the *pulpitum*.

In Dundrennan Abbey there have also been unearthed from time to time a number of 13th- and 14th-century monuments, mostly bearing simple inscriptions commemorating the various abbots. One, however, of 14th-century date is carved with a cross richly decorated with a combined architectural and foliageous design, a characteristic example of the Gothic art of the period. There are four effigies within the ruin: two of 13th-century date carved in the round, and two incised on slabs of the 15th century. Of the former the most interesting is that of an unknown abbot; the dagger in his breast and the mutilated prostrate figure under his feet seem to echo from the distant past some long-forgotten tragedy. The incised effigies represent a style of monument in vogue in Scotland taking the place of the English brasses of the same period. That engraved brasses were also to be found at Dundrennan, as elsewhere occasionally in Scotland, the indents alone remain to prove. A monument, adjacent to that bearing the effigy of the abbot, commemorating Sir William Livingstoun of

* East of the Urr.

Culter, in its boldly cut inscription and coat of arms, shows the style of lettering and character of grave-slab erected to a person of quality in the early years of the 17th century. Similarly worthy of remark, and of a slightly later date, are the fine tomb in Anwoth Church (No. 2), and the architecturally treated Ewart monument at Kirkcudbright (No. 258), the elaborate epitaphs on which have more literary merit than is to be found on the generality of tombstones.

The other Cistercian house, Sweetheart or New Abbey, so-called in contrast to Dundrennan (which is still known locally as the Old Abbey), was founded by Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, in 1273, and was colonised from Dundrennan. Here the church, though roofless and ruinous, is almost entire, and, though not so large as Dundrennan, is a good example of early 14th-century work. Like Dundrennan, it consists of a long nave with north and south aisles, transepts with east aisles, and aisleless choir. In both cases the cloisters and conventual buildings occupied the normal position on the south side. At Sweetheart even less of such buildings remain than at the older abbey, though there are considerable portions of the large wall which encircled the abbey precinct.

The abbey of Tongland, colonised by Premonstratensian or White Canons from Cockersand in Lancashire, is said to have been founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the 12th century. Part of a building containing a round-arched doorway is all that is left.

The early history of Lincluden as a religious house is said to date from 1164, when a Benedictine nunnery was founded by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway. At the beginning of the 15th century the convent was converted into a college for a provost and prebendaries by Archibald "the Grim," Earl of Douglas. The existing ruins belong for the most part to the second period. In plan they have been originally grouped around a central courtyard or cloister with the church to the south, the provost and prebendaries' lodgings to the east, and probably other domestic buildings to the north and west. The church has been one of the finest examples of the Decorated Period in Scotland. The nave is now in a very fragmentary state, but it is of interest to note that excavations carried out in 1882 revealed portions of semicircular piers which may have formed part of the original church. Portions of the south wall and the small transeptal chapel called Princess Margaret's Aisle are all that now remain above ground. The chancel is notable for the richness of its decoration and for the unusual number of heraldic devices carved on the label terminations and on the corbels supporting the vaulting shafts. The most prominent feature of the interior is the recessed and canopied tomb in the north wall to Princess Margaret, the daughter of Robert III. and wife of Archibald, Fourth Earl of Douglas. The piscina and sedilia in the opposite wall are also richly decorated. The construction of the chancel roof is of a somewhat unusual form. It appears to have been covered with a groined vault, above which there has been an upper floor, the timber joists resting on moulded corbels and the whole being enclosed by a pointed barrel-vault strengthened by splayed ribs at intervals. Beneath the chancel-arch is a stone rood-screen with a central arched doorway. An enriched cornice projects from each side of the top of the screen which formed the floor of the

rood-loft. The sacristy and the two southmost chambers of the north wing, called the "Provost's Lodging," probably date from the same period as the church. The remaining portion to the north, consisting of three similar chambers, is said to have been built by Provost Stewart in the 16th century.

There is every reason to believe that most of the churches, both of existing parishes and of the parishes suppressed in post-Reformation times, represent Christian foundations of the Celtic period. There are dedications in the names of Celtic saints; there are the early crosses at Minnigaff, and the still earlier rock sculpturings at Anwoth.

The foundations of the old church of Dunrod (No. 217), a parish long since suppressed and united with Kirkcudbright, may be of Norman date. The neglected and ruinous church of Southwick has two small early lancet windows in its east wall, with jambs of unusual section having neither check nor groove for fixing glass. The old church of St Colmonel, Buittle, is now roofless, and has suffered considerable alteration since the Reformation. The foundations of the nave may be of the Transitional period; while the chancel, which is wider, appears to have been reconstructed, with the use of much of the older material, at the end of the 13th century or the very beginning of the 14th, when the fine chancel-arch seems to have been erected. At Girthon and Anwoth are churches mainly of the first part of the 17th century, that of Girthon containing earlier work with a piscina of unusual form. At Terregles (No. 432) there is a curious apsidal chancel of late 16th-century date, seemingly constructed, or perhaps reconstructed, about 1585, the date which appears on the south side. There are Gothic windows, curious pinnacles and buttresses, with a south doorway reminiscent of earlier work. This is an almost unique example of church-building at a time when but little seems to have been done anywhere in Scotland. It was restored by Captain Maxwell of Terregles in 1875, and is now used as a mortuary chapel. This old "queir," as it is still called locally at Terregles, contains two of the ancient choir stalls from Lincluden—some of the very few pieces of mediæval woodwork that have survived in Scotland.

At Anwoth is preserved a remarkable mediæval bell, which probably dates from the end of the 14th century. At Kirkcudbright Museum is the old Norman font from Dunrod; at St Mary's Isle, a dated 15th-century font; and at Parton (No. 395), a fragment of an effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments with unusual features.

Slabs at Colvend, Southwick, and elsewhere illustrate, by the repellent figures of death and emblems of mortality, the morbid contemplation of the horrors of the tomb characteristic of the gravestones of the latter half of the 17th century and of the 18th century. Of such later tombstones—on which the art of the Scottish monumental mason, peculiar for its imagery and symbolism, has found lively expression—a typical collection may be seen in the churchyard at Kells. Here the large number of stones showing similarity of design point to the existence of some specially gifted craftsman. No less than three of the stones bear representations of the Fall—Adam and Eve being tempted of the serpent. In one case the family arms of the deceased find lodgment in the branches of the tree, while in another a small bird is perched on the topmost bough. The Fall

of Man has been treated as a symbolic subject on monuments from early times, and in two instances in Scotland it occurs on Celtic crosses—the one at Iona and the other formerly at Farnell but now in the Montrose Museum.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

The castellated structures now remaining in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright include some interesting examples of the distinctive periods of castle-building ranging from the 14th to the 17th century. The "Edwardian" type of castle, dating from the 13th century, is represented by only two fragmentary ruins; one at Castledykes (No. 262), Kirkcudbright, and the other at Buittle (No. 74), near Dalbeattie. The idea of this type, in contrast with the old single keep as citadel having an attached base-court or bailey, was that of a walled enclosure with defensible towers along the line of wall. Until recently nothing save an oblong grass-grown mound marked the site of that at Castledykes, but the excavations begun in 1912 are still going on. Up to the present time all the available information indicates that this was the site of an important castle probably dating from the end of the 13th century. The surviving portions of Balliol's Castle at Buittle are now very ruinous, but still retain the general characteristics of the First Period of stone castle-building in Scotland—the enclosing wall defended by round towers at the angles. It was from "Buttill Tour," in June 1308, that the refugee English watched Edward Bruce, their pursuer so far, drive away the cattle of the neighbourhood. A level plateau extending for a considerable distance to the north and west, may have been originally a fore-court used in connection with the castle. Courtyards of this type attached to early castles are not without parallel, and an example is to be seen to the south of Tibbers Castle, in the neighbouring county of Dumfries.

With the ravages of the wars of Independence and the consequent impoverishing of the country, the means to erect the great courtyard castles that characterise the First Period were no longer available, and from about the middle of the 14th century onwards the new castles are, by comparison, small and unpretending. This later type is, generally speaking, a simple rectangular keep, oblong on plan, and built with plain massive walls, about 8 feet in thickness, containing in its height a basement and a main floor vaulted in stone, above which were the private apartments of the lord of the castle, while the upper floor and battlements were given over to the garrison. The majority of the large castles of this period, in addition to their own solid strength, were defended by the outworks of a courtyard or bailey with a drawbridge, from which there was access to the keep at the first floor level. All these characteristics are exemplified at Threave Castle (No 41), near Castle Douglas, the stronghold of the Douglases for a period dating 1369–1455, and subsequently the headquarters of the "Stewarts" of Kirkcudbright.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the defences of this castle is to be seen at the level of the openings to the upper floor, where a double row of sockets has been formed on the exterior of the north, south, and west walls to hold the ends of a projecting and covered timber platform—a bretâche or brattice—

designed for the defence of the keep at close quarters. Moreover, it gave more room and wider range for the discharge of missiles than would be allowed by the narrow windows, while assailants working at the base of the tower would be exposed to interference from directly above. The east side, with its outer loop-holed wall and angle towers and other defences, was evidently considered of such strength that a continuous bretâche could be safely omitted. The bretâche is a feature of the period, of which there are many indications throughout Scotland as well as in France and England. During the 15th century this timber form of construction was abandoned in favour of stone parapets supported on moulded corbels of considerable projection with machicolations or interspaces between, which served the same purpose but had the great advantage of being proof against fire.

Threave Castle is a typical example of the castle-building of its period. The keep is oblong on plan and of exceptional size. It forms the principal feature of the design, making both the outer defences of wall and angle towers appear insignificant as compared with the great central mass of masonry. There is to this extent a reversion in principle to the pre-Edwardian or Norman type of fortress; the keep is the dominating feature. Upon the level ground to the east of the castle indications exist of an outer enclosure or barmkin of considerable extent, a feature characteristic of the 15th century which was frequently added to the earlier keeps, as in this case and in the case of Craigmillar Castle, Midlothian.

Examples of the courtyard type of castle, in which the buildings form part of the enclosing wall of the courtyard, ranging in date from the beginning of the 15th century to the middle of the 16th century, are not uncommon in the Stewartry. The more important are the castles of Cardoness, Rusco, Garlies, Hills, and possibly Edingham. Of these, Cardoness (No. 8) is the largest, and most representative of the type. Here the site is naturally strong, the oblong form of plan is retained, the walls are of great thickness and defended by narrow shot-holes from the ground floor; the doorway, however, is on the ground level, and leads to a vaulted basement of two chambers with an intermediate floor above. It may be that horses and cattle were housed on the ground floor, while the herds and retainers occupied the loft in the vault. The two built recesses at the west angles of the basement are curious, and may possibly have been designed to hold fodder for the animals. There are still indications of an outer wall enclosing a narrow courtyard at the base of the keep, to the south of which there has apparently been another small courtyard enclosed by a double wall; thus the main entrance was covered by a chain of outer defences. A wheel-stair formed within the south-east angle has led to the great hall on the first floor, to a second floor of two apartments, and to an upper floor, parapet, and attics. No less than four wall-chambers enter directly from the great hall, and the windows have the usual stone seats in the embrasures. In the north wall there is a typical 15th-century fireplace with moulded jambs and a small "salt-box" at one side, also several ambries with coarse mouldings and debased Gothic ornament. The plan of the second floor is interesting: the floor is divided into two apartments by a stone partition, each room having a separate entrance from the staircase, an arrangement which

clearly shows a greater desire for privacy than pertained to earlier examples, and thus an advance in refinement.

The plan of Rusco Castle (No. 9) is very similar in every respect to that of Cardoness, although not a sign of any enclosure remains, even on the east side where the ground is level and well adapted for such a purpose. According to the panel over the entrance doorway this castle was built by Robert Gordon of Lochinvar during the reign of James IV. In comparing these two examples it is evident that Rusco Castle has several features indicative of a somewhat later date than Cardoness. The main walls are less massive, and the wheel-stair, being wider, projects inwards, encroaches upon the floor-space of the upper chambers, and finishes in the form of a cape-house or watch-turret at the level of the parapet walk, features which became almost unvarying characteristics of the 16th-century plans. Defence, however, is still the controlling element of the design. There is the usual guard-room adjoining the main entrance, and the basement has been shut off by a doorway at the stair foot. The attics would provide accommodation for the garrison, but it is to be noted that machicolations no longer exist; the stone parapet is of small projection and rests upon moulded corbels placed chequer-wise

Garlies Castle (No. 335) is the best example in the Stewartry of an early 16th-century keep with an extensive arrangement of outbuildings placed within an outer and inner courtyard on the north-east side. Little more than the basement floor of this castle remains. The wheel-stair at one end of the entrance passage appears to have had a small projection inwards, and the square recess formed at the south-west angle evidently corresponds to those of circular form described in connection with Cardoness and Rusco, to which this castle bears a striking resemblance both in plan and dimensions. A fireplace with characteristic moulded jambs and straight-arched lintel of the period was recently rescued from the ruins, and is now preserved within the keep. The ruins of Cally (No. 169) and Cumstoun (No. 465) may also be referred to this period. Hills Castle (No. 330), however, appears to be a somewhat later example, dating from about the middle of the 16th century. The entrance to the vaulted basement consists of little more than a landing at the stair foot, the passage and guard-room being in this case omitted. The oblong form of plan is retained, but the outer walls are nowhere more than 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, so that the projection of the wheel-staircase to the interior is considerable. At the wall-head the stone parapets rest upon moulded corbels of a somewhat elaborate design, and gargoyles carved in imitation of small cannons are placed at intervals all round the battlements. These features show a decided tendency for defensive elements to become decorative only. The completion of this tendency is illustrated in the arrangement of walls enclosing the outer courtyard to the north of the castle and the later additions on the east side. The picturesque little gatehouse on the west side appears to have been always of a purely ornamental character, probably dating from the beginning of the 17th century. Such gateways are uncommon in Scotland, but a similar example is to be seen at Towie Castle in Aberdeenshire, where the arch-moulding is ornamented with the same type of "billet" enrichment employed to decorate the cornice over the archway at Hills.

The circular tower of Orchardton (No. 76) is unique in form, and in other respects is without parallel amongst the castles of Galloway, or, indeed, of any other district in Scotland. Originally the tower appears to have been situated within a walled courtyard, now represented by the ruins of two vaulted cellars on the south-east side. The principal apartment is on the first floor about 8 feet above the ground level, and access to it must have been gained by means of a ladder which could be raised by the inmates in time of danger. A wheel-stair, formed in the thickness of the wall, leads to the upper floors and to the parapet walk. The parapet walk is almost continuous at the wall-head, with an outer stone parapet resting upon shallow moulded corbels; the fireplace flues are carried up in single stacks and encroach at intervals upon the width of the parapet walk. This arrangement of chimney stacks was not uncommon even at a comparatively late date, as is demonstrated in the case of Pinkie House, Musselburgh, dating from the 17th century. The existence of a piscina on the principal floor is an exceptional feature which seems to indicate that the apartment was used as a private chapel —the only example in Galloway. In other districts, however, such an arrangement is occasionally met with, as at Affleck Castle, Forfarshire, where the private chapel consists of a small vaulted chamber formed over the staircase wing and entered from the main apartment on the third-floor level. In this instance a holy-water stoup is carved on the south jamb of the doorway and a piscina basin projects in front of an arched ambry formed in the south wall. With the exception of this example, dating from the end of the 15th century, small chapels or oratories are usually associated with the large defensive castles dating from the first half of the 15th century, as at Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, and at Doune Castle, Perthshire. At Borthwick the piscina is placed in the deeply recessed embrasure of an upper floor window. Taken as a whole, the main characteristics of Orchardton seem to agree with the general arrangement of the oblong and L-shaped keeps dating from the end of the 15th century, of which many examples survive throughout the country; but the circular form of plan adopted at Orchardton is practically unique. The position of the entrance doorway at the first-floor level is a feature of frequent occurrence in castles dating from the first half of the 15th century, and its retention in this case can be accounted for by the need of additional security in a remote and unsettled district.

In this district, as in other parts of the country, the castles of the L plan are numerous and characteristic of the 16th century, a time of great activity in castle-building. A small square wing projecting at right angles to the main building gives the characteristic outline. The wing contained the stair and small upper rooms. Drumcoltran (No. 276) in the parish of Kirkgunzeon is a good example of this class of building. The walls are fully 4 feet in thickness; a deep bar-hole shows how the door could be secured against intruders; while the parapet walk and narrow windows could be used for defensive purposes when occasion arose. The retention of these features seems to indicate that Drumcoltran is an early example of its class, probably dating from the first half of the 16th century. The other castles of this type are, The Abbot's Tower, Balmangan, Barholm, Barscobe,

Buittle Place, Carsluith, Earlston, Kenmure, Kirkconnel, Maclellan's House, Kirkcudbright, and Plunton Castle. The general arrangement of all these castles is very similar to that of Drumcoltran. At Kirkconnel (No. 456), the wheel-stair in the short wing leads directly to the upper floors and to the parapet walk, while a smaller staircase leads to a room formed in the upper part of the cape-house in the usual way. Barholm (No. 283) is also a typical example of the period, the only exceptional feature being the design of the doorway at the re-entering angle. The rough character of the workmanship seems to indicate the hand of some local carver, and suggests a date within a few years of the 17th century. Plunton Castle (No. 51) is an admirable illustration of the development from the defensive castle to the domestic building. The plan is practically identical with those of the same period, but the parapet and walk at the wall-head are omitted. The end walls are finished with crow-stepped gables and chimneys, and the side walls support the ends of the rafters. A survival of defensive construction, however, is to be seen at each angle, where circular turrets, entered directly from the attic floor, are carried by moulded corbels of ornamental design. On the north side of this L-shaped keep there are indications of a courtyard, while to the south the uneven nature of the ground seems to suggest the foundations of a walled enclosure or garden.

Carsluith (No. 282) appears to have been originally a castle of the oblong plan with a wheel-stair contained in the thickness of the wall at the north-west angle, but to have been altered subsequently by the addition of a staircase wing. At the same time various changes were made at the wall-head, which converted it into a dwelling-house of the 16th-century type, with corbelled turrets at the angles similar in detail to those at Plunton Castle but in a more ruinous state. Several plain moulded corbels of considerable projection, which remain on the exterior of the north wall, suggest the existence of a projecting parapet in connection with the original castle. A carved panel over the entrance doorway contains the arms of the Browns of Carsluith, with the date 156[5], the date of the added staircase wing.

The Abbot's Tower (No. 382) and Balmangan Castle (No. 53) are now in a very ruinous state, but they both possess the distinctive features common to their type and period. The castle at Buittle Place (No. 75) is now inhabited as a farm-house. It has originally been a good example of the L plan, with angle turrets supported by corbels, which are in a very fragmentary state. The main entrance appears to have been at the first-floor level, and there does not appear to have been any direct communication between the vaulted basement and the first floor—a very unusual feature in connection with this type of building, which almost invariably has the entrance on the ground level at the re-entering angle, whence the staircase contained in the projecting wing leads directly to the upper floors.

Maclellan's House, Kirkcudbright, known also as Kirkcudbright Castle (No. 218), built by Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie (1582), shows the completed development of the Scottish town-house as compared with the defensive keep, at the close of the 16th century. No doubt its situation within the burgh would largely influence the design, since special precautions against sudden attack could be disregarded to

an extent which could not have been ventured, even at that date, had the castle been situated in a remote district. On plan the house is roughly of the L type with several unusual modifications. In place of the usual wheel-stair and entrance at the re-entering angle, there is a square projecting tower containing a flight of straight steps leading to the first floor (as at Dunskey Castle, Wigtownshire*), with the entrance doorway formed in the north wall of the tower. The basement, which is vaulted throughout, has contained the kitchen in the east wing and three cellars in the north wing; the only access to the upper floors being a doorway at the foot of the main staircase. At the south-west angle of the main building there is a tower with a wheel-staircase formed in its north-west angle, which appears to have been the only direct means of communication between the kitchen passage and the great hall on the first floor. A service window exists at one side of the kitchen doorway, which was no doubt constructed to relieve the congestion at the entrance to the kitchen passage. Another feature of interest occurs in the small chamber entering from the staircase landing, where an aperture has been formed at the back of the hall fireplace as a means of secretly observing all that took place in the great hall. This feature occurs not infrequently in connection with keeps dating from a much earlier period—as at Liberton Tower, Midlothian, and at Affleck Castle, Forfarshire; but it is an exceptional feature in buildings of this date. The upper floor of this house shows a great advance in the provision of bedroom accommodation. The treatment of the exterior is also characteristic of the period. There are no defensive features, and the windows are large, while the corbelled angle-turrets and staircases are purely ornamental in design. On the upper part of the staircase tower there is a projecting string-course in the form of a double row of miniature corbels, showing the ornamental treatment of an early defensive feature. Similarly it is to be noted that the revived dog-tooth ornament is employed as an enrichment to the moulding which surrounds the windows in the north wall of the eastern wing. The dog-tooth ornament is also freely used to decorate the arch of the monument of Sir Thomas Maclellan and Dame Grissel Maxwell in the modernised building to the north-east, which is said to have been part of Greyfriars Monastery.

Kenmure (No. 179) obviously occupies the site of an earlier castle, but the existing building seems to date from the beginning of the 17th century, forming the south-east and south-west sides of a quadrangle which was formerly completed by an enclosing wall with an entrance on the north side flanked by towers. On plan the general characteristics of the main building are of the L type.

Earlston (No. 155) is a late example of the L type, probably dating from the end of the 16th century, notwithstanding the date 1655 incised upon a stone now built into the east wall of the main wing, which possibly refers to the ruined portion abutting on the north side. The leading characteristics of the L plan are strictly adhered to in this example. The vaulted basement is lighted by narrow openings, the entrance doorway is formed at the re-entering angle, and the shorter wing contains the usual wheel-staircase leading to

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Galloway*, vol. i. (*County of Wigtown*), No. 412.

the first floor, whence a small projecting stair gives access to the upper floors. The walls and fireplaces of the principal rooms have been finished with unusually ornate woodwork, panelled and decorated with pilasters in the Renaissance style.

Barscobe (No. 35) is a late example of the same type (1648), but it has retained none of the older defensive features. The basement is unvaulted, the entrance is placed in the usual position, and the wheel-staircase in the short wing leads directly to the upper floors. The high-pitched crow-stepped gables, and the dormer windows with their pointed pediments, are wholly characteristic of the domestic architecture of the 17th century.

Auchenskeoch Castle (No. 115), now represented by a circular tower and fragments of walling, is of considerable interest, as it appears to be the only example in the Stewartry of the Z type of plan, a form which occurs frequently in other districts towards the end of the 16th century.

Borgue House (No. 52) appears to be a 17th-century house of the E plan, which has been subsequently added to.

Corra Castle (No. 275) also appears to have been a plain domestic dwelling probably dating from the 17th century.

Town of Kirkcudbright.—A few scattered remnants of municipal and domestic architecture are still to be seen in the town of Kirkcudbright, the situation of which is well adapted by nature to serve both as a place of defence and as a seaport town. To the north and west it has been defended by the Dee, by an arm of that river to the north-east, and by flat marshy ground, possibly including a fosse, to the south-west. The town therefore occupied a peninsula, having only one means of access which was secured by a gateway called the "Muckle Yett," situated at the south-east extremity of the High Street. The configuration of the ground has naturally controlled the formation of the High Street, which has continued in a north-westerly direction from the "Muckle Yett" to the Tolbooth, where, turning at right angles, it follows a north-easterly course until it meets the south bank of the Dee, which it appears to have followed for a short distance. Although the town has extended considerably in recent years to the north, south, and east, the line of the old High Street still remains, with irregularly placed houses facing the street and with narrow closes giving access to back gardens and courtyards. An illustration* of Kirkcudbright as depicted by an English spy in the 16th century is preserved in the British Museum. It gives a bird's-eye view of the river and town showing with considerable accuracy the relative positions of the "Muckle Yett," the Tolbooth, Maclellan's House, and Greyfriars Church, and also Castle Dykes. The accompanying plan from the O.S. map shows the relative positions of Greyfriars Church (A), Maclellan's House (B), Auchengool House (C), the town house of the Murrays of Broughton (D), the Tolbooth (E), the Claverhouse Lodging (F), and the socket-stones of the "Muckle Yett" (G). With the exception of Maclellan's House, the Tolbooth is the building of most importance now remaining. The lower west portion has been much altered and modernised, but the square tower, terminating in a circular stone spire surmounted by a quaint weather-vane representing a ship in full sail, is a characteristic feature of the town-houses erected

* *History of Liddesdale, etc.*

throughout the country towards the end of the 16th century and during the 17th century. At the top of the outside stair leading to the tower is the Market-Cross, dated 1610, which originally stood in the open space to the north-east of the Tolbooth.

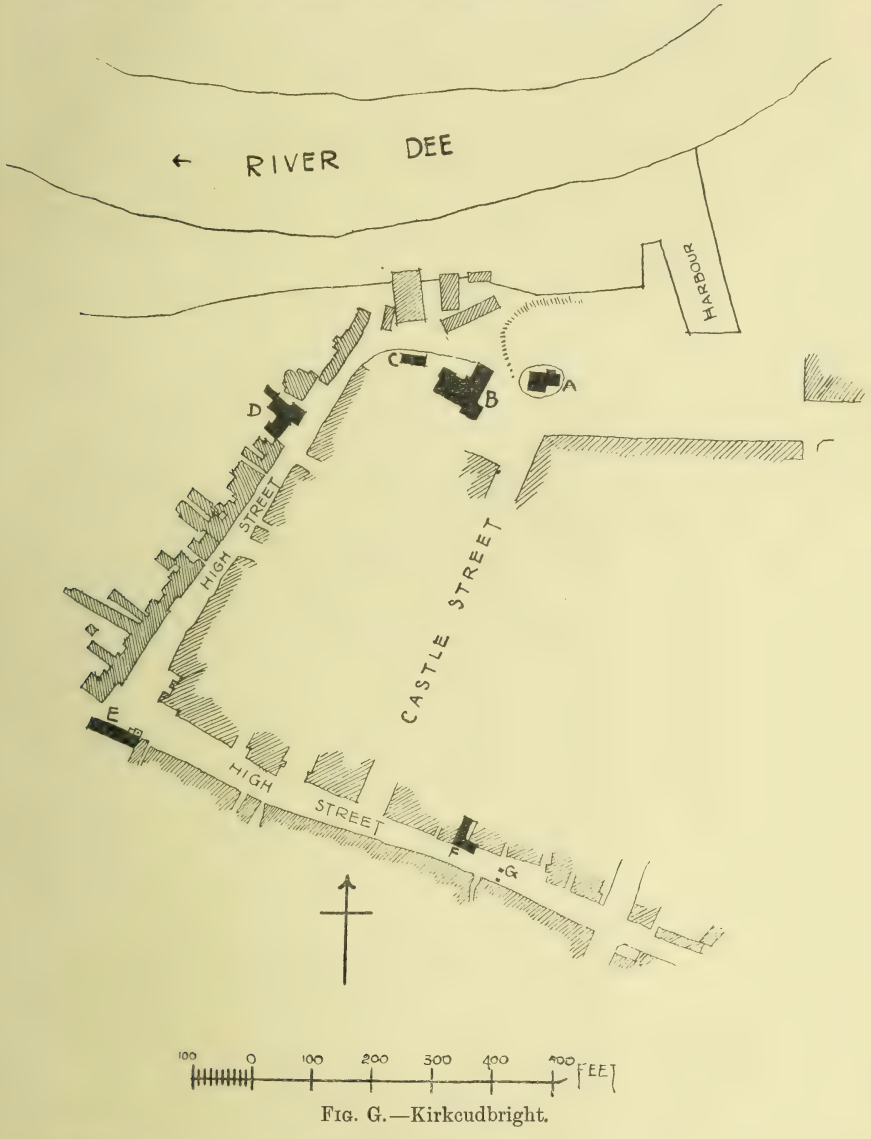

Fig. G.—Kirkcudbright.

Nothing now remains of the "Muckle Yett" except two socket stones placed one on each side of the roadway at the south-east end of the High Street. According to local tradition these socket stones are said to represent the position of a gateway which was removed during the 18th century, the masonry being re-used in the construction of the existing entrance gateway to St Cuthbert's Churchyard. On the north-west side of the High Street, adjoining the water gate and not far from Maclellan's Castle, there is a good example of an

18th-century town-house (D), which is said to have been built by the Murrays of Broughton. Adjoining Maclellan's House on the west is Auchengool House (C), and near the site of the "Muckle Yett" is the Claverhouse Lodging (F), both probably late 17th-century houses, but without any features of interest. Several other houses in the High Street have the remains of oaken staircases, possibly dating from the end of the 17th century.

FIG. 1.—The Gordon Tomb (west side), Anwoth Church (No. 2).

INVENTORY

OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

1. *Anwoth Church.*—The old parish church of Anwoth is situated about 2 miles by road west of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, within a walled churchyard on the right bank of a small stream called the Skyreburn. On plan, it is a simple oblong measuring about 70 feet by 18 feet 4 inches, within walls not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. There is a doorway in both the east and west walls 3 feet 3 inches in width, with a simple splay worked on the outer jambs and checked for doors to open inwards. The arch-head of the west doorway has been patched in several places, but it is apparent that the form to the exterior has been semicircular. The upper part of the west wall is pierced by a single square-headed window, and the gable is finished with a square stone belfry. The south wall has contained five windows, four of which have been built up on the interior. The south-east window is 3 feet in width, divided into two lights by a moulded mullion 7 inches in width, and with jambs moulded in the form of a double hollow with a check between. At the north-east angle are the remains of an outside stair, which no doubt led to a gallery over the east end of the building. The north wall is without openings of any kind, but rough indications of a built-up doorway exist near the west end. Abutting upon the south wall at the east end of the church is a comparatively modern tomb-house with a doorway in the west wall. It measures 13 feet 6 inches by 13 feet over walls about 2 feet in thickness, the west wall encroaching 6 inches over the east jamb of the mullioned window noted above. The side walls of the church are about 9 feet 6 inches in height, and in a fair state of repair. The church as it now stands is roofless.

Sepulchral Monuments.

2. *The Gordon Tomb.*—Within the church there stands a remarkable monument (fig. 1) of early Renaissance type dating from the beginning of the 17th century. It occupies a central position between the side walls, and stands some 24 feet from the inner face of the east wall. On plan it is oblong, measuring 7 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 2 inches over a solid plinth, 2 feet 3 inches in height, supporting a base 1 foot 2 inches in depth, and with a projection of about 11 inches.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

This base is in the form of a double splay with a check between. Above this are four vertical spaces for lettering, 1 foot 5 inches in depth, the upper part finishing in a moulded cornice and ornamental frieze 5 inches in depth, with a geometrical design of alternate squares and circles, each containing respectively lozenge-shaped and circular patterns. The whole is carved in low relief within straight margins. The top of the tomb consists of a splayed course of ashlar, over which is laid a single stone or shelf with an almost level surface 7 inches in depth. At both the north and south end is a small stone gablet with a raised margin, finishing at the apex in a circular finial about 6½ inches in diameter. Between the gablets is an oval stone panel about 14 inches by 11 inches, surmounted by a stone ball and supported on either side by a truss with spiral terminations. Within the raised margin of the central panel is a shield bearing arms: three boars' heads erased (for Gordon), while above the shield and encroaching upon the margin are the initials I · G ·, carved in raised letters on the west side. A similar shield on the other side of the panel bears the same arms with the initials W · G · above. The total height of the monument from the ground to the top of the central finial is some 8 feet 3 inches. The north part of the west side has three carved shields with initials above, bearing the arms of the families referred to in the inscriptions on the north-east and west sides of the monument. The shields are similar in design, with two carved stems of three divisions separating the central from the two side shields, which have a plain stem close to the outer edges. Springing from the lower ends of these stems, and curving round the lower half of each shield, is a branch of five leaves carved in relief. The north shield bears impaled arms: *dexter*, three boars' heads erased (for Gordon); *sinister*, 1st and 4th, on a fess three stars, 2nd and 3rd, three garbs (for Muir), with the initials W · G · and M · M · above (for William Gordon and Marion Mure). The inscription of incised Roman lettering on the north side referring to the lady bears the following legend:

WALKING · WITH · GOD · IN · PVRITIE · OF · LIFE
IN · CHRIST · I · DIED · AND · ENDIT · AL · MY · STRYFE
FOR · IN · MY · SAVLE · CHRIST · HEIR · DID · DWEL · BY · GRACE
NOW · DWELIS · MY · SAVLE · IN · GLORIE · OF · HIS · FACE
THAIRFOIR · MY · BODIE · SAL · NOT · HEIR · REMAINE
BOT · TO · FVL · GLORIE · SAL . SVIRLIE · RYSE · AGAINE
MARIOVNE · MVRE · GOOD · WIFE · OF ·
CVLLINDACH · DEPAIRTED · THIS · LIFE ·
ANNO · 1612 ·

The central shield also bears the Gordon arms, impaling two chevronels (for Maclellan), and is inscribed with the initials I · G · MMC · (for [John] Gordon and Margaret Maclellan). The latter is referred to in the inscription carved on the east side:

DVMBE · SENLES · STATVE · OF · SOME · PAINTED · STONES
WHAT · MEANES · THY · BOAST · THY · CAPTIVE · IS · BOT · CLAY ·
THOW · GAINES · NOTHING · BOT · SOME · FEW · LIFLES · BONES
HIR · CHOYSEST · PAIRT · HIR · SOVLE · TRIVMPHIS · FOR · AY

FIG. 2.—Cross-slab, Anwoth (No. 3).

To face p. 3.

Parish of Anwoth.

THEN · GAZENG · FREINDIS · DO · NOT · HIR · DEATH · DEPLORE
ZOW · LOSE · A · WHILE · SCHE · GAINES · FOR · EWERMORE
MARGRAT · MAKCLELLANE · GOODWIFE · OF · ARDWELL · DEPAIRTED
THIS · LIFE · 2 · APPRILE · 162– · ÆTATIS · SVA · 31 ·

The south shield also bears the Gordon arms impaling a fess chequy between an arrow point upwards in chief and another point downward in base (for Macadam), and the initials I · G · CMC. above (probably for John Gordon and Christian Macadam). This "Lady of Cardoness" is mentioned in the epitaph immediately to the south of the shield bearing the legend:

ZE · GAIZERS · ON · THIS · TROPHEE · OF · A · TOMBE
SEND · OVT · ONE · GRONE · FOR · WANT · OF · HIR · WHOIS · LYFE
TWYSE · BORNE · ON · EARTH · AND · NOW · IS · IN · EARTHIS · WOMBE
LIVED · LONG · A · VIRGINE · NOW · A · SPOTLES · WIFE
CHVRCH · KEEPIS · HIR · GODLIE · LIFE · THIS · TOMBE · HIR · CORPS
AND · EARTH · HIR · FAMOVS · NAME ·
WHO · THEN · DOES · LOSE · HIR · HVSBAND · NO · SINCE · HEAVEN
HIR · SAVLE · DOES · GAINE · CHRISTEN · MAKCADDAM · LADY
CARDYNES · DEPAIRTED · 16 · JVNY · 1628 · ÆTATIS · SVAE · 33 ·

On the south side of the tomb is the usual 17th-century representation of the skull and cross-bones, with an open book on the east side and an hour-glass on the west, all carved in high relief. Above the crown of the skull is carved in raised Roman letters the motto MEMENTO MORI.

3. *Cross-slab.* — Probably the object of greatest antiquity at Anwoth is an upright slab of grey stone (fig. 2), situated close to the interior of the north wall and a few yards to the west of the large monument, upon the exposed surface of which a rudely shaped hollow-angled shafted cross is represented in shallow incised lines. The stone measures 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 4½ inches, and is 2½ inches in thickness. The upper arm and margin are broken away and a circular piece has been knocked off the east side. The cross extends the whole length of the stone: its arms measure some 12 inches across and 4 inches in width at their outer extremities: in the centre is a circular depression of about 1 inch in diameter. The slab was found in the churchyard twenty years ago, when it was set up in its present position.

4. *Mural Monument.*—The built-up opening in the south wall, nearly opposite the south-east angle of the large tomb, contains an upright stone fixed to the wall with iron spikes. It consists of a single slab of red sandstone measuring 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, and about 3 inches in thickness. The upper part is only 12 inches in width, projecting 9 inches above the main portion. Two shields are carved in relief in the centre, bearing arms: on the dexter shield, 1st and 4th, a saltire within a bordure counter compony; 2nd and 3rd, a bend within a bordure embattled (for Maxwell). On the sinister shield a fess chequy surmounted of a bend engrailed, all within a royal tressure (for Stewart). Above the shields is a helmet with the visor closed and a mantling of thistle leaves carved in bold relief reaching to the lower extremities of the shields on

either side. On the upper part of the stone is carved a human head within a curved band ornamented with leaves springing from the outer edge. The upper margin has the motto THINK ON carved in raised letters upon it. The plain surface below the shields has incised upon it in lettering of 18th-century type, ROBURT ANNO 1710, by W · M · M^{M}S.

5. *Mural Monument.*—In the south wall of the church built into the outside is a tablet inscribed to the memory of Bell of Arkland. The inscription, which has either been re-cut or is on a slab of later date than the rest of the monument, runs:

MONUMENTUM SEPULCHRALE
JOHANNIS BELL DE ARKLAND
PALLIDA MORS ÆQUO PEDE PULSAT
PAUPERUM TABERNAS REGUMQUE TURRES
POST OBITUM BENEFACTA MANENT ÆTERNAQE VIRTUS
OMNIA PRÆTEREUNT PRÆTER AMARE DEUM.*

Above it, also built into the wall, is a slab showing in a large central panel a figure of death represented as a skeleton stabbing with a dart a person lying in bed.

6. *Martyr's Tomb.*—In the graveyard to the south of the west gable of the church is a slab of red sandstone raised upon supports at the angles, incised upon the outer margins of which in Roman lettering is the legend:

HERE · LYES IOHN BELL OF WHITESYDE WHO WAS
BARBOUROUSLY SHOT TO DEATH IN THE PAROCH
OF TONGLAND AT THE COMMAND OF GRIER OF
LAG ANNO 1685.

On the central part is the following:

THIS MONUMENT SHALL TELL POSTERITY,
THAT BLESSED BELL OF WHITESYDE HERE DOTH LY.
WHO AT COMMAND OF BLOODY LAG WAS SHOT,
A MURTHER STRANGE WHICH SHOULD NOT BE FORGOT.
DOUGLAS OF MORTON DID HIM QUARTERS GIVE,
YET CRUEL LAG WOULD NOT LET HIM SURVIVE.
THIS MARTYRE SOUGHT SOME TIME TO RECOMEND,
HIS SOUL TO GOD BEFOR HIS DAYES DID END.
THE TYRANT SAID WHAT DEV'L YE'VE PRAY'D ENOUGH
THIS LONG SEVEN YEARE ON MOUNTANS AND IN CLEUGH
SO INSTANTLY CAUS'D HIM WITH OTHER FOUR,
BE SHOT TO DEATH UPON KIRCONNEL MOOR.
SO THUS DID END THE LIVES OF THESE DEARE SANTS
FOR THERE ADHERENCE TO THE COVENANTS.

The inscription has been re-cut, and is probably of a date much later than that of the event which it commemorates.

* The sepulchral monument of John Bell of Arkland. "Pale death with impartial foot beats at the cabins of the poor and the mansions (towers) of the rich." After death remain good deeds and virtue that is everlasting. All passes save the love of God.

Lines 3 and 4 are a quotation from Horace, *Odes*, I. 4, with an error of displacement of a word in line 3.

FIG. 3.—Cardoness Castle from the South (No. 8).

Parish of Anwoth.

7. *Bell.*—There is preserved at Anwoth the bell of the parish church, which is a fine example of a small mediæval bell, probably of late 14th-century date. It is $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is inscribed on the shoulder † M (crown) A (crown) R (crown) I : A

Anwoth Church is known chiefly in connection with the name of Samuel Rutherford (1600–1661), the well-known minister here in covenanting times. The ruin, according to the date on the west gable, dates from 1627, but, judging by the early cross, noted above, the site must be of considerable antiquity.

See *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.), p. 379 ; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 172.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NW. Visited 14th May 1912.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

8. *Cardoness Castle.*—This castle (fig. 3) is conspicuously situated upon rising ground immediately to the north of the coast road, upon the right bank of the Water of Fleet, to the north of where it flows into Fleet Bay. The ground slopes steeply on all sides. The highest point, which is of rock, has been chosen as the site of the keep, while a level plateau extending a short distance to the south and east at a somewhat lower level has apparently been the site of a forecourt and subsidiary buildings. On plan the castle is a simple oblong measuring 43 feet by 32 feet over walls averaging about 8 feet in thickness. The building, although roofless, is practically complete, the height from the ground to the wall head being about 53 feet, divided into four storeys and attics. The ground floor is vaulted and has contained an entresol in the upper part, the floor timbers resting upon corbels in the usual way, at the springing line of the vault. The entrance doorway is in the south wall at the ground level, with a deep bar-hole in the east jamb, and, judging by indications of a wall to the south, it appears to have been approached by an outside passage about 4 feet wide, with an access near the south-west angle of the keep. The doorway leads to a passage 4 feet wide in the thickness of the wall, terminating at the east end in a wheel-stair which communicates directly with the upper floors. To the west of the entrance is a small mural guard-room with a recess in the west wall, and lighted by a narrow loop-hole to the south. Facing the entrance are two doorways, each giving access to the two chambers into which the ground floor was divided by a stone wall, now almost demolished. The larger chamber to the west is lighted by narrow openings respectively in the north and west walls. Two circular recesses have been formed in the main wall at the angles, with diagonal openings from the interior, built with massive stone sills about 3 feet 6 inches above the floor level and finished with lintels and saving arches above. It is difficult to conjecture what purpose they fulfilled. A similar recess occurs at Rusco Castle (No. 9) in the south-west angle of the basement. Two chambers in the thickness of the south and east walls are entered off the staircase at about the level of the entresol floor. One extends over the entrance passage, having a trap formed in the floor, probably a means of defending the entrance

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

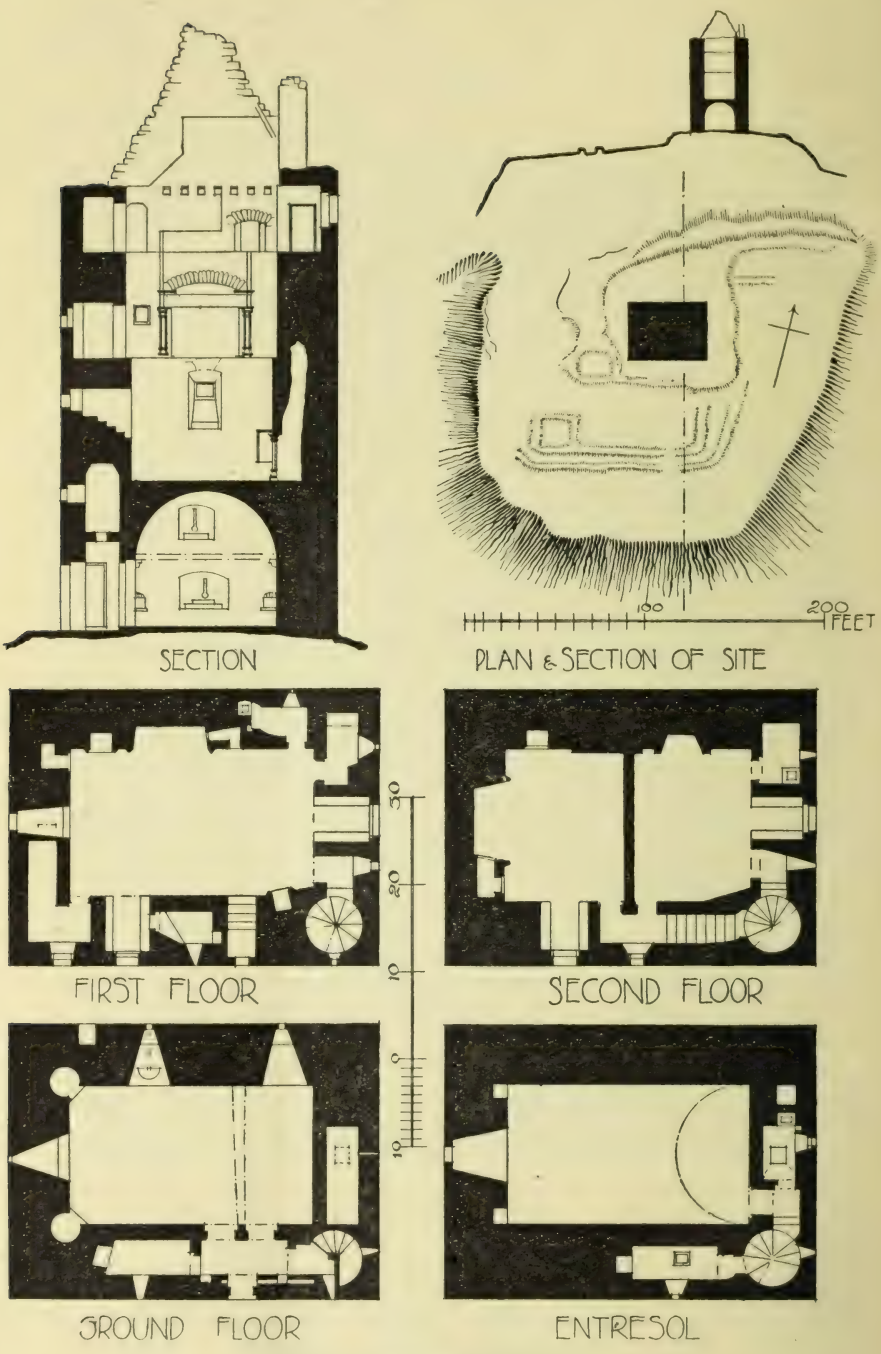

FIG. 5.—Cardoness Castle (No. 8).

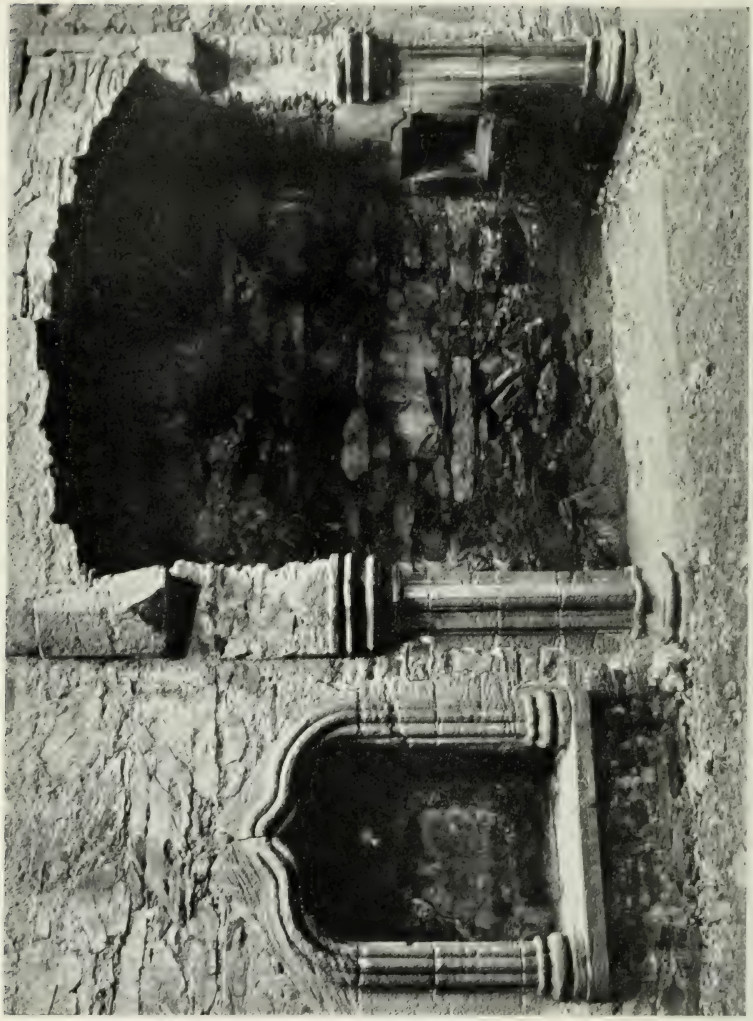

FIG. 4.—Hall Fireplace in North Wall, Cardoness (No. 8).

To face p. 7.

below as well as for the haulage of goods. The other in the east wall has a doorway entering off the passage to the entresol. It appears to have been an upper guard-room, with a *garde-robe* at the north end and a square trap in the floor, the only means of access to a dark dungeon below. The first floor consists of a large hall measuring 28 feet by 16 feet 9 inches. The upper floors have been of wood, but are now entirely destroyed, thereby exposing to view an arch which spans the whole width of the building, carrying a stone wall above, which divided the second floor into two apartments. The hall is well lighted on three sides. Two windows have the usual stone seats in the in-goes, while the other two are at a higher level on account of the space required for the mural chambers at the south-east angle and in the south wall at the entresol level. For the same reason the mural chamber in the south wall is entered from the side of one of the seated windows at a high level. There are other two small wall-chambers at the north-east angle entering at the floor level of the hall and each containing a *garde-robe*. The hall fireplace in the north wall (fig. 4) measures 8 feet 6 inches between the jambs and is an unusually good example of the type found throughout Scotland during the 15th century. Unfortunately the lintel and part of the masonry supported by it have fallen. A similar fireplace, in a fair state of preservation, exists in the west wall at the second floor level. Here the jambs and lintel are complete, and a moulding worked on the upper edge of the lintel is ornamented with a floral design carved in relief. There are two small ambries at the north-west angle, one of which is decorated with a moulding and arched head in the form of a rude ogee. At the east side of the fireplace is a curious recess having two openings, one from the in-go of the fireplace and the other from the inside face of the wall. There is a similar recess in the fireplace on the first floor at Carsluith Castle (No. 282), about 5 miles west of Cardoness. Probably the recess was used as a salt-box or for some similar purpose. Indications of small iron bars exist on each jamb of the opening to the fireplace, and the masonry of the opening to the hall is giblet-checked for a small door. Access to the two rooms on the second floor is gained by a flight of straight steps leading from the wheel-stair to two separate doorways. The west chamber has the stone fireplace already mentioned in the west wall, with a recess or salt-box at the south side, similar to the one adjoining the hall fireplace. There is a seated window in the south wall and an ambry in the north wall. The east apartment has a fireplace in the north wall and a seated window in the centre of the east wall. There is also a mural chamber in the north-east angle containing a *garde-robe* and a direct entrance from the wheel-stair at the south-east angle. Indications of a parapet and walk are evident at the wall-head, and the moulded corbels which supported the floor timbers of the attics are still complete on the interior face of the west wall. The roadway up to the castle appears to have followed the slope of the ground to the north-west, approaching an inner courtyard near the south-west angle of the keep. At a point about 50 feet south of the castle are the remains of two walls running east and west, with a space between them, and measuring about 15 feet over all. The

west end of the inner wall terminates in what seems to have been a square building measuring 24 feet over all—possibly the site of an outer bailey for defending the entrance to the inner courtyard. The west end of the outer wall appears to have curved slightly towards the north at the south-west angle of the square building, as if it had continued in that direction. There are indications of an opening in the double wall near the east angle. A level space of about 40 feet extends from the south side of the double wall to the face of the rocky ground to the south, while the eastern continuation of double wall has followed the outline of the level plateau in a northerly direction, leaving an outer space of about 55 feet to the east of the keep. At the extreme north end of this outer space are indications of what appears to have been a building lying east and west, measuring about 20 feet in width, possibly representing the site of the stables or retainers' quarters.

Cardoness Castle, which has long been in ruins, was for centuries the home of the M'Cullochs, a notable family in Galloway. From them it passed to the Gordons, and is now possessed by Sir William Maxwell, Bart. It is said to have been built towards the end of the 14th century, but the character of the details point to a later date, probably the latter half of the 15th century.

There is in the British Museum an interesting Report on Cardoness and a coloured drawing of it prepared by an English official in the time of Queen Elizabeth, both of which are reproduced in *The History of Liddesdale, etc.* and the *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, quoted below. The Report, which has evidently been prepared with a view to the occupation of the castle by the English, is as follows:—

> "Cardines Towre standeth upon an hight bancke and rocke, harde upoun the watter Flete: there can noo ordinance nor gounes endomage yt of the sea, nor there can noo artyllare be taken to it upoun the lande, ones having the house, for straitness of ground, and yf ye lande at Newton up upoun flete watter, then ye must pass one myle strait ground and up rockes, wheare noo ordinance can be caryed but upoun mens backes. Yt is nyne foote thick of the wall, withoute a bermeking, and withoute battaling. At the ground eb men may ryde under the place upoun the sandes one myle: And at the full sea, boates of eight tonnes, may come under the wall. It may be taken witht two hundreitht men, at the suddane. And being in Engliss possession, may be kepte witht one hundreit men in garrisone: It will annoye the inhabitantes betuix the watter of Cree aforesaid, and Kiyrkcowbright; and be assistant to the same. Distant by sea from Wirkington in Englonde tuenty-tuo myles."[1]

Another notice of it in the succeeding century describes it as "seatted upoune a craigey and heigh rocke, over the river Fleet, and "fensed with stronge walls,"[2] and Pococke, who visited it in 1760, refers to it as "a very fine old castle about thirty by forty feet 'within; the walls are twelve feet thick, and many closets are "practic'd in them." He gives sketches of the two old chimney-

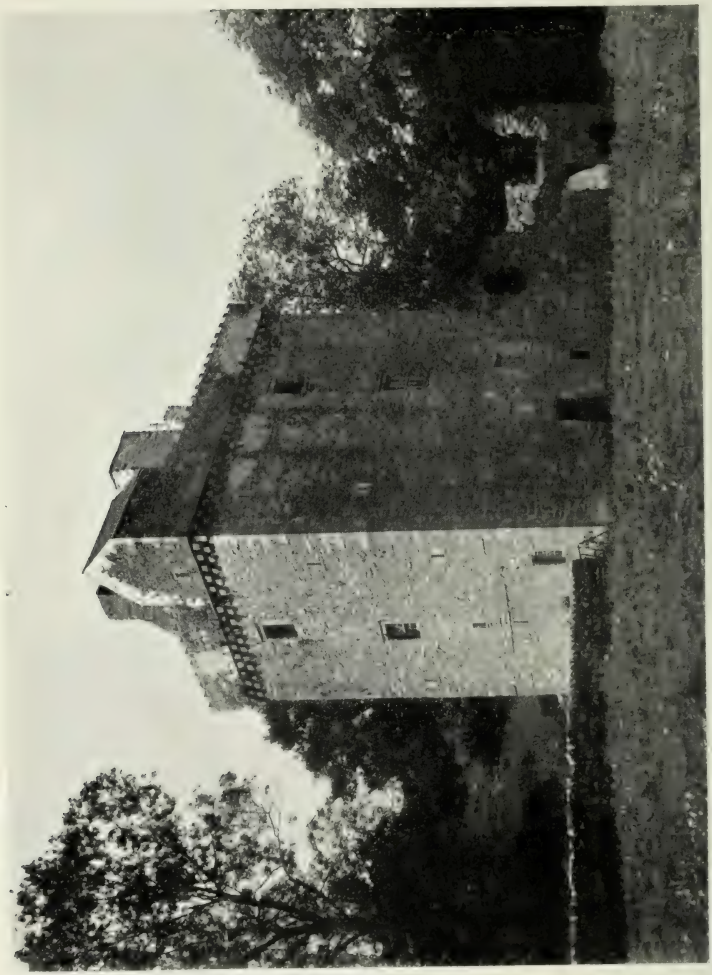

FIG. 6.—RUSCO CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (No. 9).

pieces as they then appeared, and in one of the drawings the lintel (awanting in later illustrations) is seen.[3]

See [1] *History of Liddesdale, etc., App.* No. lxx. p. cvi.; *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, ii. p. 69 (illus.); [2] Symson (Sibbald MS.), *App.* p. 114; [3] Pococke's *Tours*, p. 20 (illus.); see also *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, i. p. 243 (plan and illus.); *Stat. Acct.*, xiii. p. 350.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. SW. Visited 18th August 1911.

9. *Rusco Castle.*—The Castle of Rusco (fig. 6) is situated about 3 miles to the north-north-west of Gatehouse, on a terrace above the right bank of the Water of Fleet. Behind it a wooded bank slopes upward to the hills, along which at a higher elevation, some 100 yards distant, runs the road to Dromore. The castle is a simple oblong on plan, measuring 38 feet 6 inches by 29 feet over walls which vary from 6 feet to 8 feet in thickness, with a height from the ground to the top of the parapet of about 49 feet 6 inches; and it is divided into three storeys and attics. The entrance doorway is in the centre of the east wall at the ground level, leading to a passage 4 feet wide in the thickness of the wall, having at the north end a mural guard-room with a recess in the north and east walls and a narrow window to the south. At the south end of the passage is an inner doorway protecting the entrance to the wheel-stair which communicates with the upper floors and parapet walk. The ground floor is vaulted and has been divided into two by an intermediate floor about 9 feet above the ground level, with access from the wheel-stair. At the south-west angle of the ground floor there is a circular recess in the thickness of the main walls about 4 feet in diameter with an opening from the interior about 4 feet above the floor level, similar to the recesses at Cardoness (No. 8), the purpose of which is now uncertain. The wheel-stair projects into the upper-floor rooms and is supported upon rough corbelling at the interior angle below the doorway to the entresol. About this level are two chambers in the south and east walls, each with a recess in the end wall and a narrow window to the exterior. The south chamber has a trap in the floor where shown on the plan (fig. 8), the only access to a dark dungeon below. The first floor consists of one large well-lighted apartment measuring 25 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches. There is a large fireplace in the east wall with moulded jambs, caps, and bases. Three of the windows have the usual stone seats in the in-goes. At the south-west angle there is a small mural chamber with a narrow window and *garde-robe*. In the south wall adjoining the stair is a recess or cupboard, and in the east wall another wall-chamber containing a *garde-robe* and entering off the north jamb of the west window at a high level. The arrangement of the second floor is similar. It is lighted by a window in the east and south walls, each with seats in the in-goes. There is a good fireplace in the north wall, in design almost identical with that on the first floor; also two wall recesses, one in the east wall and the other in the west wall. Near the north-west angle is a small *garde-robe* chamber with the usual recess and window. The attic floor has been entered off the staircase a few steps below the level of the parapet walk. It is lighted by two small windows, but apparently has had no fireplace.

The parapet walk is paved with stone flags in the ordinary way, the water being carried off by numerous stone spouts. The projecting parapet is supported by a double row of moulded corbels placed chequer-wise. On the exterior an unusual feature is to be seen in the splayed and weathered projections of stone over the lintels of the large windows. Their purpose has obviously been to throw the rain off the walls at these points. The entrance doorway (fig. 7) is somewhat unusual in form. The arch-head is almost straight, formed of joggled arch-stones and rounded at the angles. Above is a moulded

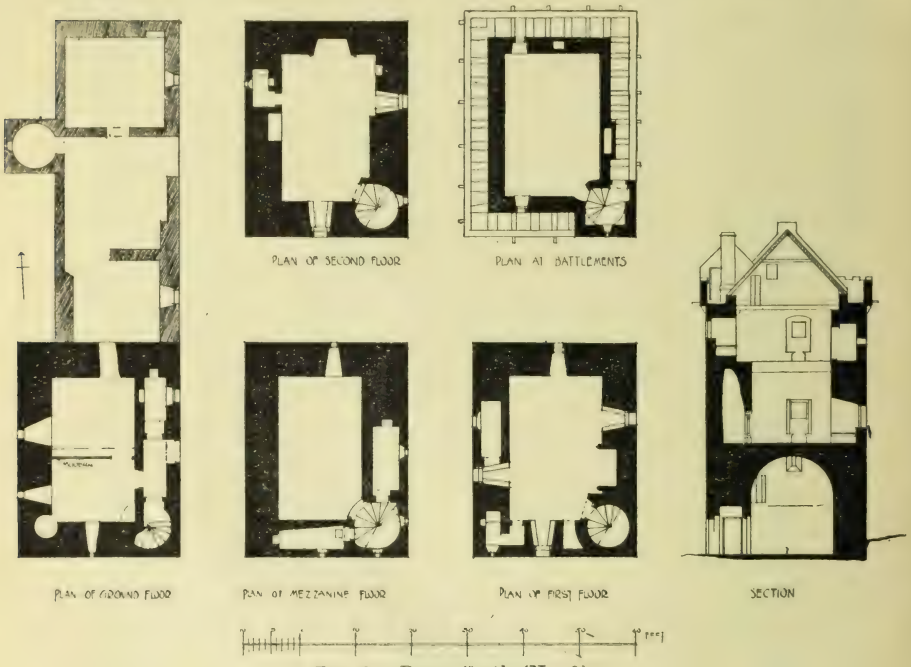

FIG. 8.—Rusco Castle (No. 9).

panel containing two shields placed one over the other; the upper shield bears the royal arms of Scotland carved in relief beneath a crown with supporters; in the dexter top corner of the panel the letter I preceded by a letter which has either been an R or a K; in the sinister corner a figure "four" presented in the early Arabic form of numeral. With the exception of what appears to be the second quarter of a quartered coat on which three objects resembling crescents are visible, the charge on the lower shield has entirely perished. On the panel to the sinister side of the shield is a letter G. A large two-storeyed dwelling-house has been added to the north side of the castle at a later date, possibly during the 17th century, with communication by a doorway roughly hacked through the north wall of the latter at the ground level. This building measures 57 feet by 22 feet over walls which nowhere exceed 3 feet in thickness. The entrance to it has been on the east side, and the interior appears to have been divided into three apartments on the ground floor. Projecting about 9 feet to the west is a square tower which has

FIG. 7.—Doorway with Arms, Rusco Castle (No. 9)

To face p. 10.

evidently contained a circular wheel-stair which would lead to the upper floors. This building is now in a very ruinous state, and its use as a shelter for cattle has rendered its interior quite inaccessible. At the entrance to this building there lies on the top of the wall a stone on which is carved a shield with a concave surface, bearing arms: three stars with a crescent at fess point. The main building was occupied about twenty years ago by farm servants, but it is now uninhabited. The outside walls, roof, and parapet have been recently repaired, and the interior surface of the walls above the level of the vault have been lathed and plastered in modern times, though the plasterwork is now broken away in several places. There is no floor at the attic level, and the flooring boards of the room below are in a bad state of repair. The whole of the basement is used as a store for farm implements, and the upper floors are used as a dove-cot.

The property of Rusco is said (*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 32) to have been known also as Skyreburn and Glenskyreburn, and to have belonged of old to the family of Carsane, or A'Karsane. In the reign of James IV. a Crown Precept of Sasine was granted in favour of Robert, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, and Marion Acarsane his spouse, and daughter of John Acarsane of the Glen, and the longest liver of them, in the lands of Glen-Skirburne, etc., of date 26 March 1494.[1] With this marriage the lower coat of arms on the panel has probably been connected, three crescents being borne by the family of Carsane, and a quartered coat of three crescents and three boars' heads is shown on the tomb of Andrew Carsane (No. 252) in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, Kirkcudbright. Throughout the 16th century and on to the middle of the 17th, the castle was owned by the Gordons of Lochinvar.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 213 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 47; *Scots Peerage*, v. p. 106; [1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

O.S.M. Kirkcud., xli. SW. Visited 9th August 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

10. *Mote, Polchree.*—On the west or right bank of the Water of Fleet, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile east-north-east of Polchree farm-house, and just where the river takes a sharp bend to the east, is situated a mote-hill which has been formed on the end of a high bank rising some 35 feet above the margin of the stream. The mote itself appears to have been constructed out of a slight eminence by excavating around it on three sides a trench, which rests at either end on the face of the bank, and by levelling the summit. It is roughly rectangular with rounded corners, the side along the high bank on the north-east measuring 69 feet, and the other three sides on the south-east, south-west, and north-west measuring respectively 64 feet, 60 feet, and 66 feet. The natural rise of the ground is from the south-east, and here the depth of the ditch (the crests of scarp and counterscarp being almost level) is from 8 to 9 feet, and its width 35 feet across the top, and 12 feet across the bottom. As the trench passes round towards the opposite side it gradually declines following the

natural gradient, till at the north angle, where it debouches on the bank, it is 18 feet in depth below the crest of the scarp. At the west angle where the ground falls rapidly away beyond the mote there is no counterscarp to the trench, but this feature reappears where the end of the eminence has been cut through towards the north-west.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 174 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. NW. ("supposed Roman camp").

Visited 22nd Sept. 1911.

11. "*Boreland, or Green Tower Mote*," *Boreland*.—This mote (fig. 9) is situated immediately to the south of the farm-house of Boreland, which lies 1 mile or thereby south-west of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. It has been fashioned out of a long sandy plateau on the west side of the estuary of the Water of Fleet, having now on its western side low-lying meadows, probably in former times marshy, and slightly rising ground on the east. The plateau lies with its main axis north-north-west and south-south-east, and forms an oblong figure some 367 feet in extreme length, divided into two unequal divisions at about

FIG. 9.—"Boreland, or Green Tower Mote" (No. 11).

84 feet from the south-south-east end by a shallow trench some 22 feet in width, the larger division having an average and somewhat uniform breadth of about 97 feet, and the shorter division contracting to a pointed extremity at the south. The west side is regularly sloped at an angle of 40°, and the east presents a more natural-looking scarp at an angle of about 29°. The greatest vertical height, which is on the east side, from base to summit is 25 feet. At the north-north-west extremity the plateau has been severed from the adjacent ground by a deep trench some 35 feet in width, the bottom of which lies 16 feet below the top of the scarp and 12 feet below that of the counterscarp. Along the west side there appears also to have been a trench. There is no sign of a parapet mound around any part of the summit, nor is there any indication of the position of an entrance.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 170 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SW. Visited 16th August 1911.

12. *Mote, Kirkclaugh*.—Kirkclaugh, or Caerclach Mote (fig. 10) is situated at the edge of the cliffs to the south-south-west of Auchenlarie, some 6½ miles to the south-east of Creetown. The site is a remarkable one, on the crest of bold, precipitous cliffs which rise from 80 to 100 feet above the shore-line to seaward and also on the eastern flank, deeply indented in the former direction by two chasms between which there projects a tongue of rock some 50 to 60 feet out

from the base of the mote-hill. From its base the hillock rises to a height of about 22 feet. Its plateau measures superficially some 58 feet by 64 feet, and is fairly level and four-sided, the side towards the sea on the south alone being irregular in direction. At base it is surrounded, except where protected by the edge of the cliffs on the south, by a ditch having an average breadth of 45 feet on the

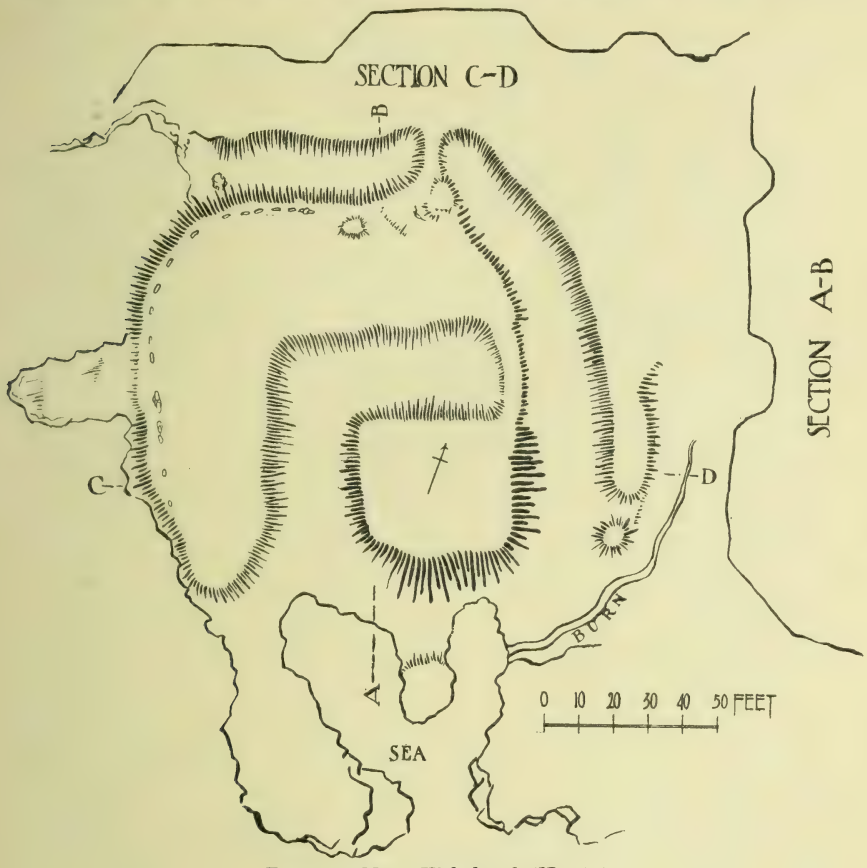

Fig. 10.—Mote, Kirkclaugh (No. 12).

west and north and 53 feet on the east, and a general depth of 16 feet from the top of the counterscarp and of 22 feet from the summit of the mote-hill. Between this ditch and an outer ditch which passes from the south-east angle of the mote-hill round to a natural hollow running down to the shingle on the north-west, there lies parallel with the north and west sides of the mote-hill a base-court varying from 40 feet to 50 feet in breadth, flanked on the west by the steep cliffs. A roadway passing over the outer ditch into the base-court from the north leads on to the mote-hill, over a gangway blocking the east end of the inner ditch. On the right of the entrance to the former there is a circular hollow with a depth of about 2 feet and a diameter of about 12 feet, which may indicate the position of a guard-house. The foundations of a wall are to be seen

around the outer edge of the base-court, as well as on the sides of the roadways, and a mass of dry-built masonry projects into the natural hollow with which the outer ditch merges, above its debouchment on the shingle, leaving a track between the end of the masonry and the opposite side of the hollow against which there appears to have been building.

The cross-incised slab (No. 27) which formerly stood on the rampart between the outer ditch and a natural hollow on the north-east was removed some years ago to Kirkclaugh House, where it now is.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liii. NE. Visited 13th May 1912.

13. *Fort (vitrified), Trusty's Hill.*—In an undulating region of rocky hillocks, and midway between the church of Anwoth and Gatehouse-of-Fleet, there rises a hill, more conspicuous than its neighbours, to a height of between 150 and 200 feet, and known as Trusty's Hill. It lies with its main axis north-west and south-east, slopes up by a gradual incline from the latter direction, and is steep, and in places craggy, on the flanks and at the north-west end. Towards the north, at a level some 30 feet or thereby below the summit, it is connected by a neck with rising rocky ground beyond. The summit of this hill is crowned by a fort reputed to be vitrified, but though vitrified material is still to be picked up on its surface, where the summit rampart has not been torn up, it is so overgrown with turf that it is impossible now to estimate the extent of the vitrifaction. The actual summit, which is very uneven, measures some 95 feet in length by 64 feet in breadth. It has been surrounded by a stony rampart or wall, enclosing at its south-east end, and at some 6 feet lower level, two projecting rocks 11 feet apart, between which has evidently been an approach. On the top of each rock there is an artificial hollow, that on the north circular with an interior diameter of 11 feet and a depth of about 2 feet, that on the south sub-oval measuring diametrically 31 feet by 23 feet. Some 15 feet or thereby out from the face of these rocks there passes segmentally from the south side to within 25 feet of the north edge of the ridge a breastwork, for the most part composed of outcropping rock. It in turn has been covered at 21 feet distant down the slope by another outwork (from the surface of which low points of rock also protrude), visible to within 12 feet of the north edge and thereafter seeming to return uphill so as to flank the approach which has passed along the edge of the north slope. Beneath this lowest outwork the hill extends in a somewhat level plateau towards the south-east before descending with a steepish gradient to its base. To defend the fort from attack on the north by way of the neck before mentioned, a deep trench has been cut across that feature in part through the rock, 14 feet in width, 10 to 11 feet deep on the scarp or higher side, and 5 feet on the opposite slope, while the steep scarp has been rendered more formidable by the addition of a stony rampart along its crest, about 11 feet in thickness at base. At its extreme west end, where it approaches the craggy face of the hill, the course of the trench has been interrupted by an approach to the interior passing by the termination of the surmounting rampart.

14. *Sculptured rock.*—Besides its vitrified character, the fort on

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

Trusty's Hill (No. 13) is remarkable for the presence of certain sculptured symbols, usually associated with the early Celtic church, on

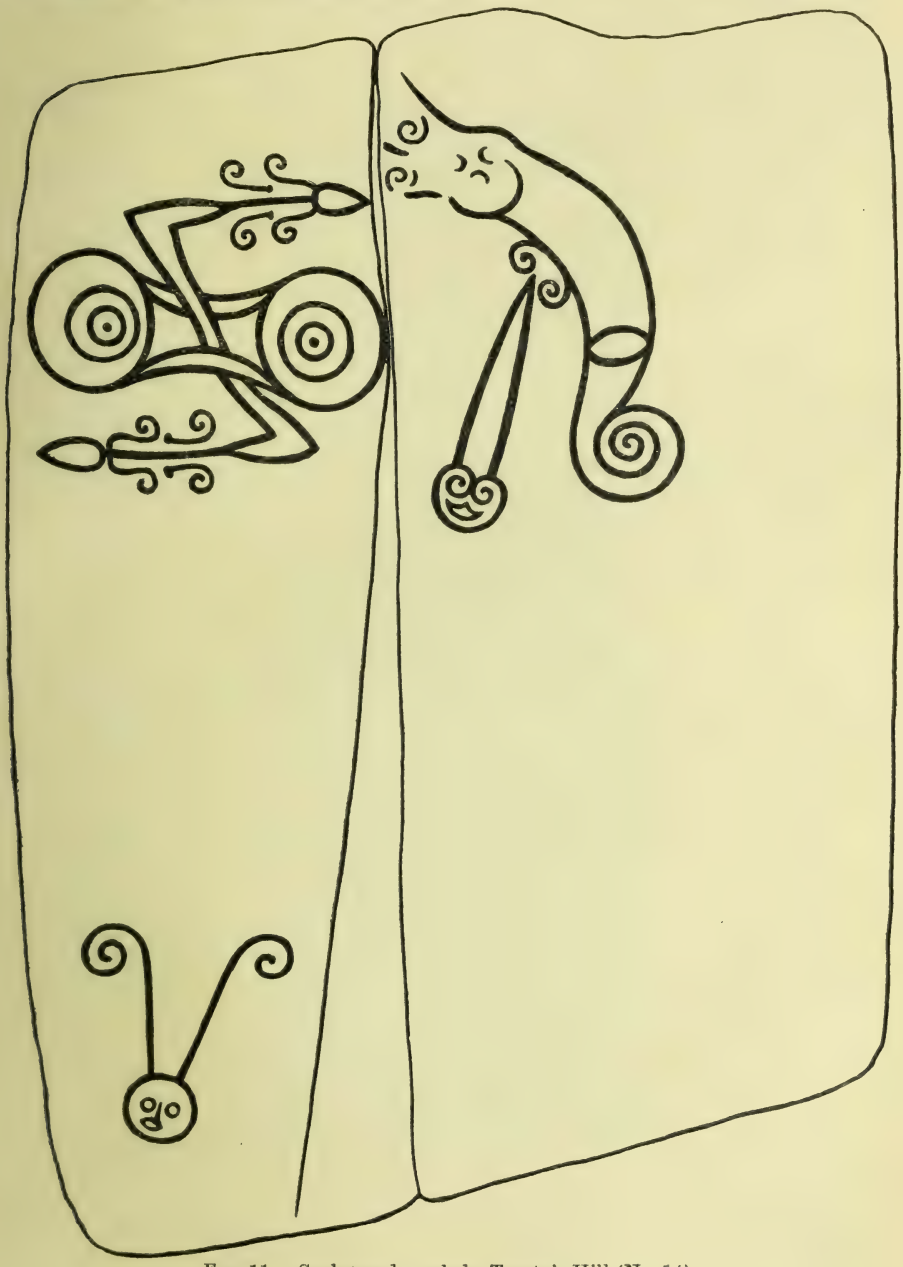

FIG. 11.—Sculptured symbols, Trusty's Hill (No. 14).

the north face of the most southerly of the two projecting rocks between which has passed the approach to the summit. The symbols (shown in fig. 11), are deeply incised, and are as follows:—in the upper left-hand

corner the double-disc ornament traversed by the Z-shaped floriated rod; to the right, and separated by a natural fissure, a lacustrine monster; and immediately below it a heart-shaped figure with incurvation terminating in spirals and surmounted with a conical spike; at the left-hand lower corner a human mask with two horns ending in spiral curves on the top of it. An iron grill has been placed over the carvings for their protection.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 477 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NW. Visited 16th August 1911.

Note.—The O.S. map (xlviii. NW.) indicates a mote at Anwoth behind a cottage and close to a pond. It is a natural hillock, showing no sign whatever of art in its shaping.

Hut Circle.

15. *Hut Circle, Cairnharrow.*—Some 300 yards to the west of the cup-marked rock (No. 25), at a slightly lower elevation and on a low grassy ridge, is the distinct outline of a hut circle. It has been entered from south by east, and has measured in the interior along its longest diameter, which is in line of the entrance, 27 feet; as the outline on the east is somewhat indefinite the measurement across is omitted.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 21st May 1912.

Sepulchral Constructions.

16. *Cairns and Stone Circles, Cauldside.*—In the flat ground at Cauldside which intervenes between the base of Cambret Hill on the west and the lower north-west slopes of Cairnharrow on the east, are the remains of a remarkable group of monuments at an elevation of some 600 feet over sea-level.

Some 200 yards to the south-east of the dyke which marks the boundary between the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Anwoth, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-south-west of The Glen, is a cairn with a diameter of some 63 feet and elevation of about 10 feet. Exposed on the summit is a short cist, formed of four slabs, measuring some 3 feet in length and breadth by 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and to its lowest level 5 feet 6 inches from the present summit level of the cairn, thus indicating its secondary character. It lies with its main axis east and west.

Immediately to the southward of the cairn, and with the nearest stone 16 feet 6 inches distant from it, are the remains of a large stone circle of which ten stones now remain *in situ*. These stones are thinnish slabs, for the most part pointed to the upper extremity, set with their broad faces in the line of the circumference, the highest measuring 4 feet in height by 3 feet in breadth, and none of the others extending more than 2 feet above the ground level. The ground enclosed by the circle, and in its vicinity, has been much dug for turf or peats, and many of the stones on the east semicircle have been removed. The stones nearest to each other in the circumference are from 4 to 6 feet apart. The diameter has been some 70 feet.

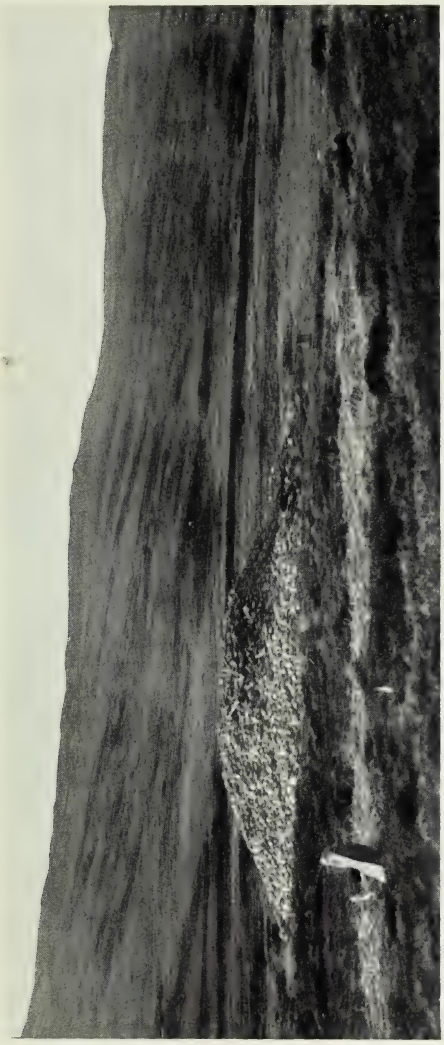

FIG. 12.—Cairn and Stone Circle, Cauldside (No. 16).

To face p. 16.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

About 150 yards to the northward of the cairn above described are the foundations of another in which there is exposed, somewhat towards the south side, a megalithic cist sunk in the ground about 4 feet 5 inches in length but of indefinite breadth, with its main axis west-south-west and east-north-east. The covering stone lies displaced on the top, and one of the side slabs has been removed. The diameter of the cairn has been about 40 feet. Immediately to the south of it also, as in the previous instance, there appears to have been a stone circle, of which only two stones (thinnish slabs, seemingly placed with their broad faces at right angles to the line of the circumference) now remain, the one upright and the other much tilted and sunk in the peat.

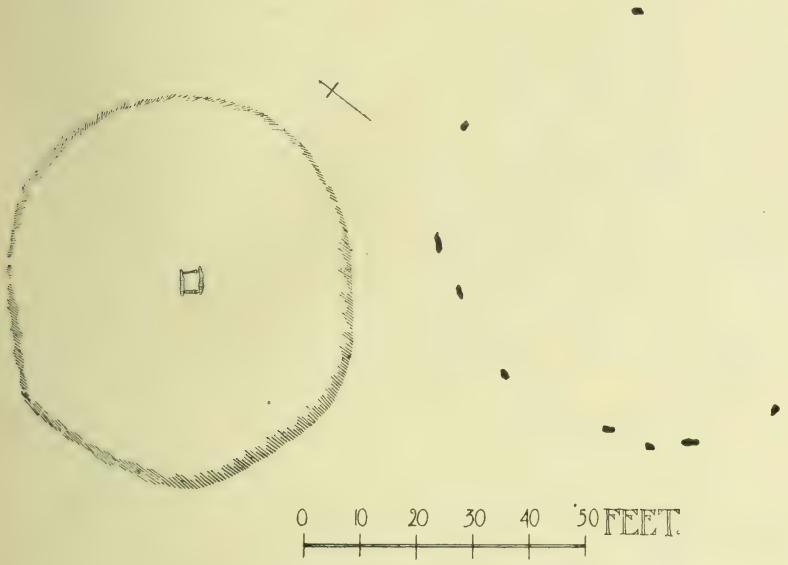

FIG. 13.—Cairn and Stone Circle, Cauldside (No. 16).

From some 200 yards due east of the first cairn, along the slope of the hillside for about 300 yards stretch a number of smaller cairns. One of the largest of these, situated at the west end of the group, is an elongated oval in form measuring 25 feet by 13 feet, having its longest axis north-east and south-west, and rising some 3 feet in elevation. The most easterly is also large for the class of cairn, measuring some 20 feet in diameter. The group lies at an elevation of some 700 feet above sea-level in a secluded glen.

(Though in the adjacent parish, the rock sculpture No. 295 should also be considered in this group.)

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. NE. Visited 12th May 1912.

17. *Cairn, High Auchenlarie.*—Crowning a slight eminence in a high rough pasture-field which at some remote time has been under cultivation, and about ½ mile north-north-west of High Auchenlarie, is a cairn some two-thirds of which have been removed, but in which the interment probably remains undisturbed. Its longest axis lies

north-east to south-west, and it has measured in diameter 72 feet by 80 feet. The greatest height is now about 10 feet.

18. *Stone Circle, High Auchenlarie.* — At the upper side of a cultivated field adjoining the moorland, and about ¼ mile east-north-

FIG. 14.—Stone Circle, High Auchenlarie (No. 18).

east of the farm-house of High Auchenlarie, are the remains of a stone circle (fig. 14) associated with the site of a cairn. In all there are eight stones remaining, of which two have fallen, and two in rear of the site of the cairn merely protrude above the ground. Five of these stones lie approximately on the arc of a circle, which, continued, would almost pass through the centre of the cairn site and give a diameter of some 45 feet: the other three stones lie well outside this circle to the south of it, and though two of them are almost on the

arc of an outer concentric circumference the distance between the two circles would be over 20 feet, which would be unusually large. The highest stone, that to the east of the centre of the inner circle, measures 4 feet 6 inches in height above ground. The diameter of the cairn seems to have been about 22 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. SE. Visited 15th May 1912.

Rock Sculptures.

19. *Cup and Ring Marks, High Auchenlarie.*—About 51 feet to the south-west of the tallest stone in the setting of the stone circle (No. 18) is a rock sculpturing (fig. 20) on an exposed rock-face partially hidden by turf. It consists of two encircled cup marks each with a radial groove, and of several smaller cups to some extent connected by channels. It bears some resemblance to the stone at Kirkclaugh House.

Mr F. R. Coles illustrates (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxix. p. 90, fig. 33) a stone at Bardriston, but inquiry there failed to elicit information concerning it, and it appears to have been lost. Mr Coles' illustration, here reproduced (fig. 15), shows in the general intercommunication of the various cups a feature which characterises the stone at Kirkclaugh, about ¼ mile to the south of Bardriston.

Fig. 15.—Cup and Ring Marks, Bardriston (No. 19).

20. *Cup- and Ring-marked Stones at Cardoness House.*—Under a wooden shelter to the west of the garden at Cardoness House are preserved two cup-marked stones. The smaller of the two (fig. 16) was brought from the farm of Laggan some years ago, where it was found on "a stony, thorny, whin-grown slope near the base of Laggan Hill almost exactly 660 feet west-north-west of the standing-stones of Newton." It is a block of whinstone pointed to one end, whereon are sculptured three cup marks, two surrounded by four concentric rings and the other by five. Instead of a radial groove running from the central cup the ordinary style has been reversed, and a tongue has been left passing outward between the open ends of the rings. In each case the direction of the opening is the same.

The other stone (fig. 17) is a squarish block measuring 3 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, sculptured with very various designs, brought from Auchenlarie many years ago and illustrated by Sir J. Y. Simpson in *Archaic Sculpturings* (Plate xiii., fig. 3). To the right it shows one large figure consisting of a small central cup surrounded by six irregularly concentric rings, having their continuity broken by a fillet contained between two picked-out parallel lines, which has been projected to connect with a sculpture in the lower left-hand corner consisting of several rather large cups surrounded by a single ring. Above the connecting band, and partially destroyed by the flaking of the surface, has been a small cup surrounded by three concentric

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

rings. The outer ring is placed further from the intermediate ring than the inner one, and the space between is occupied by a row of small equidistant cup marks following the line of the circumference. A figure in the right-hand top corner of the stone resembles in general character that in the diagonally opposite corner, and with both may

FIG. 16.—Cup- and Ring-marked Stone at Cardoness House (No. 20).

be compared the stone at Lower Laggan Cottage (No. 22) whose provenance is similar. The method of production of the markings with a pick is very evident on this stone.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. SE. Visited 15th May 1912.

21. *Cup and Ring Marks, Mossyard.*—In a field adjoining the shore, somewhat less than ½ mile south-west of Mossyard farm, at a point where a stile leads over the field wall to the rocks, is a narrow wedge-shaped mass of rock some 6 feet in length sculptured on its flat upper surface (fig. 18). At its broad end is a single cup surrounded by five concentric rings, with a groove leading out of it towards the east. From the outer ring on the south side two adjacent parallel grooves pass at right angles to the edge of the rock, and reappear for a short distance at the edge some 12 inches higher up the stone; while at the north side of the figure, opposite the point of departure, possibly the return of one of the grooves is apparent entering the outer ring near its termination, and some 4 inches higher there is a slight indication of the junction of the other. The remains suggest that

FIG. 18.—Cup and Ring Marks, Mossyard (No. 21).

FIG. 17.—Cup- and Ring-marked Stone, Cardoness (No. 20).

FIG. 19.—Cup- and Ring-marked Slab, Lower Laggan Cottage (No. 22).

To face **p.** 20.

the principal cup and ring marking has originally been contained within a double oval now destroyed by the fracturing of the stone. On two flat outcropping surfaces to the north-east appear some other very faint figures.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 13th May 1912.

22. *Cup and Ring Marks, Lower Laggan Cottage.*—At Lower Laggan Cottage, which is situated on the south side of the road from Creetown to Gatehouse, about ¼ mile beyond the thirteenth milestone from Newton-Stewart, there is preserved a thin angular block of whinstone (fig. 19), broken into three pieces, measuring 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, found built into a dyke on Upper Laggan Hill, and sculptured with seventeen cup marks, all but five of which are surrounded by single rings and for the most part connected by channels. The cups are of unusual size, and the incised ring surrounding them is so fashioned as merely to accentuate the edge, or form as it were a rim to the cup. The channels are narrow lines traced on the surface.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liii. NE. Visited 15th May 1912.

23. *Cup- and Ring-marked Stone, Kirkclaugh.*—Built into the washing-shed at the stables at Kirkclaugh, on the interior of the north wall and just below the roof, is a fragmentary slab of red sand-

Kirkclaugh (No. 23). High Auchenlarie (No. 19).

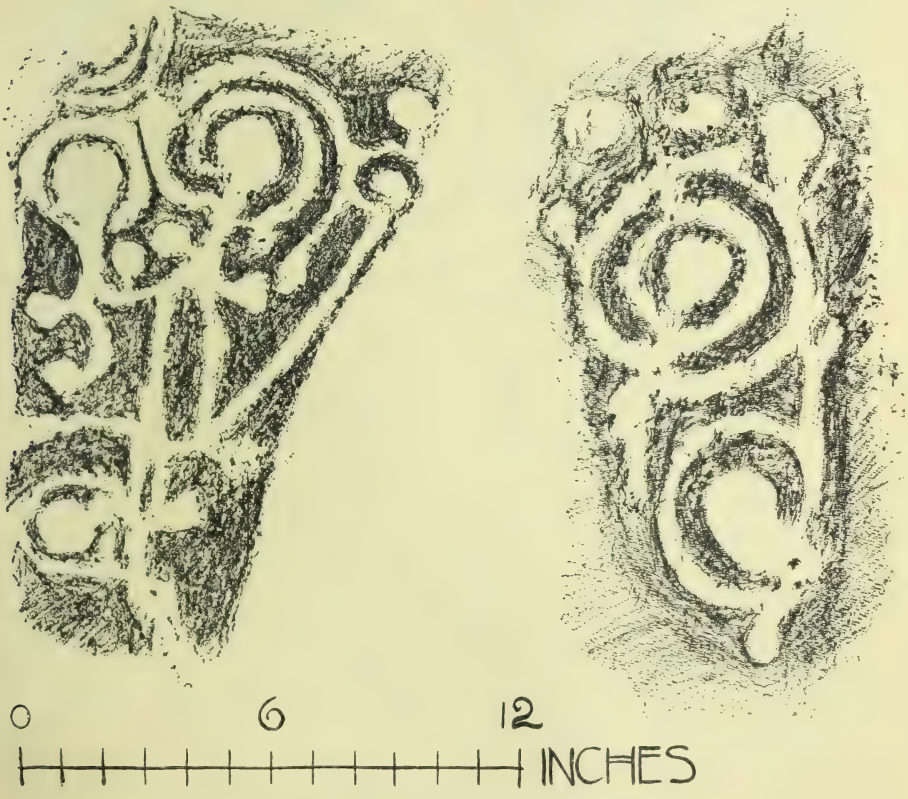

Fig. 20.—Cup- and Ring-marked Stones.

stone measuring across the centre some 7 inches by 16 inches, on which are a number of cup and ring marks of unusual design, and all connected one with another by grooves, as shown in the illustration (fig. 20).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liii. NE. Visited 13th May 1912.

24. *Rock Sculptures, Laggannmullan.*—About 100 yards due south of Laggannmullan steading, at the edge of a field on the east side of a dyke, and some 40 feet up from the gate into the field, is a group of rock sculpturings from time to time exposed in ploughing, but at date of visit covered by soil.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. SE. (unnoted). Visited 16th May 1912.

25. *Cup and Ring Marks, Cairnharrow.*—At an elevation of some 800 feet over sea-level, about ½ mile to the south-west of the

FIG. 21.—Cup and Ring Marks, Cairnharrow (No. 25).

shepherd's house at Cauldside and some 200 yards north-east of a modern cairn on the east spur of Cairnharrow, is an angular piece of rock 5 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 3 inches in breadth, projecting with a point towards the east-north-east, on the level upper surface of which is a group of rock sculpturings (fig. 21) consisting of one large cup surrounded by three concentric rings crossed by a radial groove (the whole figure giving a diameter of 15 inches), with two smaller single-ringed cups and a few simple cups adjacent. This rock is about ¾ mile east of the cairns and stone circles (No. 16), and is within sight of them.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 16th May 1912.

Parish of Anwoth.

Miscellaneous.

26. *Cross-slabs, Cardoness.*—Some 20 feet to the northward of the present position of the cup-marked stones at Cardoness (No. 20) stand the two sculptured standing-stones brought from a site on High Auchenlarie, described in *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland* as "situated on the elevated upper part of a field about 500 yards west of a point where there is still seen a few upright stones, apparently

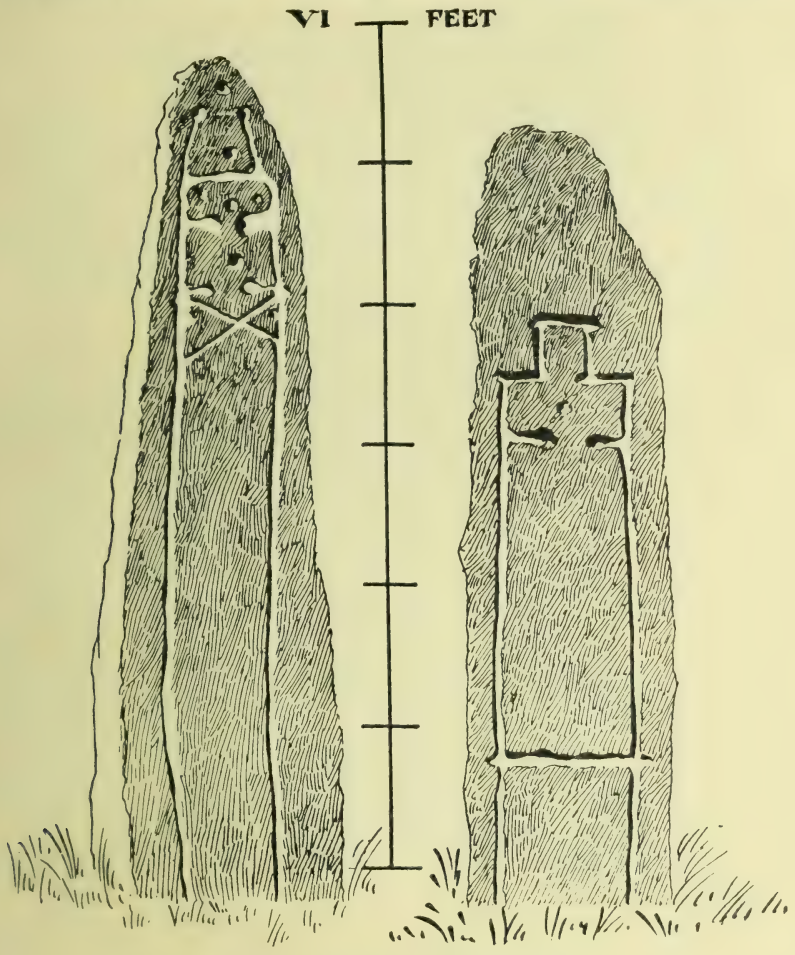

Fig. 22.—Cross-slabs, Cardoness (No. 26).

the remains of a 'Druidical Circle,'" presumably the circle No. 18. The stones themselves *in situ* are said to have stood quite close together with an acute inclination to the north, and to have been surrounded by a cairn of boulder stones. Some forty-eight years ago they were removed to Cardoness. The two stones (shown in fig. 22) now stand side by side, partially overgrown with ivy, behind the greenhouses in the garden at Cardoness. The taller stone measures 5 feet 9 inches in height above ground, 1 foot 4 inches in breadth

near the base, diminishing upwards, and 11 inches in thickness. Picked out somewhat rudely on the front of the stone is a cross with hollow angles resting on a long shaft, the top and side arms having a quasi-rectangular form. The upper portion of the shaft immediately below the cross-head is divided into three triangular segments by two incised lines bisecting its upper angles and crossing at the centre. The incised lines which delineate the cross are carried unsymmetrically beyond the head on either side. In the centre of the cross-head, and near the centre of the upper arm, are small cup depressions, while four similar markings are placed lozengewise in the upper portion of the stone.

The adjacent stone measures 5 feet 8 inches in height, 12 inches in breadth, diminishing towards its upper end, and 12 inches in thickness. Similarly picked out upon it is a cross of three oblong rectangular arms and rudely hollowed angles resting on a long shaft, with a small cup depression in the centre of the head. The incised lines which marked the outline of the cross are carried on either side to the base, beyond a transverse line which indicates the lower termination of the shaft.

See *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, i. p. 38.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. SE. Visited 15th May 1912.

27. *Cross-slab, Kirkclaugh.*—At the edge of a shrubbery, some 60 feet east of Kirkclaugh house, stands the cross-slab (fig. 23) which formerly stood on the outer rampart on the north-east of the Mote of Kirkclaugh (No. 12). It measures 5 feet in height above ground and is sculptured on both faces. On the front is a broad shafted cross of which the side arms measure in length 7 inches and 9 inches respectively, the upper arm 14 inches, and the lower arm 6 inches, all expanding slightly to the extremities. A little to one side of the centre is a small circular boss with a hollow in the centre surrounded by an ornamental ring, while another similar boss appears on the lower arm towards the right side. The shaft which is shouldered occupies the full breadth of the stone, 1 foot 7½ inches, and has been enriched with an ornament of lozenge-shaped figures produced by a series of vertical and diagonal grooves. On the back of the stone, which is slightly convex, is incised a tall Latin cross with a shaft 3 feet 9 inches in length.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 480; *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, i. pl. 123.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liii. NE. Visited 13th May 1912.

28. *Heraldic Stone, Rusco House.*—Built into the front of the porch of Rusco House is a small square stone panel containing a shield bearing arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three boars' heads erased; 2nd and 3rd, three crescents. The stone, which bears neither date nor initials, was found recently built into the old house.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NW. Visited 22nd September 1911.

29. *Standing-Stones, Newton.*—In a grass field about ½ mile south-west of Newton is a group of four pillars (fig. 24) forming an oblong rectangular figure with its longest axis east-south-east and west-north-west, measuring some 7 feet by 3 feet. Two of the pillars remain

FIG. 23.—Cross-slab, Kirkclaugh (No. 27).

To face p 24.

FIG. 24.—Standing-Stones, Newton (No. 29).

Fig. 25.—Barscobe House (No. 35).

vertical—one at the north-east measuring 4 feet 11 inches in height, 1 foot 7 inches in breadth, and 10 inches in thickness; the other at the south-east end measuring 5 feet 4 inches in height, 1 foot 5 inches in breadth, and 10 inches in thickness. Of the remaining pillars one is slightly tilted and the other lies at an angle of about 45° to the ground. The space between the pillars at the ends near the ground level are closed by low slabs 2 feet 3 inches and 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, the highest of which protrudes about 1 foot 8 inches above ground. On the north side between the two upright pillars a thick slab, squarish in section, just shows at ground level. This appears to have been the chamber of a cairn the superstructure of which has been entirely removed.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liii. NE. Visited 13th May 1912.

30. *Lady's Well, near Kirkbride.*—This well is indicated on the O.S. map to the south of the supposed site of the church and graveyard about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Kirkbride.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. NE.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

31. "*Picts Kiln*" (*supposed site*), *about* 200 *yards north-north-west of Upper Rusco Bridge.* O.S.M. Kirkcud., xl. SE.

32. *Church and graveyard* (*supposed site*) *about* $\frac{1}{4}$ *mile north-west of Kirkbride.* „ „ xlvii. NE.

33. *Cairn, Ben John, some* $\frac{1}{2}$ *mile up the Laggan Burn and to the east of it about the* 600*-feet level.* „ „ „ SE.

34. "*Bushyfield,*" 200 *yards south-south-west of Anwoth Church.* „ „ xlviii. NW.

PARISH OF BALMACLELLAN.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

35. *Barscobe House.*—This picturesque building (fig. 25) is situated about 3 miles north-east of New Galloway, and is a typical dwelling-house of a country laird in the middle of the 17th century. It is interesting to note that the favourite L plan of the earlier castles is still adhered to: the doorway is at the re-entering angle, and the wheel-stair is contained in the shorter wing. The ground floor is now divided into two apartments, probably the original arrangement, while the upper floors each contain three apartments. A few departures from the older style of building are also to be seen on the exterior. The gables are still steeply pitched, but the skews are comparatively plain, showing a treatment based, no doubt, upon the characteristic crow-step. At the wall-head level the parapet is discarded as useless, and the windows are picturesque dormers for the sole purpose

of lighting the attic rooms. The building measures about 29 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, within walls averaging about 3 feet

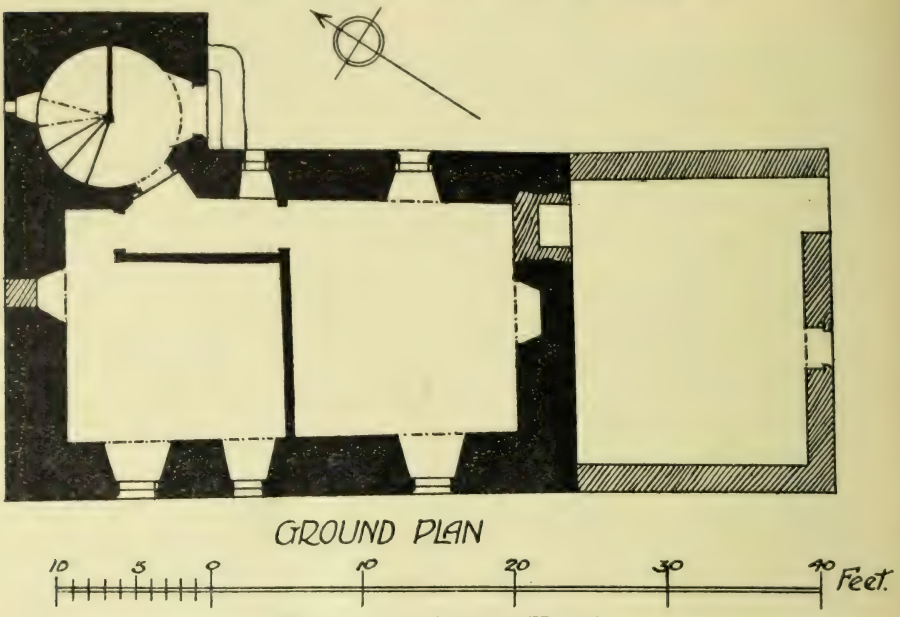

Fig. 26.—Barscobe House (No. 35).

9 inches in thickness. Abutting against the south-western wall is a modern building used as a byre. The house is still partly occupied and is in a fair state of repair.

In the 17th century Barscobe belonged to the Maclellans of Bombie, at one time a notable family in Galloway. In a panel over the entrance doorway are the initials W · M · M · G · and two shields; one bearing arms: two chevronels (for Maclellan), and the other three boars' heads erased (for Gordon). Below the shields is the date 1648. The initials and arms would seem to be those of William Maclellan, the builder of this house, and Margaret (or Mary) Gordon, his wife. The letters W · M · G · and the date 1648 are carved upon the tympana of the dormer windows. A portion of one of these windows with the same date is built into one of the farm buildings to the north. In 1664 William Maclellan was succeeded by his son Robert, an ardent supporter of the covenanting party. The property passed to other owners in 1779.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 523; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 67 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xviii. SE. Visited 25th July 1911.

36. *Shirmers Castle.*—This ivy-clad ruin stands upon a high bank towards the upper end of Loch Ken, and distant about 3 miles to the south-south-east of New Galloway. The greater part of the castle is demolished, only small portions of the west and south wall now remaining and not exceeding 10 or 12 feet in height. On plan it appears to have been an oblong measuring 21 feet 3 inches in

width over walls averaging 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. Indications of a west wall extend northwards for a distance of about 12 feet 6 inches. At the first floor level a scarcement with a projection of about 9 inches can still be seen in the south wall, which seems to prove that the floor was constructed with joists, and not vaulted. This castle is a complete ruin without a single feature to suggest its probable antiquity. It is said to have been destroyed by fire in 1568.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 81.

O.S.M., Kirkcud, xxvi. SE. (unnoted).

Visited 15th August 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

37. *Mote of Balmaclellan.*—Towards the southern end of a round-backed ridge which rises to the north of the village of Balmaclellan stands the mote-hill. In form it is a simple truncated cone rising to a height of about 18 feet, with a scarp at an angle of 38° and encircled at base by a ditch about 12 feet wide. The latter feature now remains distinct and open to a depth of 2 feet only towards the south-west, but may be traced all around; and on the north, where it was under a corn crop at the date of visit, its extent was clearly demarcated by the deeper green of the oats growing upon it. The flat summit measures some 38 feet in diameter. The mound appears to be formed of compacted soil and gravel, with occasional boulders.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xviii. SE. Visited 4th August 1911.

38. *Fort, "Watch Knowe," Craigmuie.*—On the lower slope of Craigmuie moor, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile east by south of Craigmuie, are the remains of a rectilinear earthwork known as the "Watch Knowe." (The name is misleading, as the situation is not on a "knowe," but its application may have originally been to the south-east angle of the fort which rises above the general level.) The site, though commanding an extensive view down the glen of the Castlefern Water into Dumfriesshire, does not appear a particularly strong one. The south-east angle occupies the centre of a low ridge which extends beyond it for a distance of some 40 yards, and in the opposite direction the level of the interior slopes away to meet the bed of the Abbey Burn on the west. Immediately beyond the burn there is a rising slope which would entirely command the interior. The defences are much worn away, but are traceable on all sides except the west, where they have apparently been demolished by the burn, unless perhaps for a slight swelling which may represent the inner mound on the right bank of the stream just before it enters the Abbey wood. Though the sides of the fort are straight they do not form right angles at their junction, the angle at the south-west being acute and that at the north-west obtuse; both, however, are rounded. There have been three earthen ramparts with narrow intervening ditches. Where best defined, that is along the south side, the inner mound measures some 21 feet in width and about 3 feet in height; a shallow trench about 4 feet in width separates it from an intermediate mound some 2 feet lower in elevation and 8 to 9 feet in width, which again is separated by a second shallow trench some 3 feet in width

PARISH OF BALMACLELLAN.

from an outer mound 14 feet in breadth, and higher than the intermediate but lower than the inner mound. At the south-east angle the inner mound is more prominent than elsewhere and the outer one not now apparent. A section of the inner rampart exposed by the burn shows it to be composed of clay soil laid on a stone foundation. Measured along the inner ditch the east side is 235 feet in length, and the south, to its termination at the burn, about 250 feet. The position of the entrance is not observable. The plan given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* seems to be accurate, except for the omission of the outer mound, which is quite distinct on the south side and also within the wood.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 163.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xiv. SE. Visited 4th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39. *Balmaclellan Churchyard.* — Standing near the edge of the churchyard some 60 feet west of the end of the church is a rough unhewn pillar of whinstone, which has the appearance of an ancient monument and locally is said to mark the grave of a witch. It measures 4 feet 6 inches in height above ground, 2 feet in breadth, and 9 inches in thickness, and slightly tapers towards the top. There is no carving or trace of inscription upon it.

In the churchyard is a modern monument to Robert Paterson (Scott's "Old Mortality"); also a martyr's tomb of comparatively late date.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xviii. SE. Visited 4th August 1911.

40. *"Standing-Stone of Dalarran," Dalarran Holm.*—At the north end of Dalarran Holm, about 100 yards east of the Water of Ken, stands a broad whinstone slab, measuring 8 feet 6½ inches in height, 3 feet 8 inches in breadth at base, 2 feet at the top, and 11 inches on average in thickness. It faces east and west. The original surface has almost entirely flaked off both faces, and there is no indication of any symbol or inscription upon it.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xviii. SE. Visited 4th August 1911.

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

41. *Threave Castle.*—Threave Castle is a structure of unusual interest, not only as an admirable example of 14th-century castellated architecture and method of defence, but also from its association with various stirring events of Scottish history and its ownership by the Douglas family at the height of their power. The site has obviously been chosen for its natural strength. The castle stands upon an island formed by two branches of the river Dee about 2½ miles by road to the west of Castle-Douglas. It is approached from the south by a ford across the east branch of the river, distant some 700 feet from the castle walls, and at the only point where the river could be

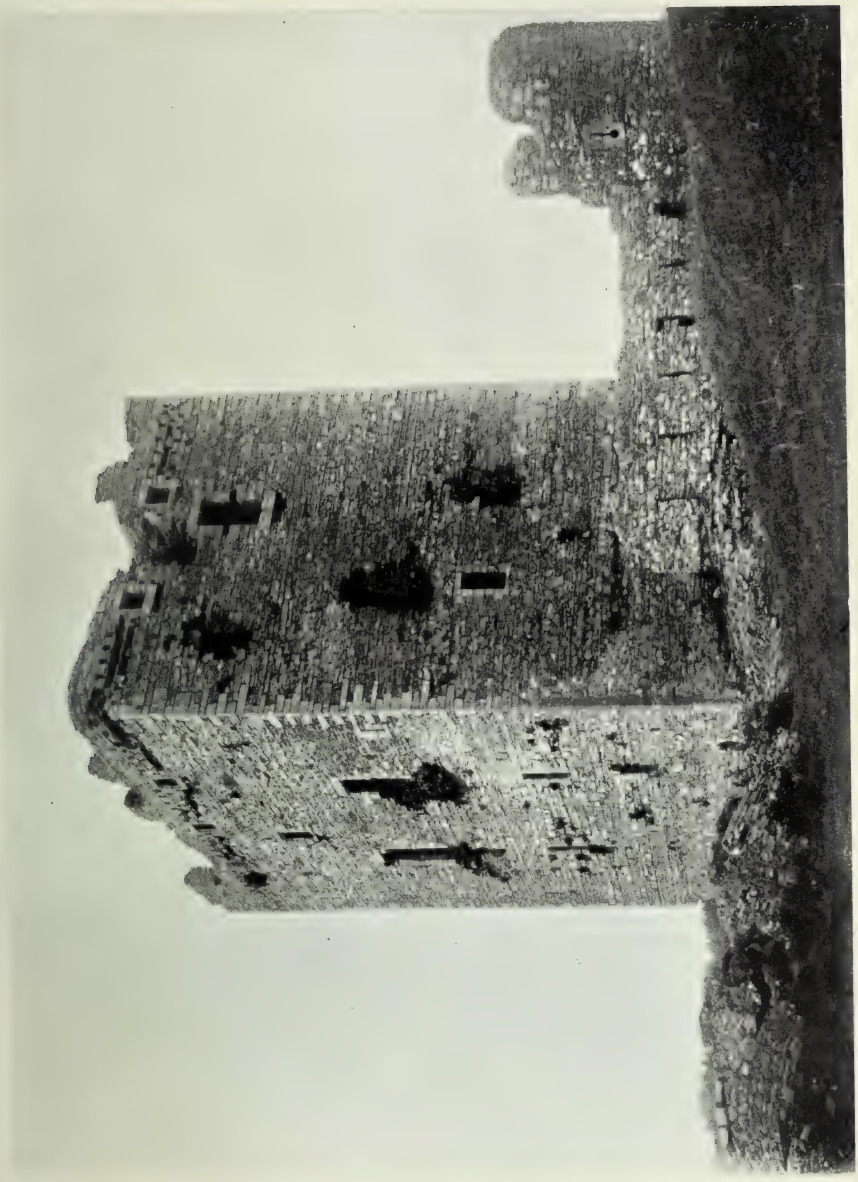

FIG. 27.—Threave Castle from the South-west (No. 41).

To face p. 28.

forded by men and horses. Some 350 feet to the north of the landing-place on the island is a wet ditch about 50 feet in width, supplied from the east arm of the river, narrowing the road to the castle to about 50 feet in width. The island is fertile and low-lying, and extends to an area of about 20 acres. The position of the castle, as indicated on plan (fig. 30), is about 25 feet back from the main channel on the west, which has been chiefly relied upon to secure that side from assault. Upon the other three sides the keep has been strongly defended by an outer wall 5 feet in thickness, with round

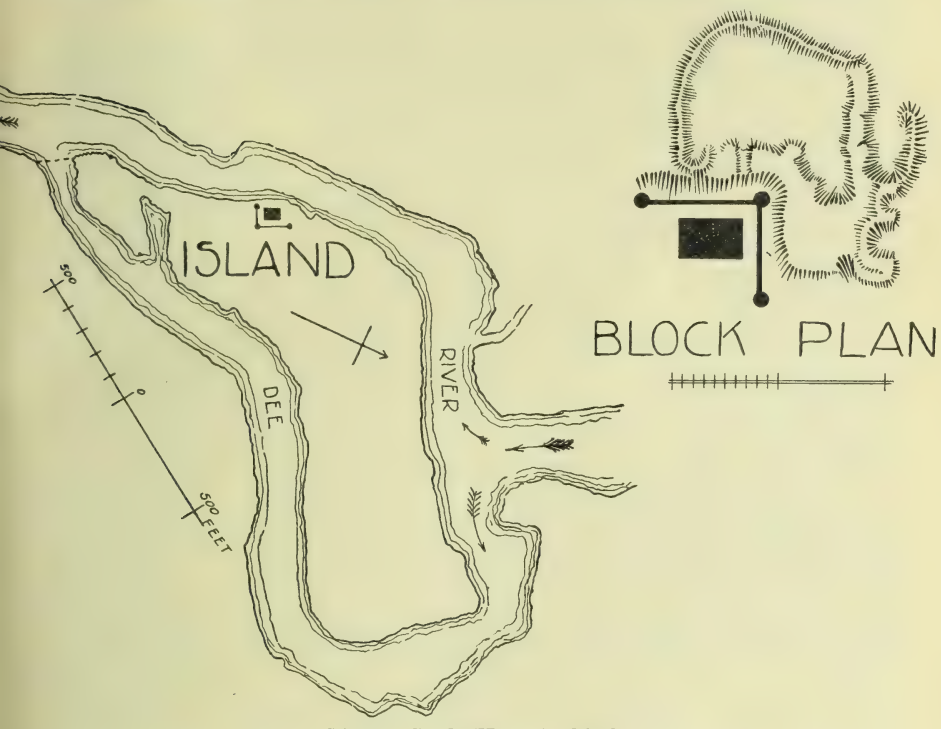

Fig. 30.—Threave Castle (No. 41); Block plans.

towers at the east angles and at the termination of the south wall on the river bank, enclosing a courtyard about 14 feet 6 inches wide to the south and east. This wall slopes outwards at base and is pierced by a series of narrow loopholes widely splayed to the interior and placed at intervals of 7 feet 6 inches from centre to centre. No wall now remains to the north and west, where the enclosed space was probably about 30 feet in width. Both the type of masonry and the form of loopholes suggest that possibly the outer walls are of later date than the keep. The round towers measure some 9 feet in diameter within walls 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. That at the south-east angle is practically complete: it is three storeys in height, with an entrance from the courtyard on the ground floor, and is defended by three narrow loopholes at each level. The upper floor appears to have communicated with the defences of the outer walls as well as with the main building. The north-east and south-

west towers are now very ruinous, only sufficient of them remaining to prove that they were of the same size as the existing tower at the south-east angle. Outside the walls to the south and east are a ditch and rampart fully 50 feet in width, beyond which there seems to have been an enclosed forecourt measuring roughly about 150 feet square. Immediately to the south of the castle are indications of some foundations which may possibly represent the positions of out-houses or stables. A stately entrance gateway in the east enclosing wall has led to the inner courtyard and thence to the doorway of the keep. There is no evidence of a portcullis.

The keep is a simple oblong on plan measuring 45 feet 6 inches by 24 feet within walls about 8 feet in thickness, and rising fully

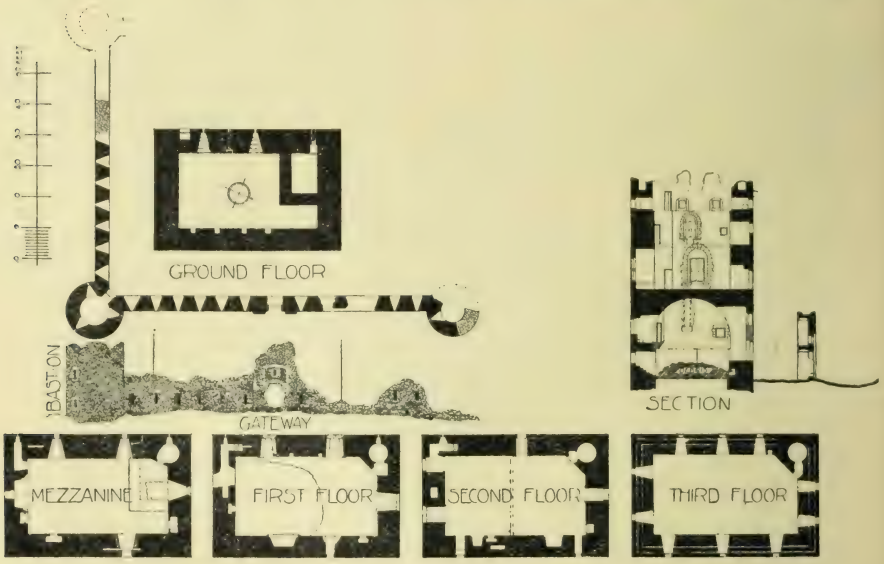

FIG. 31.—Threave Castle (No. 41).

70 feet from the ground on the east side to the top of the ruined parapet. It has been constructed with a large main vault 25 feet in height from the basement to the soffit of the arch, and with two timber floors above. The basement has been one vast chamber indifferently lighted by two narrow windows in the west wall. Between the windows is a stone sink with a drain to the outside, and in the east wall a series of four recesses each about 20 inches square. There is said to be a well within the walls, but the debris from the central vault, which has partly fallen, now completely obliterates all trace of it.

At the north-east angle a dungeon has been constructed, measuring some 8 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches within walls 4 feet thick. The roof has been vaulted, and a small opening for ventilation exists at the angle, carried to the exterior of the wall at a high level. The only means of access has been by a trap-door formed in the vault, now much broken.

The entrance or entresol floor appears to have been used as the

FIG. 28.—Threave Castle: interior, looking South (No. 41).

To face p. 30.

kitchen. The ruined remains of a fireplace about 10 feet in width still exists in the south wall. There are two windows in the west wall, one with a sink formed in the northern in-go. At the south-west angle is a mural *garde-robe*, while at the north-west angle is a wheel-stair, constructed of finely wrought ashlar, measuring 6 feet in diameter, and leading to the upper floors and battlements. The entrance doorway, with a beautiful pointed arch-head, in the east wall has been fully 5 feet above the level of the courtyard. Unfortunately it has been altered and partly built up at some late period, the original arch-head being made to do service as a window, while the lower portion has been reduced to a doorway 6 feet in height. The projecting wheel-stair to the north-west has entered through a doorway formed at the interior angle, resting upon a series of stone corbels. This feature seems to prove that the dungeon was added after the completion of the outside walls, otherwise the dungeon vault could have carried the projecting wall of the staircase and the corbelling would have been superfluous.

The great hall on the first floor has been a single apartment 46 feet 3 inches long by 25 feet 5 inches wide, well lighted by four windows with mullions and transoms, and having stone seats in the in-goes. There is an opening in the east wall opposite the entrance gateway which seems to have been originally a doorway, but it has been subsequently converted into a window. It is probable that this doorway was used as a means of access to the upper part of the gateway and to the upper defences of the outer walls. Upon the east wall of the keep a few feet below this opening are indications of two corbels now cut flush with the exterior surface. Judging by their position in connection with the outer gateway and the doorway to the keep, there seems little doubt that they must have supported a timber gangway leading from the one to the other, as no evidence remains of any other means of passing over the inner courtyard. The height of the gateway also seems to indicate that there was an upper platform which would be required for the working of the drawbridge. In the east wall are the remains of a fireplace and at the south-west angle there is a *garde-robe* entering off a window jamb.

The arrangement of the second floor is very similar, but the fireplace, now sadly ruined, has been of somewhat exceptional design. The jambs have been moulded with a plain "giblet check," over which has been a lintel in the form of a straight arch with joggled joints, finishing at the underside of a segmental saving arch in a moulding worked upon the upper edge and rising slightly at the centre. Upon the side walls of this apartment, about 6 feet above the floor level, is a series of shaped slots carefully built to receive the ends of timber struts designed to strengthen the cross-beams of the roof which had a clear span of fully 24 feet and which was used by the garrison for defensive purposes. At this level there are three windows in each of the side walls and two in the end walls. Between the windows on the outside face of the north, south, and west walls three level rows of beam-holes have been cut to support the timbers of a bretâche, or temporary timber gallery from which the courtyard and

enclosing walls on these sides could be commanded. Apparently the outer defences on the east side were considered of such strength that a projecting hoarding was unnecessary. Over the doorway, however, at the upper level, are two corbels (one of them destroyed) which probably supported the timbers of an overhanging platform commanding the entrance below. Between the upper windows, and opening into the in-goes of each, a passage about 16 inches by 20 inches has been formed in the thickness of the wall. This passage was apparently designed as an access for the fixing and adjustment of timbers to carry the projecting bretâche. This is an unusually good example of the timber defences employed at an early date in Scotland. About 3 feet below the sills of the first-floor windows upon the surfaces of the north, south, and east walls are indications of beam-holes which appear to have been built up and discarded for many years; but for what reason is not obvious. The buildings are now in a ruinous state. As already noted, part of the main vault has fallen, while the upper floors and roof have long since disappeared. The hewn work of the windows, fireplaces, and staircase steps have been torn out and removed, and only a fragment of the upper parapet and chimneys remains.

In the year 1369 David II. made a grant of the lordship of Galloway, which embraced the whole lands betwixt the Nith and the Cree, to Archibald, natural son of the good Sir James Douglas, surnamed by the English "the Grim," "becaus of his terrible countenance in weirfair," who further increased his power and possessions by the acquisition three years later of the earldom of Wigtown with its property and honours. To establish his authority in his new and vast possessions Douglas is believed to have erected the castle of the Threave on an island in the Dee, and, it is said, on the site of an earlier fortalice of which, however, there are now no definitely recognisable remains. Subsequent to the death of James, Earl of Douglas, at Otterburn in 1388, and the devolution of the title on Archibald "the Grim," the history of Threave is intimately associated with the fortunes of the house of Douglas. In 1400–1 Archibald, who had wielded great power not only as Lord of Galloway but also as warden of the West Marches, died here, and was succeeded by his son the fourth Earl, known as "the Tineman." After the death of the latter at the battle of Verneuil in 1424, the lordship of Galloway passed, not to his son, but to his widow Margaret, Duchess of Touraine, sister of James I., who took up her residence at the castle; and from it, under the name of the "Treif," she granted numerous charters. She, in her turn, was succeeded by the unfortunate William, sixth Earl, slain as a lad of fifteen with his brother in Edinburgh Castle. On his death Galloway devolved on his sister Lady Margaret, known as the "Fair Maid of Galloway." By the marriage of the eighth Earl with this lady in 1444, the lordship once more passed into the main branch of the family, and the Earl came to reside at the Threave; whence, on war breaking out in 1448, he carried on successful forays against the English. Tradition, founded on none too secure a foundation, attributes to this Earl, in despite of the Royal will, the hanging

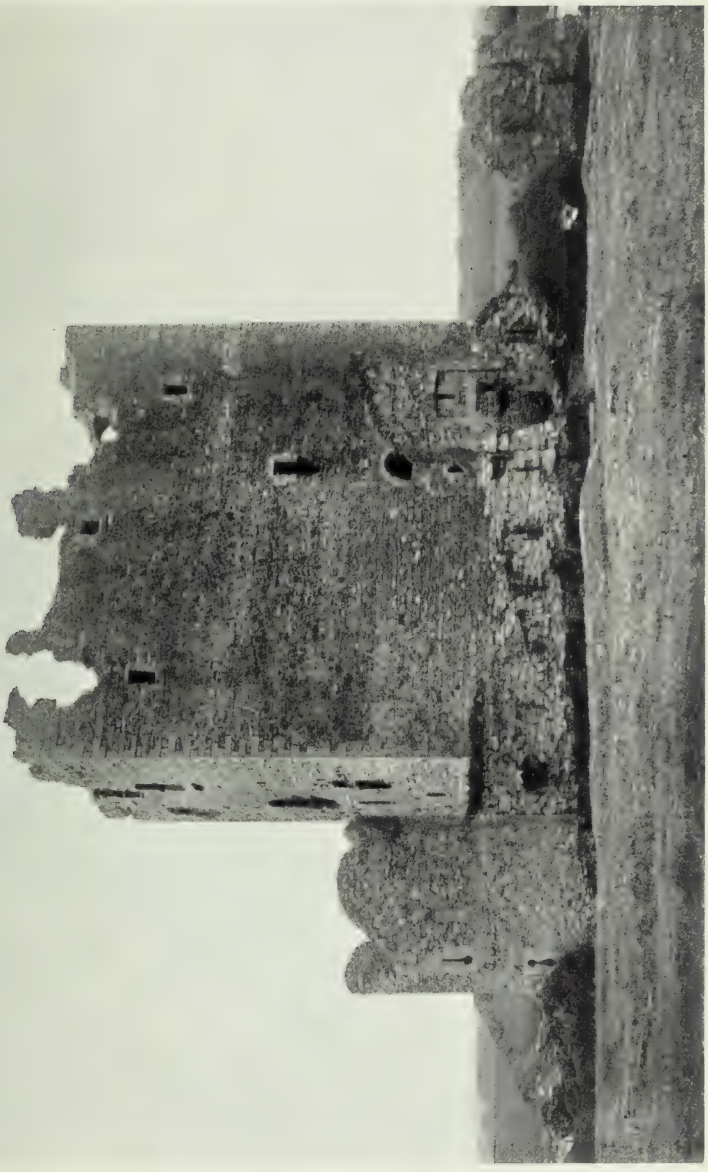

FIG. 29.—Threave Castle from the East, showing Entrance Gateway (No. 41).

To face p. 32.

of Sir John Herries of Terregles, and also the beheading of Maclellan of Bombie at the Threave, the while the kinsman of the latter, Sir Patrick Gray, sent by the King to secure his release, was being entertained by the Earl under the guise of courtesy. In 1452, being summoned to attend the court at Stirling, he met his death at the King's hands because, it is said, he refused to break up a confederacy between himself and the Earl of Crawford. After the final overthrow of the house of Douglas at Arkinholme in 1455, James II. set himself to reduce the various Douglas strongholds, including the Threave, which the brother and successor of the eighth Earl had made over to Henry VI. Siege was laid to the castle, and though the King does not seem to have been present at the earlier part of it, he certainly was at the later, making his residence for a time at the neighbouring Abbey of Tongland. The siege had begun early in June, and in July it was still proceeding. Tradition relates how, the King's artillery being ineffective to breach the walls, the aid of a local smith was accepted who, in an incredibly short time, forged the cannon known as "Mons Meg," now preserved on the battlements of Edinburgh Castle. The story does not bear close scrutiny. The details of the siege are unknown, but the Exchequer Rolls show that the King employed heavy artillery for the reduction of the castle. The great bombard, accompanied by the Earl of Orkney, Chancellor of Scotland —so important was its conveyance,—was brought from Linlithgow along with other ordnance and apparatus which included iron, gunstones, etc. Sir William Fraser suggests that the castle may have surrendered to gentler persuasions than the pounding of the great bombard, for the accounts of the King's Chamberlain of the year following the siege show payments or allowances made to the steward of Threave Castle and other persons therein at the time of its delivery. From this date (1455) the Threave became a royal castle temporarily possessed by various keepers, and formed part of the jointure of successive queens of Scotland from 1473 onwards, until in 1526 it was vested in the Lords Maxwell as hereditary keepers. In 1545 it was besieged by the Regent Arran, as Maxwell had, in terms of the pledge procured from him after the rout of Solway Moss, transferred his castles to the English, and after a two or three days' siege it was surrendered. Henceforth its possession alternated between the Crown and its hereditary keeper until 1638, when it was in the hands of Robert, Lord Nithsdale, who steadily supported King Charles I. in his dispute with his Scottish subjects. Lord Nithsdale, in January 1639, supplied the Threave with arms and munition and garrisoned it with seventy men, and in the following year supplemented this provision, increasing the garrison to 100. On the outbreak of war the castle was besieged by the troops of the Scottish Committee of Estates, who brought powerful batteries to bear upon it, but after holding out for thirteen weeks the garrison capitulated, being allowed to march out with bag and baggage and all the honours of war. The Covenanters placed a garrison within the walls, but, for strategical reasons, subsequently decided on the dismantling of the fortress. The slate roof of the house and the battlements were to be taken down with the lofting, doors, and windows; the ironwork was to be

taken out and the vault stopped up—the timber, stones, and ironwork to be disposed of for the use of the public. The building cannot have suffered very serious demolition at the hands of the Covenanters, for it is said to have been capable of sufficient repair at the commencement of the last century to render it suitable as barracks for French prisoners. Grose gives a view of it as it appeared in 1789. A silver-gilt reliquary, in form of a locket, shaped like a Maltese cross, 1¾ inches long, ornamented with trefoils and quatrefoils found at the Threave, is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *The Douglas Book*, ii. p. 605; *Hist. Dumf. and Gall., passim*; *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, i. pp. 157 (plans and illus.), 435, 463; Grose's *Antiquities*, p. 175 (illus.).

Defensive Constructions.

42. *Fort, Little Duchrae.*—Situated at a bend in the road leading from New Galloway Station to Laurieston Village opposite Holland Isle in the Black Water of Dee, and about ¾ mile by road from the above-mentioned station, is a small fort. The site is close by the road in an oak wood and overgrown with a forest of brackens, rendering detailed observation impossible. The enceinte appears to be a pentagon, two sides of which form a right angle surrounded, except where the road passes it on its lowest side, by a deep and well-defined ditch with almost perpendicular sides, measuring some 20 feet in width across the top, 6 feet across the flat bottom, and 5 to 6 feet in depth. There is no mound above the counterscarp, but the scarp is surmounted by a slight rampart some 9 feet wide at base and 2 feet in height on the inner side. On the side towards the road, which is protected by the water, there is no sign of a ditch, but at the base of a steep scarp some 10 feet in height there appears to be a terrace, in part probably natural, some 4 feet 6 inches above the level of the road, where it broadens out towards the south-west. Measured along the line of the ditch and terrace, the circumference is 458 feet.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 163 (plan).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxiv. NE. ("Camp)."

Visited 7th August 1911.

43. *Hill Fort, Craig Hill, Lochangower.*—This fort is situated about ¾ mile north-east of North Quintespie, and ¼ mile to the south-east of the branch road from Laurieston to Craig, from which it is easily approached. It occupies a small rocky eminence lying immediately to the south-west of the higher Meikle Dornell, and overlooking Lochangower, a small sheet of water, on the east. Though in no direction abrupt in the ascent, the slopes all round are rugged with out-cropping rock and boulders, and on the north-west in close proximity stands a rocky top of equal elevation. Around the summit, forming a flattened ellipse, lie the ruins of a wall, now merely a structureless mass of debris composed mostly of small angular stones, the larger blocks having been probably removed long ago for dykes. The circle is continuous except across a hollow on the north, where, for some

reason not evident, the stones are no longer visible. The area enclosed measures some 105 feet from north to south by 100 feet from east to west, and is singularly uneven, being traversed from north to south by a jagged mass of rock. There is an indefinite suggestion of an entrance near the centre of the south arc. The surrounding wall appears to have been about 10 feet in thickness, and over most of its course there is apparent a grass-covered ridge on the inner face separated from the mass of debris by a hollow some 3 feet in width. The outer face is visible at one spot on the south front. There is no indication of a well, but rushes are growing freely in the hollow to the south-west of the rocky central ridge.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 162.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxv. SW. Visited 12th September 1911.

44. *Mote, Dunnance.*—This is a natural rocky hillock situated at the south end of a wood about ¼ mile south of Dunnance, and the same distance to the west of the road from Laurieston to Ringford. It is very steep on all sides except towards the west-south-west, where at the base of an 8-feet slope, a neck, which may have been slightly hollowed, connects it with a larger flat-topped hillock beyond. The summit is oval and flat, measuring some 50 feet by 28 feet. Around the edge are slight indications of a stony parapet, and at the upper edge of the slope, especially apparent towards the north-west, there are signs of stone-work, probably to sustain the edge of the summit, which may have been levelled up at this point. On the north-west face, some 12 feet below the summit, there is traceable for a short distance a supported terrace some 5 to 6 feet wide, but which appears to merge into the steep north slope of the hillock. On the south-east, some 22 feet below the summit, there is another terrace which passes across the neck, leading into a trench which separates the two hillocks on the west. How much, if any, of these latter features are artificial, it is hardly possible to determine without excavation.

45. "*Mote,*" *Edgarton.*—This interesting defensive site (fig. 32) lies about ¼ mile east of Edgarton farm and nearly ½ mile west of the road from Laurieston to Ringford. It occupies a natural and prominent rocky hillock rising to a height of 50 or 60 feet at the south end of a long serpentine ridge which runs down from the higher ground lying to the north. The hillock has a steep contour all round, especially so on the west, where it presents a precipitous face of rock, while its most gradual declination has been towards the south. To isolate it from the main part of the ridge to the north a trench some 16 feet wide and 9 feet to 10 feet in depth has been cut through the rock, which opens at its east end into an ear-shaped expansion curving round the base towards the south-east, and measuring some 54 feet by 20 feet. The west side of the hillock is so steep as to render artificial defence unnecessary, but diagonally across it a track or roadway passes up towards the lower end of the summit. At the extreme south end, across the tail of the ridge, has been excavated a deep trench varying in breadth from 14 to 19 feet, and measuring in depth 12 feet below the steep scarp and 4 feet below the counterscarp. Contained in rear of the rocky scarp of this trench, and 30 feet below the summit, is an enclosure, also ear-like in shape, formed partially by

quarrying and partly by building along the top of the wall of rock which curves round it from the south-west end of the hillock and forms the scarp of the trench. Its longest axis lies across the base of the hillock, measuring some 54 feet, while the contrary axis measures 28 feet. The enclosing rock rises to a height of 8 feet above the bottom on the west, and gradually decreases in elevation as it approaches the east end, where there was probably an entrance. Along the east flank of the hillock, continued from the trench at the south end, there appears to have been a terrace some 10 feet above the base, below which, at the lowest level of the slope, for a distance

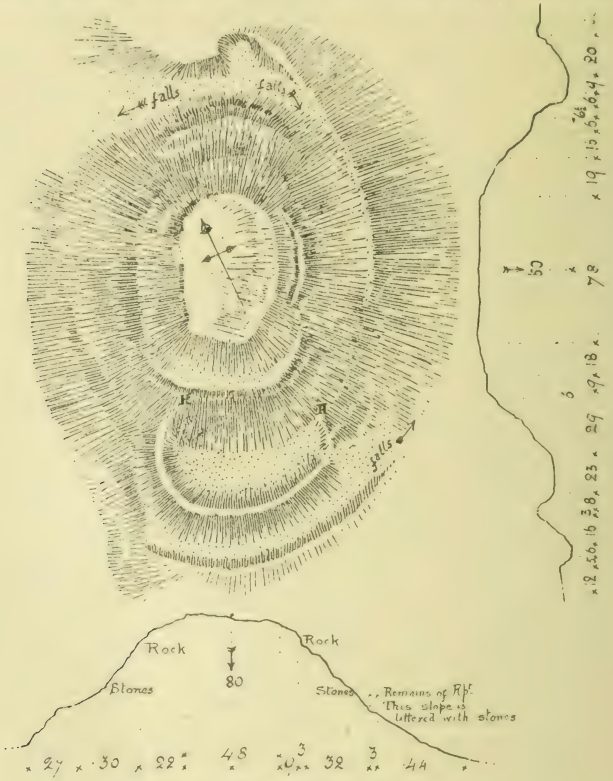

Fig. 32.—"Mote," Edgarton (No. 45).

of 70 feet, there lies a structureless mass of stone very largely overgrown with turf. Approaching the actual summit from the south, at an elevation of 6 feet below it, there is an irregular level space some 6 feet wide, on to which the track up the west slope would lead, and which merges into the steep slope of the east flank. The summit is an irregular oblong with many inequalities on its surface and a general dip from west to east, measuring 78 feet from end to end and 47 feet across. At the south end there are indications of banking up and building, but the whole is overgrown with grass and evidences of structure are vague. Along the line of debris at the base on the east are to be seen pieces of fused stone, and one similar fragment was picked up on the level of the terrace above it, but it is impossible to

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state without excavation whether this material, as seems probable, has come from a wall on the summit or not.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. NW. Visited 12th September 1911.

Cairn.

46. *Cairn, Bargatton.*—At the edge of a field, about half-way between Bargatton and the north-west end of Bargatton Loch, is a large circular cairn measuring in diameter some 60 feet, and in elevation, at highest, 8 feet. A considerable amount of stone has been removed from the top of it, but neither cist nor chamber is exposed.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. NW. Visited 12th September 1911.

Miscellaneous.

47. *Enclosed Mound, Bargatton.*—About ½ mile to the south of Bargatton farm and 175 yards west-north-west of the cairn No. 46, is a circular enclosure with a diameter of 60 feet, surrounded by a bank of earth and stone some 14 feet thick and 1 to 2 feet in height on the exterior, as the ground rises or falls. Near the centre lies a stony mound, elliptical in shape, with its longest axis north and south, measuring 25 feet by 20 feet, and of about equal height with the surrounding bank. There is a slight dip in the contour of the bank towards the north-east which may possibly have been an entrance.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. NW. Visited 12th September 1911.

48. *Foundations, Bargatton Loch.*—Near the centre of the east shore of Bargatton Loch is a small island separated from the shore at its nearest point by a shallow channel about 12 feet wide traversed by a rough causeway. Somewhat to the north of the highest point of the island are the remains of an oblong building with rounded corners, measuring over all some 36 feet by 20 feet, with walls 3 feet in thickness. At no point is the wall more than two stones in height, and there are not sufficient stones lying around to indicate that the stonework of the superstructure has originally been much higher. In the south-west corner, in the inside, there is more building material than elsewhere, as if this had been the position of the chimney. Adjoining this site, and parallel, are the remains of a small enclosure, probably of turf on a stone foundation, while a few yards further down the slope to the north is another small elliptical foundation, measuring over all 28 feet by 14 feet. The whole island is overgrown with bracken, but as far as ascertainable there is on it no trace of defensive works.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. NW. ("Fort").
Visited 12th September 1911.

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Ecclesiastical Structures.

49. *Kirkandrews.*—The site of the ancient church of Kirkandrews is distant about 7½ miles to the south-west of Kirkcudbright. Two modernised burial enclosures in the churchyard appear to include parts

of the old church. The west enclosure measures 29 feet 3 inches by 24 feet 6 inches over walls 2 feet 2 inches in thickness and about 3 feet 6 inches in height. About 9 feet 3 inches to the east of this is a smaller enclosure measuring 20 feet by 16 feet 4 inches over walls 2 feet in thickness and about 4 feet in height. The only feature of interest in the west portion is part of a panel carved upon a lintel which has been placed over the reconstructed opening in the west wall. The panel itself measures 1 foot 7 inches by 12 inches, with a margin on two sides and containing the initials and date NC and 1686 carved in relief. The east portion appears to have been used for many years as a tomb-house. Fixed to the west wall is a carved stone measuring fully 2 feet square within a raised border. Resting on the lower border is a shield bearing arms: two chevronels (for Maclellan); on the dexter and sinister sides respectively are the initials EM'L and GL carved in raised letters. Above the shield is a helmet, front face, with visor closed, mantling at sides and wreath above it, over which is an arm embowed holding a sword fessways, on the point of which is a man's head; motto THINK ON.

Symson (*circa* 1684) notices the fair of St Lawrence held in the kirkyard annually on the 9th of August, and the great licence indulged in by those frequenting it.

See Symson, p. 25.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liv. SW. Visited 1st August 1911.

50. *Senwick Church.*—The ruins of this church are situated within an old burial-ground on the west shore of Kirkcudbright Bay and distant about ½ mile to the north-north-east of Balmangan Tower (No. 53). It has been oblong on plan, measuring some 44 feet by 16 feet within walls which appear to have been about 3 feet in thickness. The latter are now grass-grown and almost level with the surface of the surrounding ground. The west wall, which is the best preserved portion remaining, does not exceed 2 feet 6 inches in height.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liv. SE. Visited 1st August 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

51. *Plunton Castle.*—The ruins of this castle (figs. 33 and 34) are picturesquely situated on the east side of Plunton Burn, and about ⅓ mile south-south-west of Lennox Plunton farm on the road leading from Borgue to Knockbrex. The site has been one of considerable natural strength. The approach has apparently been from the north, where it has crossed a deep ravine which would probably be supplied with water from the burn which has defended the west side. The ground slopes gradually towards the south, becoming decidedly marshy where it reaches the level of the burn. The castle stands upon a level plateau measuring some 500 feet from north to south and 370 feet from east to west. Immediately to the east of the castle are indications of a stone wall which probably enclosed a garden, and to the south and west are signs of foundations which may mark the site of stables or servants' quarters. The building is of the usual 16th-century type, L-shaped on plan, with the entrance at the re-entering angle and a wheel-stair in the short wing leading to the three upper

FIG. 33.—Plunton Castle from the South-east (No. 51).

To face p. 38.

PARISH OF BORGUE.

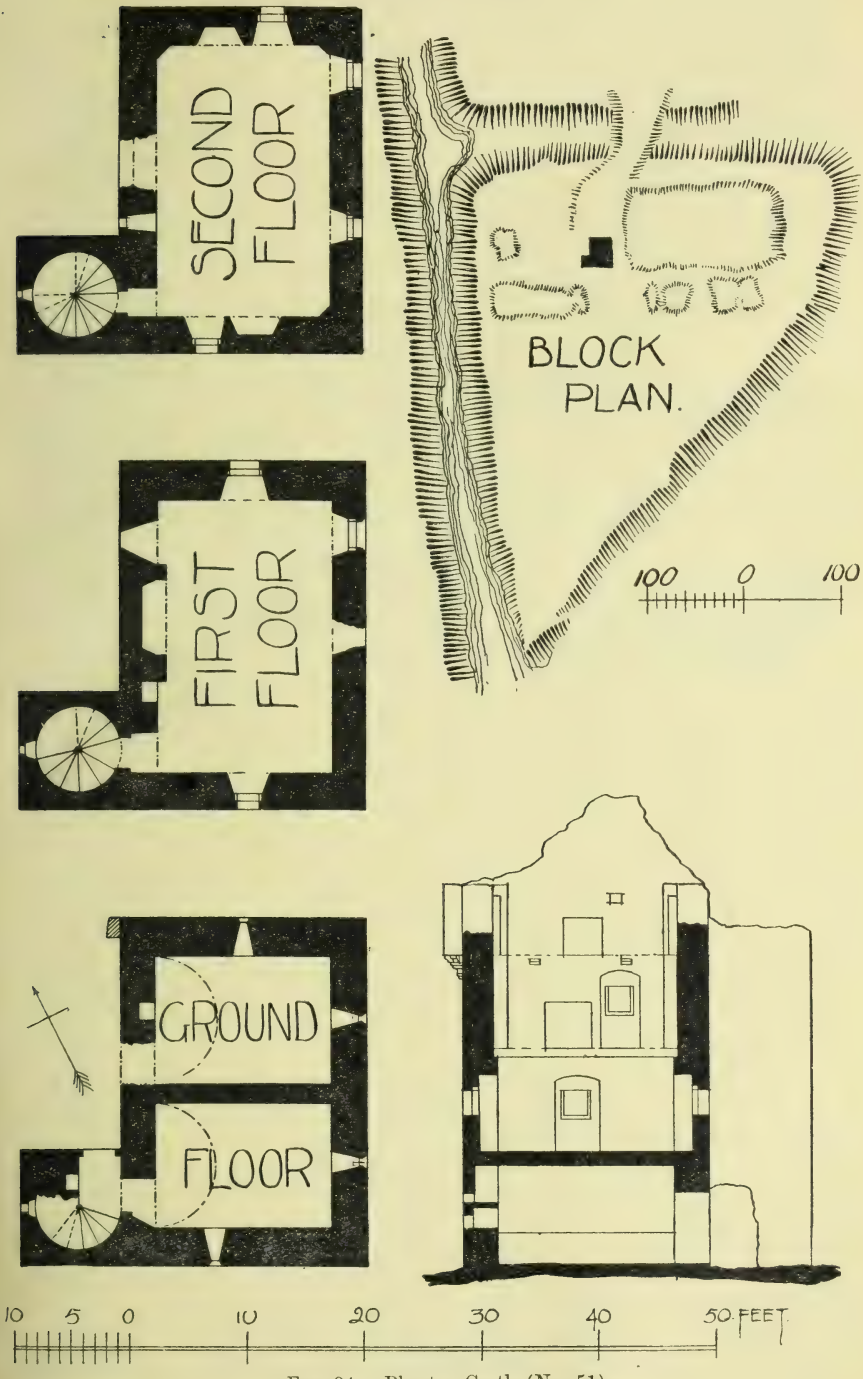

FIG. 34.—Plunton Castle (No. 51).

floors. The basement consists of two vaulted apartments each measuring about 15 feet by 10 feet 9 inches within walls averaging about 3 feet 4 inches in thickness, and lighted by two narrow windows of the double type, one placed over the other, as at Carsluith (No. 282), for what purpose is now uncertain. The southmost chamber has been entered from the stair foot and the other by means of an opening in the main west wall, now much destroyed, but which no doubt communicated with an inner courtyard to the west. A portion of this courtyard wall seems to be represented by a fragment at the north-west angle of the castle, where its probable height may be estimated by the "tusks" still remaining on the wall face, about 9 feet above the ground level. The first floor has entered directly off the wheel-stair, and was probably used as the hall or principal apartment. It measures about 23 feet 3 inches by 15 feet, and is well lighted by windows on all sides. In the west wall there has been a fireplace, now much ruined, but which seems to have been about 6 feet in width. The second floor has evidently been divided into two apartments of similar size, with a fireplace to each in the gable walls. The chief feature in connection with the building occurs at the attic floor level, where a certain amount of architectural effect is gained by three angle-turrets supported upon corbels ornamented with a quaint dentil-moulding. The turrets have been entered by the existing doors formed across the angles at the attic floor level. Unfortunately the building is now in a ruinous state. The wheel-stair has been almost completely destroyed, both roof and floors have gone, while the gables, chimneys, and angle-turrets are fast crumbling away. The existing ruin measures about 35 feet in height from the ground to the wall-head.

Plunton is said (*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*) to have belonged to the M'Ghie family early in the 16th century, and to have passed to the Lennox family about the middle of the same century. Symson (*circa* 1684) describes it as "a good strong house, called the Castle of Plunton-Lennox." From the style of the building and of the details remaining, its date cannot be placed earlier than the middle of the 16th century.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 197; Symson, p. 24.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liv. NW. Visited 7th August 1911.

52. *Borgue House.*—Borgue House, lying about ¼ mile to the south-east of the village of Borgue, has been a substantial building of two storeys and an attic. It has originally been L-shaped on plan, the main block lying north-east and south-west, with a short wing projecting to the south-east. From the south-west angle a second wing has been added, probably at a somewhat later date. Attached to the north wall is a projecting wing which probably contained a timber staircase. With its additions the house now conforms to the E plan, the inner arm of the E being however reversed. The entrance is in the original south wall near the centre. To the south of the south-west wing is attached an outbuilding with an archway in its southern wall giving access to the courtyard, which would be formed by the house, outbuildings, and boundary wall. The main building measures

in length some 48 feet and the shorter wing 30 feet 3 inches. The staircase wing projects 13 feet 6 inches from the north wall and is 20 feet 9 inches broad. The wing at the south-west angle projects 10 feet 5 inches from the south wall and is 18 feet 10 inches broad. The walls are 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 6 inches in thickness.

The building, which is of late 17th-century type, although occupied as a dwelling within living memory, is now roofless and densely covered with ivy.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liv. SE. Visited 13th May 1912.

53. *Balmangan Tower.*—The ruins of this tower are situated on the south-west shore of Kirkcudbright Bay and some 8 miles by road from Kirkcudbright. On plan the building has been a simple oblong measuring about 20 feet by 16 feet within walls averaging 4 feet in thickness. A doorway at the north end of the east wall has given access to the vaulted basement and to a passage which has communicated with a wheel-stair formed within the north-east angle. Above the level of the first floor the walls are much ruined; indications of a fireplace in the north-west wall and of window-jambs in the east and south walls are the only features now remaining. The modern farm-house of Balmangan abuts on the north wall of the tower, which is in a neglected state and densely covered with ivy.

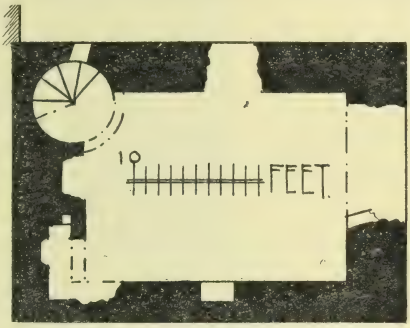

Fig. 35.—Balmangan Tower (No. 53).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lvii. NE. Visited 1st August 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

54. *Mote-Hill, Boreland.*—This mote-hill (fig. 36) is situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile north-north-west of Boreland farm, formed from one of the many eminences which characterise the undulating landscape of this region. From its summit it commands a wide extent of country all around, except towards the north-west, where, near at hand, two higher hills obscure the view. The rocky hillock which forms the basis of the mote has been hewn and shaped into a truncated cone, somewhat oval on plan, surrounded at base by a deep trench, with a formidable rampart on the counterscarp. It has been steeply scarped all round to an angle of about 45°, with the usual slight convexity on the slope, and has a vertical height varying from 18 feet on the north to 21 feet on the south. The summit measures 118 feet from north to south by 80 feet from east to west, and is slightly concave to the east of the centre. At the north end at the edge, and directly opposite the highest point of the counterscarp of the ditch, is a stony mound rising a foot or so above the general level, and measuring 10 feet in diameter. The surrounding ditch has an average width across the flat bottom of 12 feet and a width

of 38 feet at the level of the top of the counterscarp towards the north, where the latter is 12 feet in height. The mound which forms the counterscarp of the ditch is to a great extent the natural lower slope of the original hillock. On the west, where the ground level falls some 12 to 14 feet, there is a gap for a distance of 27 feet or thereby, the rampart sloping gradually down to it from north and

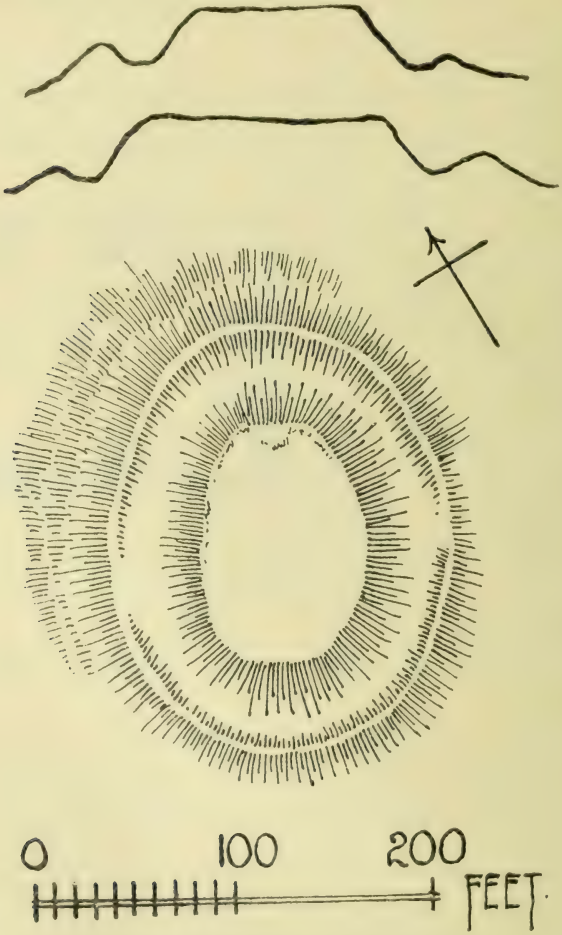

FIG. 36.—Mote, Boreland (No. 54).

south; elsewhere it is singularly complete, except for a gap on the north-east made to gain access for the cultivation of the trench.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. NE. Visited 8th September 1911.

55. *Mote, Roberton.*—This mote-hill (fig. 37) rises abruptly from the left bank of the Pulwhirrin Burn, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by north of Roberton, and equally near a place bearing the significant name of Ingliston. The lower portion of the hillock appears to be rock, on the top of which the mound has been made up and levelled, with an elevation of from 18 to 20 feet above the bottom of a surrounding ditch.

FIG. 37.—Mote, Roberton (No. 55).

To face p. 42.

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The summit plateau is in form an oblong, with its longest axis almost east and west, straight along the west end and curved at the east, and measuring superficially some 91 feet by 44 feet. From the side of the burn on the north-east and some 6 feet above the water, a deep trench partially cut through rock is carried round the hillock to the opposite side, with a depth of about 10 feet below the counterscarp, and a width across the top of from 40 to 50 feet. At the south-east angle a hollow leads up out of the trench to the higher level.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. SW. Visited 14th May 1912.

56. *Mote, Barmagachan.*—This small mote is situated in a wood about 100 yards south-south-east of the farm-house of Barmagachan, with the road to Borgue from Gatehouse on the north-east and a small stream on the east. It is a simple truncated cone in form, with an elevation of about 20 feet, and summit measurement of 60 feet by 54 feet. A low circular bank about 5 feet wide passes around the summit, with a slight hollow some 3 feet 6 inches wide on its inner side, containing a circular area with a diameter of 37 feet. The roadway has destroyed any defences that may have been formed on the north-east side, but at the base of the mound in the opposite direction there is a short segment of a trench some 18 feet in width and 5 feet in depth below the crest of its counterscarp.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. NW. Visited 14th May 1912.

57. *Hill Fort, Conchieton Doon.*—On the summit of a conspicuous eminence situated to the north-west of Conchieton farm are the fragmentary remains of a fort. In plan it has been oval, with its longest axis along the lie of the hill, measuring interiorly 180 feet by 110 feet. In addition to the rampart which has encircled the summit, there has apparently been an outer rampart some 20 feet wide with an intervening trench. Of the outer rampart only a small portion some 40 feet in length remains at all distinct, but the trench is visible on the east side and is very distinct, showing a width of 30 feet at the south corner. There has been an entrance through the defences from the south-south-east. Within the interior on the west side near the entrance there appears to be an enclosure measuring some 36 feet by 33 feet resting on the inner rampart, and nearer the entrance on the opposite side a small circular depression. There seems to have been a good deal of stone in the ramparts, which has been removed, and the fort has also suffered from being under cultivation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SE. Visited 14th August 1911.

58. *Fort, Boreland.*—Some 300 yards due north of the Mote-Hill (No. 54), on a round-backed hillock, surrounded on the west and south sides by a bog, are the remains of a curvilinear fort, now much destroyed by cultivation. It has been formed by a broad and deep trench dug across the neck that connects it with the higher ground to the east and north, carried to the bog at both ends. The scarp of this trench is steep, and has a vertical height of about 10 feet, while the counterscarp has been almost entirely ploughed down. Whatever other defences the fort may have borne have likewise been obliterated by

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agricultural operations. The interior appears to have measured some 200 feet by 140 feet, with its longest axis north-north-east and south-south-west.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 141 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. NE. Visited 8th September 1911.

59. *Fort, South Park.*—On the summit of a round-backed ridge, commanding a fairly extensive view, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-west of South Park farm, there remains a segment of a rampart some 114 feet in length, which has been the north arc of an oval fort, the remainder of which has been obliterated by the plough.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvii. NE. Visited 29th September 1911.

60. *Fort, "Borness Batteries."*—This interesting fort (fig. 38) is situated above the cliffs, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Borness,

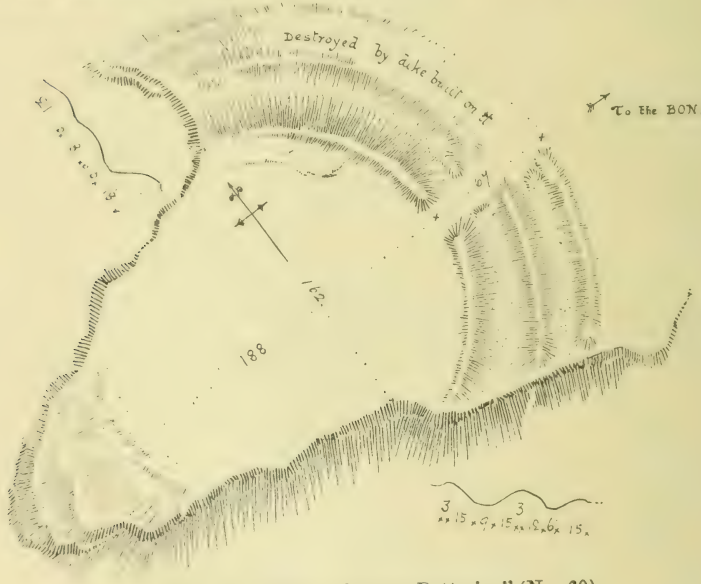

FIG. 38.—Fort, "Borness Batteries" (No. 60).

and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the east of Borness Point. It is an almost triangular enceinte with its apex to seaward, contained by three ramparts with intervening trenches running in a curve from face to face of the cliffs. Along the curve the inner rampart measures 209 feet, and the longest diameter within it to the outer point of the triangle is 188 feet. The ramparts are bold and regular, the inner one rising to a height of 11 feet above the ditch, and the intermediate one of about 6 feet, and the trenches measure 30 feet and 20 feet in width respectively. The inner mound has been surmounted by a narrow stone parapet, a small portion of which remains visible to the north of the entrance; and from the top of the intermediate mound on the south-east arch may be seen, protruding at an average distance of about 11 feet from each other, five upright stones firmly embedded, evidently the remains of some construction on the crest. An entrance 10 feet in width passes directly to the

interior over the trenches and through the ramparts at 77 feet distant from the cliff face on the south. Towards the point of the cliff in the interior may be seen a circular depression with a diameter of 20 feet, possibly a hut circle.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lvii. NE. Visited 29th September 1911.

61. *Fort, Knockbrex.*—Immediately to the east of the gardener's house at Knockbrex, which is approached by a short roadway opening off the high road opposite the south entrance to Knockbrex, is a fort fashioned by the formation of double trenches with intervening ramparts across a long narrow ridge at either end of the enclosure. The main axis lies north-east and south-west, along which line the interior measures about 100 feet, and at right angles to it near the centre 65 feet. From the bottom of the ridge on the north-west side there is a steep inclination of about 30 feet, and on the opposite side a rise of about 8 feet. The remains of stonework are visible at the edge of the scarp around the interior. At the south corner a roadway some 10 feet wide opens on a hollow in the interior, around the inner side of which there appears to be some building. At the north-east end the trenches are each some 20 feet in width and 8 feet and 11 feet in depth, while at the south-west they are about 26 feet in width and 6 feet and 5 feet 3 inches in depth respectively below the summit level.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liv. NW. Visited 14th May 1912.

62. *Cliff Fort, Doo Cave.*—On the edge of high precipitous cliffs with an elevation of about 100 feet, and situated some 700 yards south by west of Muncraig farm, is a small semicircular fort. The interior measures along its base at the edge of the cliff some 68 feet, and at right angles to the front 66 feet. From the cliff face on either flank there passes round to the northward a well-defined trench with an average width of 18 feet on the east and somewhat more on the west. These two segments of entrenchment extend on the west side for 40 feet and on the east for 74 feet, and are separated by a flat interspace of 20 feet which has formed the access to the interior. Crossing the east trench about 10 feet east of the entrance a low bank forms a traverse. Concentric with the trench to the outside rises a bold rampart with a breadth at base where greatest, which is on the north-east, of some 22 to 27 feet.

63. *Hill Fort, Barnheugh.*—Occupying the summit of a grassy height of 196 feet elevation above sea-level, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile back from the coast and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due south of Kirkandrews churchyard, is a stone-walled fort. In form it is elliptical, its outline following the contour of the hill, with its main axis east-north-east and west-south-west; and it measures diametrically 123 feet by 74 feet within its encircling wall, which has been about 10 feet thick. Within the interior behind the east arc are two circular foundations, the largest measuring 23 feet in interior diameter and enclosed by a bank or wall 4 feet in thickness, and the other, which abuts on the outer wall nearer the end of the enclosure, 12 feet. At the east-north-east end, 21 feet in front of the main enclosure, there is visible the stone face of an outer wall, before which is a shallow trench some 9 feet wide covered by an earthen rampart 11 feet in breadth. At the opposite extremity,

some 59 feet in front of the main wall, is a trench some 12 feet wide, in rear of which is another circular foundation with an interior diameter of 22 feet. From the end of this trench on the east side a roadway appears to lead to the interior, but the break through the inner wall has the appearance of secondary work. In front of the trench is a stony mound some 14 feet in thickness at base.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. SW. Visited 14th May 1912.

64. *Fort, "Castle Haven," Kirkandrews.*—Situated on a naturally impregnable position on a rocky promontory at Castle Haven Bay, about ½ mile to the west of Kirkandrews, are the ruins of a construction of a defensive character and of a somewhat unique form, known as "Castle Haven." A line of rampart extends across the promontory from the north-east side of the construction, firstly in a south-easterly direction for about 350 feet, and thereafter in a south-westerly direction for about 230 feet till it meets the shore-line, while on the south and west it has been naturally defended by sea and rock. It was excavated by Mr James Brown of Knockbrex in 1905, and a detailed report on the construction and of its excavation by the late Mr James Barbour, F.S.A. Scot., is recorded in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, quoted below, from which the following particulars are taken. The construction shows on plan (fig. 39) a central area or court, in form like the letter D, measuring 60 feet from north to south by 35 feet from east to west, surrounded by a wall varying in thickness from 11 to 15 feet, built of undressed native whinstone without any cementing material, and containing cavities or galleries within it. Of this wall the north-east and south parts stood from 3 to 4 feet in height, with all the lines of the plan well defined. Of the west part only the foundation remained, but in a state sufficiently perfect to clearly mark out the work. The main approach is from the north-east or landward end through a doorway 7 feet in width. At the east side of the doorway to the main enclosure on the outer face of the wall is an upright stone 12 inches square and 3 feet in height, but no corresponding stone remains at the west side. Half-way through the wall are similar stones on either side forming door-checks. Another doorway, 2 feet 6 inches in width, pierces the west end of the south part of the wall, and leads from the central court by a steep stone stair to the beach 12 feet below. The galleries disclosed within the thickness of the wall were three in number, measuring respectively 14 feet by 4 feet, 54 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, and 80 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, entered by doorways from the central area or court. The short gallery had a doorway 2 feet wide passing through part of the wall 2 feet 9 inches in thickness, and was situated on the west side of the court adjacent to the doorway which gave access to the beach. To the northwards, with 18 feet of solid masonry intervening, occurred the next gallery, which had two doorways 2 feet 3 inches wide passing through 2 feet 6 inches of the wall, and extended to within 5 feet of the west wall of the entrance to the court. The longest gallery formed one continuous chamber on the opposite side of the court, and was entered by three doorways 2 feet 9 inches wide passing through 2 feet 9 inches of the

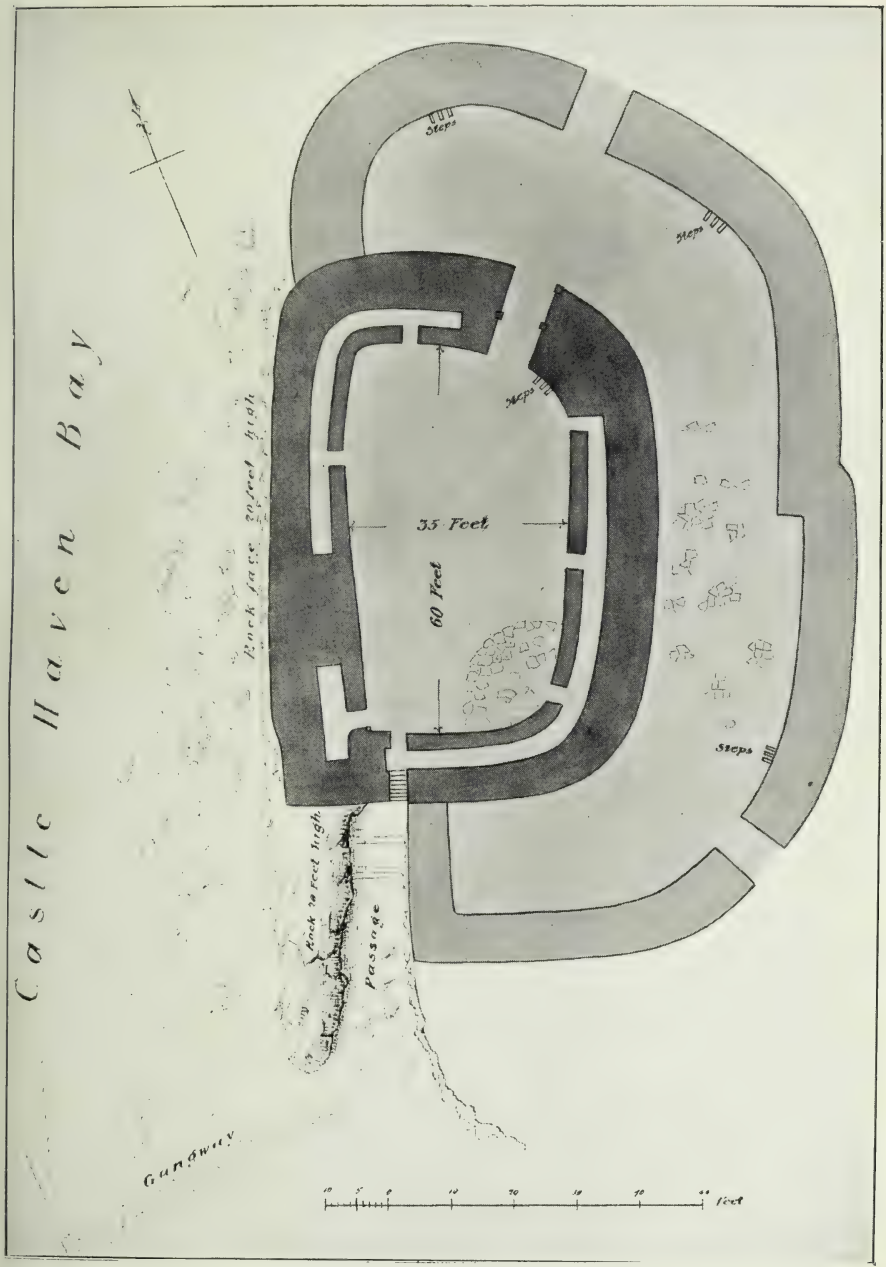

FIG. 39.—Fort, "Castle Haven" (No. 64).

To face p. 46.

FIG. 40.—"Castle Haven" (No. 64): View through the outer and inner main Doorways, looking south-west to the two adjacent Doorways at the south-west end of the inner Court. (The walls have been restored.)

FIG. 41.—"Castle Haven" (No. 64): Exterior View of Doorway leading from the Court to the Beach. (The wall has been restored.)

To face p. 46.

FIG. 42.—"Castle Haven" (No. 64): View of south end of central Court showing interior view of the Doorway (fig. 41), and another Doorway giving access to the short Gallery in the wall.

FIG. 43.—"Castle Haven" (No. 64): View of northern part of central Court looking outwards through the inner main Doorway.

To face p. 46.

wall. As these doorways were regularly disposed, it may be that these long galleries were divided so that every doorway would open on a separate chamber, in which case there would be six chambers, in addition to a detached one in the south end of the west part of the wall, all on the ground-floor level. For 11 feet or thereby eastwards of the main entrance the wall is solid. No remains or indications of stairs are apparent within the wall cavities, but immediately to the east of the main entrance steps project from the interior face of the wall in the form of a stile, and these when complete would serve as a stair by which to ascend to the top of the wall. Where not naturally impregnable the site is surrounded by an outer wall (also built of uncemented stones) of from 8 to 10 feet in thickness enclosing an outer court of 24 feet in average width. In this outer wall are two doorways, one toward the north-east, opposite to, and of the same width as, the main doorway of the central court, and the other, which is a few inches less in width, towards the south-east. The wall was found in good order to a height of from 2 to 4 feet, and the doorways were well marked. In the outer court are the remains of three stairs, consisting of steps projecting from the interior face of the outer wall similar to the one in the central area. Certain arrangements connected with the small doorway mentioned as giving access from the central area to the beach are of interest. Eight descending steps within the thickness of the wall and six outside lead to a passage having a fall seawards, 40 feet in length, 8 feet in width at the landward end, and 20 feet at the seaward end. From the seaward end a gangway about 4 feet wide and 50 feet long, constructed of large stones fitted together, runs in a south-westerly direction, and terminates at the side of the adjoining bay. The passage is flanked on the west side by a high and thin ledge of rock in continuation seawards of that forming the west side of the site, and on the east by a low face of rock over which the return of the outer wall is carried up. The passage at the upper end appears to have been artificially formed by cutting out the rock between the two remaining ledges. The high flanking sides render it unassailable, and it is not visible or approachable, except from seaward. The construction has been restored by Mr Brown of Knockbrex, the proprietor on whose lands it is situated, as shown in the views here given; a broad line of white paint indicates the height to which the walls were found standing at the date of excavation, and a copper tablet has been built into the restored wall giving the date of the restoration.

The relics, which were few in number, found in the course of excavation included the upper half of a quern stone and fragments of others; a worked water-worn stone; a cylindrical stone pounder, and several whetstones; a polished stone disc, and the fragments of another, not quite $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, indicating a diameter of about 3 inches; a blue bead of vitreous paste marked with a continuous wavy white line round the edge (fig. 46); fragment of a ring bead of amber, the ring of circular section; spiral finger rings of bronze wire, the ends loose (fig. 45); a bronze penannular brooch (fig. 44); a number of small iron or steel rings, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and partly interlaced, evidently

PARISH OF BORGUE.

the remains of chain mail; and pieces of iron and charcoal. A refuse heap at the south end of the central court yielded a quantity of bones, fragments of deer horns of large size, and other food remains.

FIG. 44.

FIG. 45.

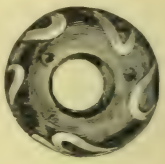

FIG. 46.

FIGS. 44-46.—Penannular Brooch of bronze; spiral Finger Ring of bronze; and Bead of blue glass from "Castle Haven" (No. 64).

On the floor of the outer court was exposed a human skeleton, the ring-finger bone encircled with a heavy iron ring.

See *Antiquaries*, xli. p. 68 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. SW. Visited 14th May 1912.

Slack Heugh.—The O.S. map, following Mr F. R. Coles (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 127), marks a fort on the very edge of the Slack Heugh, a precipitous cliff with an altitude of 150 feet, on the southern face of Meikle Ross promontory. The lines on the surface running parallel with the cliff edge have a certain resemblance to artificial structures; they are, however, only protruding strata. The situation on the edge of such a cliff, with high ground overlooking it immediately in its rear, would render it quite unsuitable for either domestic occupation or a fort.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvii. NE. ("Site of Fort"). Visited 29th September 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

65. *Cairn and Cist, Conchieton.*—Some 250 yards east-north-east of Conchieton farm, enclosed by a wall and planted with trees, is an excavated cairn measuring about 36 feet in diameter, in the centre of which a short cist is exposed. The cist is almost a square of 20 inches in the interior, and is formed of four slabs sunk in the ground set north and south and east and west. Forming an irregular ring around it, except on the north where the stones have fallen, with a radius of some 2 feet, a number of large slabs have been placed, rising to a height of from 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches above the level of the top. None of these are very firmly fixed. Lying adjacent to the cist are two slabs: one, of indurated sandstone, roughly triangular, measures 24 inches by 16 inches, and the other, porphyritic and rhomboidal, measures 24 inches by 12 inches. On both these stones are small markings noted by Mr Coles as cup marks. The mark on the former is small, 1 inch in diameter, and resembles the mark of a pick, while that on the latter is more distinct and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1889, p. 152.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SE. Visited 14th August 1911.

Parish of Borgue.

Rock Sculptures.

66. *Cup and Ring Marks, Clauchandolly.*—In the next field but one to the west of the smithy at Clauchandolly are a number of rock sculpturings. On a very low and rather flat rock which lies near the west end of a long hollow running down from the direction of the smithy, and about 40 yards distant from the dyke which crosses the field, is the group shown in fig. 47. Certain features in this group call for special remark. The centre of the four-ringed figure to the left is not an ordinary cup but a hollow disc, and there is a straight, clean-cut groove between the sharply defined ends of the incomplete rings. In the middle group none of the five rings are complete, a blank space being left between their open ends, while a similar space in the figure to the right is occupied by a cup, and is bounded by the

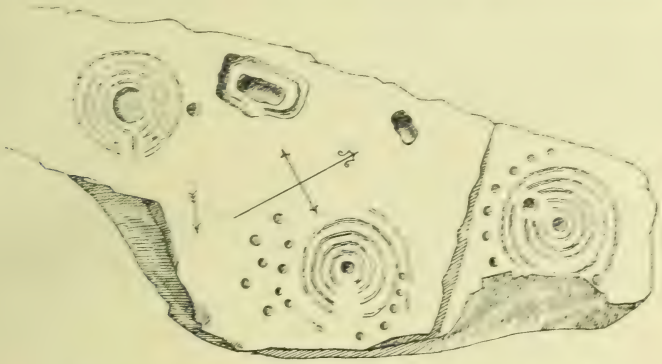

Fig. 47.—Cup and Ring Marks, Clauchandolly (No. 66).

outermost ring. Both the latter figures are partially encircled by cup marks very regularly placed. The existence of a groove around the oblong hollow is singular.

To the north of the hollow in the same field, and nearer the centre, there protrudes only a few inches above the surface a small pointed rock 1 foot in breadth at its broadest, and 2 feet 9 inches in length. It rises with a convex outline from side to side, and on the highest point there is a single cup mark which has been surrounded by two penannular oval rings stopping on either side of a short projecting tongue of rock with a more circular ring outside it. The one end of the inner ring has been carried for some distance down the rock.

On the south side of the hollow lies a long prominent rocky ridge, and near its east end, some 30 feet south of the highest point, there is exposed a group of sculptures, much worn, consisting of a hollowed disc 2 inches in diameter, the sides of which have been sunk vertically to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and surrounded by five concentric rings. The whole figure measures 10 inches in diameter. A few inches distant, higher up the slight slope of the rock, is a single cup with one encircling ring.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 88.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liv. SE. Visited 29th September 1911.

Parish of Borgue.

67. *Cup and Ring Markings, Senwick Croft.*—Several additional groups are recorded in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. p. 88, as occurring in the neighbourhood of Clauchandolly.

(1) On the summit of a long flattish rock, 150 feet above sea-level, near the middle of Senwick Croft, about 100 yards east of the house, are two groups.

(2) South of the gamekeeper's house, 110 yards on the Clash field, there is a design of four much-worn rings with central cup, the largest ring measuring 10 inches in width.

(3) About 300 yards further south and 50 feet higher up, only a few feet from a dyke running east-north-east, is a small group.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., liv. SE.

Cup and Ring Marks, Little Ross Island.—In the article on cup and ring markings in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright contained in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxix. p. 68, there is mentioned incidentally in a footnote the discovery of some cup and ring markings "on rocks below high-water mark on the island called Little Ross." No more detailed location is given, and no further information was obtainable locally.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lvii. NE. Visited 29th September 1911.

Miscellaneous.

68. *Bone Cave, Borness.*—This cave is situated some 2½ miles west of the mouth of the river Dee and a short distance to the east of the fort at Borness (No. 60). It is very difficult of access from the upper

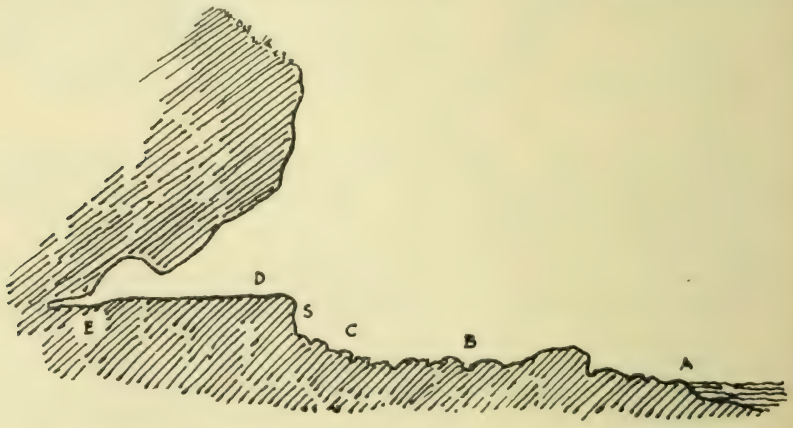

Fig. 48.—Bone Cave, Borness (No. 68).

level, placed as it is at the head of an inlet below the precipitous cliffs some 27 feet above high-water level. It was systematically excavated between the years 1872 and 1878, and was found to be of the following dimensions before removal of the earth within it: length 39 feet 3 inches; width at entrance 21 feet, narrowing to 14 feet at some 15 feet inwards; height of roof at entrance 23 feet,

descending inwards to 7 or 8 feet at about 14 feet from the entrance, and rising again to 12 feet near the back of the chamber. At the inner end near the floor was a low narrow passage, the width and height of which at the mouth was 2½ feet.

The relics found within it, which were very numerous, included the remains of two human skulls, also polishers and whetstones; circular discs of claystone perforated, and one marked with incised lines; flat pieces of sandstone perforated; handle-like implements of bone, mostly pierced longitudinally, and with oval openings about 1¼ inch to ⅜ inch, cut in the middle of their length; two long-handled combs, and a fragment of a third, ornamented with bands of parallel lines; handles of deerhorn pierced longitudinally; long-handled spoons (one 6½ inches long, with a looped head); needles, pegs, awls, etc., of bone; implements of bone, apparently the handles of spoons; a hemisphere of bone, ornamented with a dot and two concentric circles; a stud-like ornament of bronze 1⅝ inches long, a thin, circular bronze brooch 1¼ inches in diameter, showing traces of enamel; fragments of bronze, including the links of a chain; fragments of vitreous paste and glass; a portion of a small cup of Samian ware (Dragendorff, No. 27), probably of 1st-century date; grains of charred wheat, and fragments of charred beech, ash, willow, hazel, and other trees; also fragments of iron.

The osseous remains included:—*Mammals*: rabbit, water-rat, black rat, field mouse, horse, ox, sheep, red deer, roe deer, pig, badger, otter, fox, cat, marten. *Birds*: Buzzard, hen-harrier, common fowl, pigeon, rook, magpie, starling, razor-bill, swan, gull, etc. There were also found the remains of many varieties of shell-fish.

The articles recovered were deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and full and illustrated reports of the excavation and its results were published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, x. p. 476; xi. p. 305; and xii. p. 369.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lvii. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 29th September 1911.

69. *Sculptured Stone from Kirkandrews.*—Outside the museum at Kirkcudbright there is a sculptured stone which is said to have been brought from the old burial-ground at Kirkandrews. It measures some 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 4 inches and is about 11 inches in thickness. Upon one face an equal-armed cross, set on a shouldered shaft, is carved in relief. The arms expand from 3½ inches in width at the intersection to 5 inches at the extremities, where a triangular incision gives them a somewhat heart-shaped form. The cross-shaft has a breadth of 8 inches, and a length of 1 foot 4 inches. Immediately beneath the extremity of the south arm is incised a two-edged sword about 1 foot 6 inches in length over all, with a straight grip and guard. Upon the upper end of the stone is cut a circle 10 inches in diameter with straight lines radiating from a centre; the lines have been roughly cut and appear to be of comparatively late date, suggesting that an attempt had been made to convert the stone into a sun-dial. There is a depression forming the centre of the

PARISH OF BORGUE.

circle which may indicate the position of a gnomon, but there are now no signs of figures to represent hours at the circumference.

Visited 5th September 1912.

SITES.

70. *Manor Castle.*—The site of this castle, about which nothing appears to be known, is on a grassy plateau or terrace with high ground above and the shore rocks below, on the south point of Ross Bay. Mr F. R. Coles, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 128, gives a plan and sections of the deep trench which bounds the site on the west, and of the indications of structures on the plateau itself.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvii. NE. Visited 29th September 1911.

71. *Mote-Hill, Conchieton.*—This site, noted by Mr F. R. Coles in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 143, close to the high road to the north-east of Conchieton, has been so reduced in the course of cultivation as to render it quite indescribable. Facing the roadway on the north is a curving bank which has a somewhat regular and artificial-looking scarp some 6 to 8 feet in height, but elsewhere all signs of defences have been obliterated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SE. Visited 8th September 1911.

72. *Fort, Muncraig.*—On a slight rocky ridge about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-north-west of No. 62, and about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile west-south-west of Muncraig, the O.S. map marks a fort; but so slight are the existing remains that it may be recorded as a site. A fragment of a trench opening on the face of a steep natural scarp on the south-east face of the ridge is almost the only indication of a defensive work.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. SW. Visited 14th May 1912.

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

73. *Buittle Church.*—The ruins of this church are situated upon high ground close to Buittle Parish Church, and distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road to the south-west of Dalbeattie. They show a building oblong on plan, consisting of a nave and chancel measuring 44 feet by 16 feet 3 inches and 28 feet 7 inches by 19 feet 3 inches respectively, within walls averaging 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. An unusual feature in connection with the plan is the greater width of the chancel as compared with that of the nave, which gives ground

* Symson (p. 24) has the following regarding finds of plate and coins presumably at this castle, which was in ruins in his time (*c.* 1684):—"Adjacent to this bay "is a promontory called the Mickle Ross, wherein is to be seen the ruines of an "old castle, where, in times past, some of the inhabitants have digg'd up silver "plate, as I am informed; as also therein have found certain peeces of silver with "a strange and uncouth impression thereon, resembling the old Pictish coine."

FIG. 49.—Buittle Church: Interior.

To face p. 52.

FIG. 50.—Buittle Church: Window in North Wall of Chancel.

To face p. 52.

for the suggestion that the former has been added at a later period. The east wall is pierced by three lancet windows, the arch-heads being pointed to the exterior and segmental to the interior. Within comparatively recent times a square-headed doorway has been formed below the central light. On the exterior of the south wall there is a small doorway, now built up, with a semicircular arch-head, while in the north wall there is a corresponding doorway, also built up, with a pointed arch-head. The side walls have each a narrow window with roughly constructed round arch-heads. The chancel arch is evidently contemporary with the rest of the chancel. It consists of a single pointed arch with chamfered mouldings springing from shafts of pointed section with moulded caps and bases,

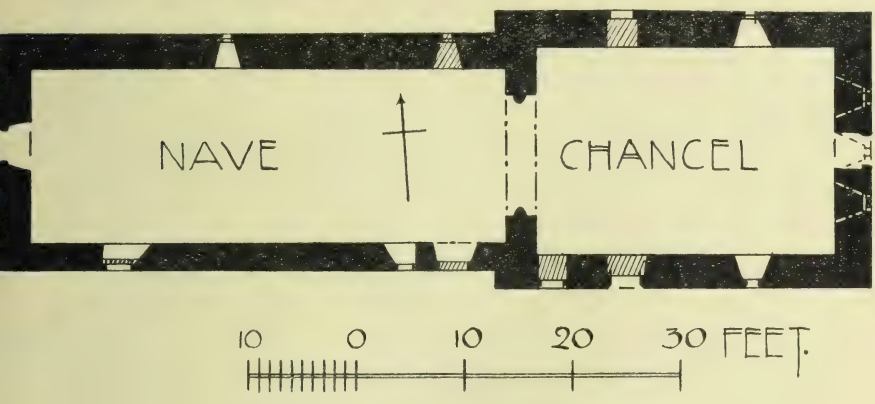

Fig. 51.—Buittle Church (No. 73).

the whole being characteristic of the first half of the 14th century. The nave appears to have undergone frequent repair in later times, but the greater part of it is of earlier date than the chancel. There are two small round-headed windows in the north and one in the south wall. The west gable has a round-headed doorway and window which may have been reconstructed at a later period. It is surmounted by a plain belfry probably of the 16th century.

Presuming that this is the church of St Colmanel, which seems probable, the earliest reference to it is contained in a Charter of 1381 by Bishop Thomas of Galloway bestowing it on the monks of Sweetheart Abbey.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 300 (plan and illus.); *The Book of Caerlaverock*, ii. p. 426.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. SW. Visited 21st July 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

74. *Buittle Castle.*—The fragmentary ruins of Buittle Castle are situated upon the west bank of the river Urr about 1½ miles by road west of Dalbeattie. The site has been one of considerable natural strength defended by the river to the north-east and by a broad trench and rampart to landward. On plan the castle has been

of the Edwardian type, with curtain walls enclosing a space of about 150 feet by 100 feet, and massive round towers projecting at the angles, as indicated by a few fragments of walling on the south-west slope. The main entrance has undoubtedly been from the north-west, where the existing masonry seems to indicate the central abutment for a drawbridge, measuring some 14 feet by 8 feet 6 inches with side walls 6 feet in thickness, and each having a check 10 inches square hewn at the interior angles of the broken terminations towards the north-west. These recesses were possibly designed to hold timber posts which may have been used in connection with the support of the drawbridge. At each side of the abutment are the foundations of a round tower commanding the main entrance,

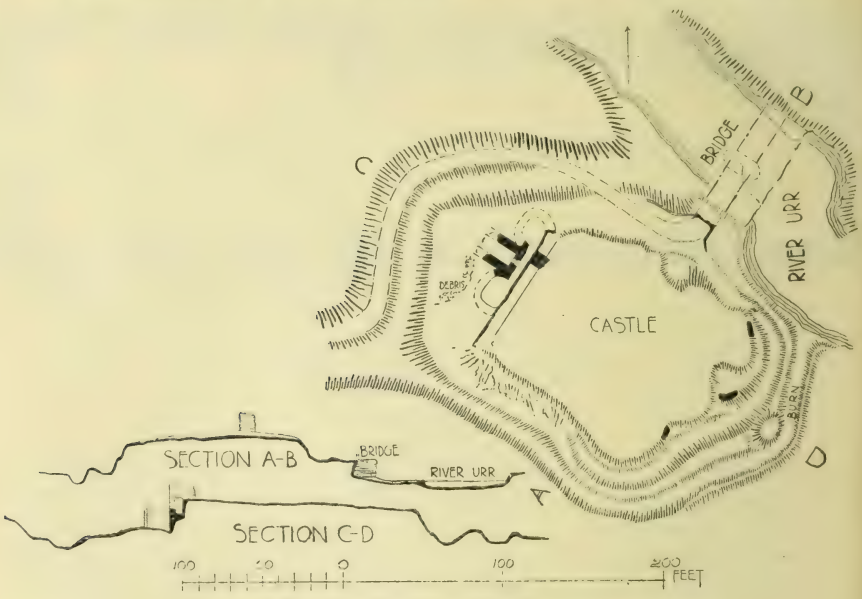

Fig. 52.—Buittle Castle (No. 74).

measuring some 15 feet in diameter within walls 6 feet in thickness, joined by a passage 4 feet in width with a narrow window in the north-west wall. The floor of the passage has apparently been about 8 feet below the ground level of the plateau to the north-west, while the depth of the abutment walls from the passage floor to the existing ground level is fully 10 feet. Above the roughly arched entrance to the north-east tower is a fragment of masonry 9 feet in thickness, rising to a height of about 12 feet above the court-yard level.

At some later period, probably during the 17th century, a bridge has been built across the Urr immediately to the north-east of where the castle stood, and the outer slope of the deep fosse to the north and west was then banked up and converted into a roadway, as shown by dotted lines on the plan. All that now remains of the bridge is the south-west abutment, and a portion of the stone causeway formed in the bed of the river; also indications of what was probably a centre

pier in midstream. Grose, writing in 1789, says: "the mount, some scattered fragments of walls and the surrounding foss, all overgrown with trees, shrubs, and bushes, are the sole remains of this fortress" —a description still applicable at the present time.

In front of the entrance, and cut off from it by the trench surrounding the castle, is a considerable area of ground roughly triangular, or pear-shaped in form, its longest axis, parallel with the river, measuring 500 feet in length by 300 feet in greatest breadth, and containing about 2¼ acres. The frontage towards the stream presents a steep scarp of artificial appearance with a vertical height of 25 feet or thereby, while the glen of a small stream bounds the northern half of the area to landward, and a sloping bank and hollow, the latter for part of its distance containing a stream from the adjacent Slot Well, demarcates it on the south, and opens into the trench surrounding Baliol's Castle on the west side. Along the edge of the ravine on the north, and with a return for a short distance along the scarp overlooking the river, there are the remains of an artificial mound. The artificial character of the features demarcating this area are not sufficiently determinate to warrant the assumption that it is a defensive work, but it probably formed a forecourt to the castle. Such a court of large extent may be seen in front of the entrance to Tibbers Castle in Dumfriesshire.

The old castle of Buittle, or Botel, was a stronghold of the lords of Galloway, and figures prominently in the early history of the province, particularly during the Wars of Independence in the 13th–14th centuries, during which period it is said to have been the chief residence of the Baliols, who succeeded through Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and wife of John Baliol. That the lands of Buittle were held by the Baliols at this early period is confirmed by a writ (issued by Edward III. in 1348 to secure Edward Baliol in possession) which describes the lands as belonging to Baliol's ancestors from the days of King Alexander, no memory existing of any other owners. On the death of Dervorgilla in 1290 her son John Baliol, King of Scotland, succeeded to the lands of Buittle, and in the civil war which ensued the castle played a prominent part and was attacked by the Bruces. In 1325 the lands of Buittle were bestowed by King Robert on Sir James Douglas (surnamed the Good), and in 1535 they passed to Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, and Agnes Stewart, his wife. They are now possessed by the family of Maxwell of Munches.

See *The Douglas Book*, ii. p. 601; *Caledonia*, v. p. 263 *et seq.*; *Hist. Dumf. and Gall.*, p. 66 *et seq.*; Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 182 (illus.).

75. *Buittle Place.*—This tower stands amongst the farm buildings of Buittle Place about 100 yards to the north-west of the old castle (No. 74), from the ruins of which it was probably built. According to Grose the building was ruinous in 1790. In modern times it has been restored, and is now in occupation. The plan (fig. 53) is of the usual L shape, measuring 36 feet 6 inches by 22 feet 6 inches over the walls, which are 4 feet in thickness. The shorter wing projects about 13 feet from the north wall and is 14 feet in breadth. The ground floor consists of a vaulted and a ceiled cellar respectively in

the larger and the shorter wing, and entering one off the other The entrance doorway was probably in the usual place at the re-entering angle, but there is no staircase to the first floor within the building. A modern doorway has been formed in the south wall at the first-floor level, approached by a straight flight of stone steps starting at the south-west angle of the main building. A turret staircase corbelled out over the re-entering angle gives access to the upper floors, and slight indications of angle turrets exist at the west angles supported by corbels in the usual way. The turrets have been

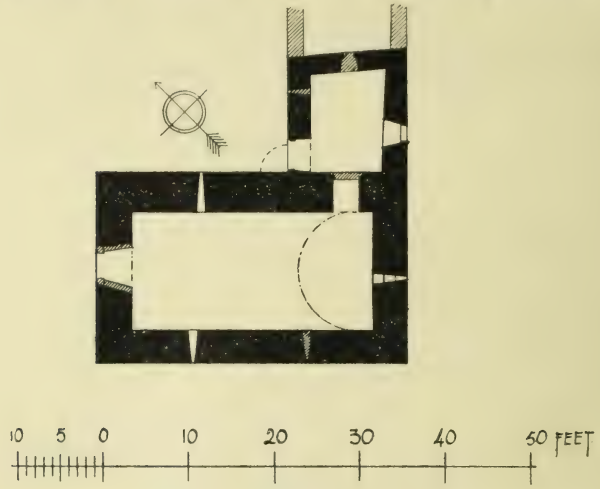

FIG. 53.—Buittle Place (No. 75).

almost entirely cut away in the construction of the modern roof. The exterior of the building is harled and covered with white-wash, but is in a fair state of repair. Judging by what features remain, it probably dates from the end of the 16th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xliii. NE. Visited 31st August 1911.

76. *Orchardton Tower.*—This tower (fig. 54) is situated in a quiet valley about 6 miles south-east of Castle-Douglas. The plan (fig. 56) of the building is most unusual, being circular in form, but in other respects closely resembling the arrangement to be found in the smaller castles of the 15th century. To the south, east, and west of the tower are the remains of enclosing walls, reduced to grass-covered mounds, excepting at the south side, where there has been a range of buildings, now represented by the ruins of a vaulted cellar at the south-west angle. This cellar measures about 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet within walls almost 4 feet in thickness, and has a narrow window in the south wall, while the entrance appears to have been through the north wall, which has been practically demolished. The ground slopes considerably to the south, showing clearly that the floor level of the cellar must have been several feet below the surface of the ground within the enclosure. The existing entrance to the tower is approached from the east by an outside stair leading to a doorway at the first-floor level. The basement, or

FIG. 54.—Orchardton Tower (No. 76).

To face p. 56.

Parish of Buittle.

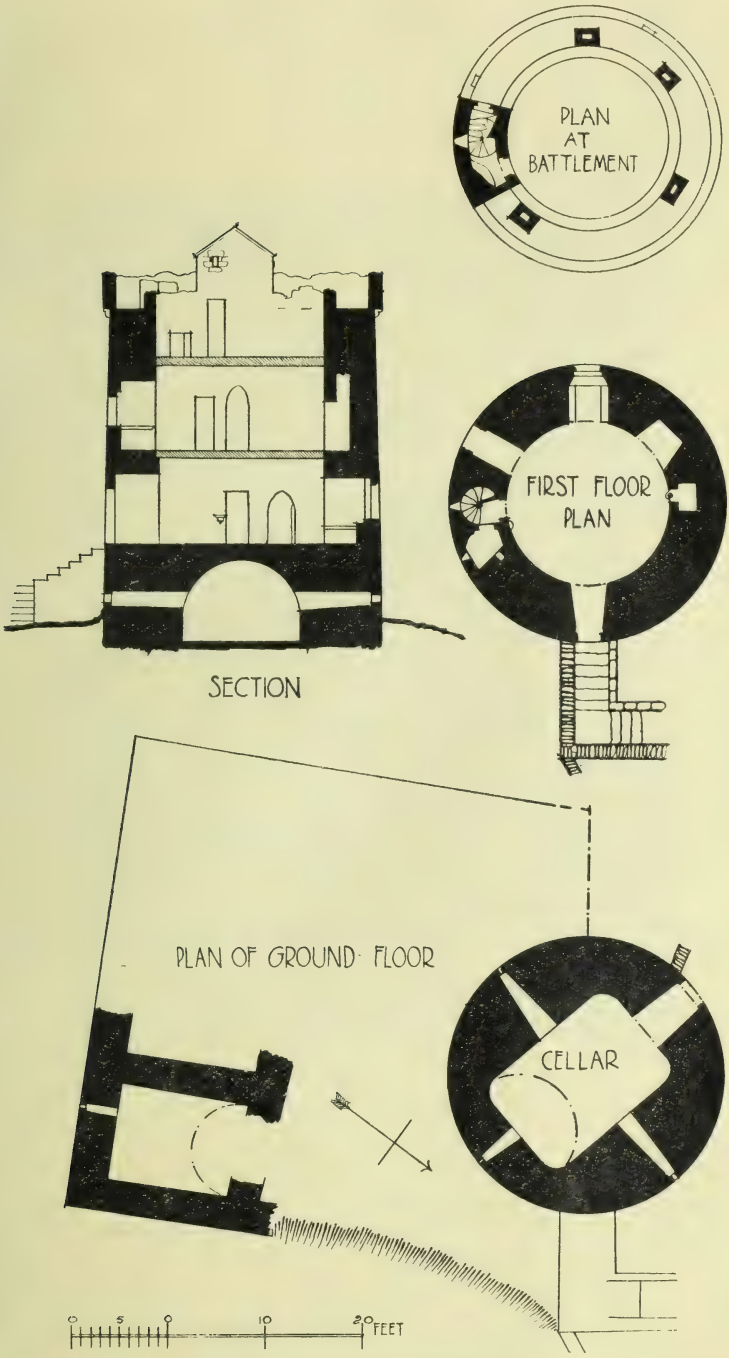

Fig. 56.—Orchardton Tower (No. 76).

ground floor, consists of a rectangular chamber (16 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 9 inches) vaulted in stone and with rounded internal angles, which was probably used for storage purposes. The entrance to this apartment is from the west at the ground level, and light has been introduced by a narrow window in each of the walls to the north, south, and east. The in-goes of the two side windows are fully 8 feet in depth owing to the curve of the exterior walls. It is interesting to note that the plan of this chamber has been made as nearly as possible rectangular in order that the favourite form of barrel-vault could be utilised in its construction. The three upper-floor rooms, on the other hand, being circular on plan, have been floored with wooden joists. The first-floor apartment is about 17 feet in diameter, within walls measuring 6 feet in thickness, lighted by two windows, one of which, facing north-east, has possibly been converted at a late period into the existing doorway, while the original door to the south has been closed up with iron stanchions and now does duty as a window. The other window to the south-west appears to be original, and has stone seats in the in-goes. On the west side is a fireplace. Here also are the remains of an ambry with a pointed arch-head infilled with trefoil cusping and surmounted by an ogee-section hood-moulding ornamented with foliated enrichment, which, though now much broken, is spirited both in design and execution. A circular piscina, now much ruined, with a drain, is worked on the sill, indicating the use of this apartment as a chapel. Judging by the mouldings and construction of the arch-head—cut out of two separate stones and meeting in a straight joint at the apex,—it appears to be nearly contemporaneous with similar work at Cardoness (No. 8), which probably dates from the latter half of the 15th century. There is also a corbel of somewhat unusual design carved upon the north side of the doorway at the stair foot, at a height of about 3 feet above the floor level. It measures about 10 inches by 9 inches over all, and is almost semicircular on plan, with a small moulding resembling an abacus wrought on the upper part. Towards the lower extremity it tapers considerably, terminating at the wall face in a delicately cut leaf ornament. The position of the corbel in relation to the doorway seems to suggest that it may have been designed to hold a lamp. Next to what has been called the original entrance is a wheel-stair 4 feet in diameter contained in the thickness of the wall, with a small mural chamber at the stair foot measuring roughly 3 feet 6 inches square, lighted by a narrow window and with a small recess for a lantern opposite the doorway. The staircase communicates directly from this level to the two upper floors, terminating in a quaint cape-house leading to the parapet walk which goes round the top of the walls. The arrangement of the two upper floors is similar, each being well lighted and entered directly off the wheel-stair, the only point worthy of note being the mural *garde-robe* with a doorway leading from the second-floor apartment adjoining the entrance from the staircase, the latter having a pointed arch-head and the former being finished with a straight lintel, as shown in the section. The whole of the exterior is exceedingly simple in design, the chief features being the small gabled cape-

FIG. 55.—Arched Ambry, with piscina, Orchardton Tower (No. 76).

To face p. 58.

house and the projecting parapet supported upon moulded corbels. The walls are of rough rubble work throughout, with a batter of from 8 to 10 inches in the total height of 33 feet from the ground to the level of the parapet walk. Although uninhabited the structure is in a fair state of repair. The wall faces have been roughly pointed, and the upper surface of the main vault has been recently cleared of vegetation and cemented.

The lands of Orchardton are said (*History of the Family of Cairns, etc.*) to have come into the possession of Alexander Carnys, Provost of Lincluden, who died in 1422, and upon them, it is added, John Cairnis erected a residence in the middle of the 15th century.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, v. pp. 83, 388; *History of the Family of Cairns, etc.*, p. 59 *et seq.* (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. NE. Visited 11th September 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

77. *Mote* (doubtful), *Ernespie.*—About ½ mile south-east of Ernespie is a knoll rising from a low, wet-looking hollow, marked "Mote" on the O.S. map. In form it is an irregular oblong lying east-north-east and west-south-west and expanding somewhat in the latter direction. Its greatest height from base to summit is about 12 feet, and its slopes are not uniform in their gradient, which is in all cases an easy one. The contour is also irregular, and there are no sure indications of defences. It is a doubtful site, though its summit at the broad end looks as if it had been levelled. The extreme length is 82 feet, the breadth at the east-north-east end 32 feet and at the west-south-west 50 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. NW. Visited 11th September 1911.

78. *Fort, Camp Hill, Meikle Knox.*—The site of this fort is on a shoulder slightly to the north of the summit of a broad-backed hill to the north of Meikle Knox farm. The fort has been much destroyed by cultivation, but appears to have consisted of a double segmental entrenchment with an intervening rampart, probably resting at either end on a steep bank with a long slope to the north-west, but not now actually traceable to it. The construction is too fragmentary for measurement.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. NW. Visited 11th September 1911.

79. *Fort, Nethertown of Almorness.*—At the landward end of the promontory terminating in Almorness Point, and dividing Orchardton Bay from the estuary of the Urr, lies a group of low rocky hills rising from a wide encircling base. The name "Castle Hill" covers the group. Immediately to the north-north-east of Nethertown of Almorness, on the summit of one of these rocky eminences which has an elevation of 300 feet above sea-level, are the ruins of a stone-built fort. The hill, lying with its longest axis north-west and south-east, rises by a gradual slope from either end over a surface broken by ridges and terraces of rock, and is very steep on both flanks for the last 30 to 40 feet below the summit. The summit, which is fairly level, has been encircled by a wall of boulders, now entirely broken down, measuring some 7 feet in thickness at the ends and

somewhat less along the sides, enclosing an area oblong in form with rounded ends, 78 feet in length by 56 feet in breadth. Both ends have been defended with outworks. At the north-west, where a somewhat level plateau extends beyond the actual summit, the outer lines consist of a wall some 10 to 11 feet thick, parallel along the front with the inner wall, 14 feet distant from it and returned sharply at the east side, and an outer wall resting on the last at its east end, and curving round the plateau with a radius at the centre of 33 feet. These walls at the west side are connected with each other and with the front wall of the main enclosure by short traverses, and are carried westward to a rock face at the edge of the summit, an arrangement not indicated on Mr Coles' plan (*op. cit.*). At the south end of the fort, at 12 feet from the inner wall, is a terrace supported on a built scarp some 5 feet in height, while 14 feet beyond it is an outer segmental stony rampart curving from flank to flank. Along the west side is a terrace 11 feet below the summit at its north end, and gradually rising as it passes southwards, eventually merging into the natural slope. All along the west side there lie many boulders just protruding from the slope, and it is difficult to discriminate between building and natural outcrop. On the east side a steep slope, with a declivity of some 40 to 50 feet from the face of the inner enclosing wall, has probably enabled terracing to be dispensed with. The position of the entrance is not apparent. In the interior, close to the south end, are two irregular circular foundations not clearly visible by reason of the bracken.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. SE. Visited 11th September 1911.

80. *Hill Fort (vitrified), Castlegower.*—This fort is situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south-east of the farm of Castlegower, from which it is most easily approached. It occupies an isolated rocky eminence rising to a height of 80 feet or thereby from its base to its summit, and lying with its longest axis north-west and south-east. Steep, and in places precipitous on the west side, it rises with a gradual inclination from south-east, while its east flank is steep like the west, but grassy. The summit is an irregular oval measuring some 152 feet by 56 feet. The lines of the defences are not very clear. Towards the north-west, some 15 feet in elevation below the summit, there is a terrace cut across the steep terminal ridge some 15 feet in width, which appears to be traceable, but by no means definite, round by the east to the south end of the hill. Some 10 feet above this, also at the north-west, is a shelf-like area apparently levelled out of the rock, measuring some 30 feet by 37 feet, above which, some 5 feet in elevation, commences the actual summit, which rises with a slight inclination towards the south-east. Along the higher portion of the summit, especially towards the east, there are distinct traces of a summit rampart or wall, now in the main either pulled out or overgrown with thick turf. At the south-east end the summit terminates in a scarp some 12 feet in height, below which the terrace traceable along the east flank terminates in a crescent-shaped expansion 24 feet in depth at the centre of the curve. Down the ridge at this end, as the hill dips to its base, a series of rampart-like ridges cross it with hollows opening up from the steeper western slope, all of which appear to be

natural. On the summit, resting on the steep west flank, is a broad semicircular hollow, with a chord of about 90 feet, around which the level rises, with, in places, a suggestion of building. On the east side, where the remains of the summit defence are exposed to a very small extent, vitrifaction causing agglutination of the stone is visible. It is noteworthy that this appears firmly embedded on what must be the base of the structure, but its extent can only be ascertained by excavation.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 132 (plan).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. SW. Visited 11th September 1911.

Miscellaneous.

81. *Rumbling Well, Barskeoch Hill.*—This well is indicated on the O.S. map at the north-west end of Dalbeattie Reservoir on Barskeoch Hill. Symson says in 1684 that it was then "frequented by a multitude of sick people, for all sorts of diseases, the first Sunday of May; lying there the Saturday night, and then drinking of it early in the morning."

81a. *Slot Well, do.*—About ½ mile east of the Rumbling Well another well is indicated on the O.S. map called the Slot Well, which is no doubt the well mentioned by Symson as being frequented by country people for a cure when their cattle had a disease known as the "connoch." "This water they carry in vessells to many parts, and wash their beasts with it and give it them to drink. It is, too, rememb'red that at both the wells they leave behind them something by way of a thank-offering. At the first they leave either money or cloathes; at the second they leave the bands and shacles wherewith beasts are usually bound."

See Symson, p. 16.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. NW.

Sites.

82. *Camp, Camp Hill, Milton Park.*—The O.S. map marks the site of a camp at Milton Park, about ¾ mile south of Haugh of Urr. The hill on which it is indicated has long been under cultivation, and Mr F. R. Coles, describing the "camp" in 1892, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvi. p. 144, says: "Here . . . is a nearly circular depression, but how once trenched it is impossible to say."

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxvi. SW. Visited 19th September 1911.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

83. *Chapel, south-west of Calfarren Wood, Cairny Hill.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. N.W.

84. *Kirkennan Church and Graveyard, about* 400 *yards north-north-east of Gardenburn on the west side of the road and of the river Urr.* „ „ „ NE.

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

85. *Fort, Ramshaw Wood, to the north-north-east of Courthill and about 400 feet above sea-level.* O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xliii. SE.

PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

86. *Dundeugh Castle.*—The ruins of this castle are situated upon the north bank of the river Deugh and distant some 6 miles to the north-west of Dalry. Nothing now remains but a few feet of broken walling, scarcely sufficient to give a rough indication of the general dimensions, but enough to suggest that the castle was originally of the L type, the main portion measuring about 26 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 2 inches over walls averaging about 3 feet in thickness, and the west wing, which probably contained the staircase, 12 feet 7 inches in width with a projection of about 7 feet. The staircase wing is now represented by a mass of fallen debris, and it is doubtful whether the main portion was ever vaulted, seeing that the highest part of the walling at the north-east angle does not rise to a height of more than 7 feet 6 inches above the surface of the ground. The situation seems to have been selected with a view to defence, being protected by the river Deugh to the south and west and by a considerable extent of marshland to the north and east. Judging by the form of the plan, this castle possibly dates from the 16th century. Distant about 7 feet to the south-west of the L-shaped ruin are indications of another building measuring some 35 feet by 21 feet 8 inches over walls averaging 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. Nothing remains above ground but a fragment of walling at the east and west ends, so that the date and purpose of this annexe are alike uncertain.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xiii. NW. Visited 22nd August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

87. *Fort, Carminnow.*—About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the westward of the High Bridge of Ken, where the Deugh, threading its way in a narrow channel through walls of rock, makes a sudden bend at right angles to its previous south-easterly course, is situated a fort. Resting on the precipitous cliffs on either flank the angle is contained by a triple rampart of earth and stone and intervening hollows now much effaced. Towards the centre a ridge approaches from the north, and here the defences are best preserved. The outer line is faintly discernible; the intermediate mound measures some 24 feet in breadth at base, and in height about 4 feet; over a space measuring 30 feet from crest to crest rises the inner mound some 6 feet 6 inches in height and 27 feet broad at base. Towards the north-east the level dips in the interior, and here the scheme of defence appears to have been modified, there being a trench in rear 30 feet wide and about 3 feet deep. The mounds are much levelled on this flank and difficult to determine. At 77 feet from the edge of the rock by the river on the east there appears to have been an entrance through the

defences, which, towards the river, have clearly consisted of three trenches with two intervening mounds. The general form of the fort is almost lozenge-shaped. It is situated within a wood, except for a short distance on the north.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xiii. NW. Visited 1st August 1911.

"*Mote*," *Brockloch.*—The O.S. map indicates a mote here. This is a long natural gravel ridge or moraine on which there are no indications of defences.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., vii. NW. Visited 31st July 1911.

"*Mote*," *Lamford.*—The mote marked by the roadside here is a natural mound, and though a broken section on the top discloses a few stones, laid there by the hand of man, there are no indications of any defences whatever.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., iii. SW. Visited 31st July 1911.

Hut Circles, etc.

88. *Hut Ruins, Lamford.*—About ¼ mile, or rather less, to the east of the cairn (No. 89) is a small group of cairn-like mounds, probably the ruins of small circular stone huts. The largest has a diametrical measurement over all of 18 feet and interiorly of about 8 feet. The position of the entrance is not apparent. Against a low bank some 3 feet 6 inches in height, and facing north-west, are ruins, measuring along the bank some 30 feet over all and in breadth about 13 feet, which appear to be the remains of two huts with probably a space between them.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., iii. SW. Visited 31st July 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

89. *Cairn, Lamford.*—On the open moor about ½ mile due east of the shepherd's cottage by the roadside at Lamford, and at an elevation of some 950 feet above sea-level, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter 48 feet and in elevation about 5 feet 9 inches. It is in good condition and does not appear to have been excavated.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., iii. SW. Visited 31st July 1911.

90. *Cairn, Water of Deugh.*—About 1¼ miles above Waterhead, on the right bank of the Water of Deugh, at an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea-level and distant some 300 yards from the river, which flows by 100 feet lower down, is a circular cairn. Though somewhat dilapidated, it is to all appearances unexcavated, and measures about 30 feet in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches in elevation. (Unnoted.)

91. *Do., do.*—Some 400 yards further up the valley, and about the same distance back from the Water of Deugh, is a larger cairn which has been in part quarried for stones on the east and to a considerable extent removed from that direction. It measures in diameter 55 feet from north to south by 58 feet from east to west, and at highest has an elevation of about 5 feet. At 9 feet in from the edge on the south an upright pointed slab is exposed to a height of 2 feet 4 inches, measuring 2 feet 6 inches in breadth where it emerges from the debris, while opposite to it lies another slab which has fallen towards it. What has probably been a cap-stone measuring 3 feet 10

inches by 3 feet by 1 foot lies displaced near. The pointed character of the upright stone probably indicates the existence of a chamber of which the outer end only is exposed, rather than of a short cist.

92. *Do., do.*—About 150 yards to the westward of the cairn (No. 90) has been another cairn, now almost entirely removed. A slab measuring 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, which has evidently formed the cover of a cist, lies exposed and displaced at the edge.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., iii. NE. Visited 31st July 1911.

93. "*Lagwine Cairn*," *Holm of Daltallochan.*—About ½ mile north of the west end of Carsphairn village, at the base of Craig of Knockgray, and about ¼ mile east of the road at Lagwine, is a large circular cairn originally some 78 feet in diameter and now reduced to a ridge of stone crossing the centre, about 50 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 4 feet high.

94. *Chambered Cairn* (*long*), "*Cairn Avel*," *Carsphairn.*—Situated on a slight natural elevation at the edge of the moorland, about ¼ mile south-west of Carnavel farm and about ½ mile due south of Carsphairn Church, is a long cairn (fig. 57). It has originally been pear-shaped, lying with its longest axis west by north and east by south and having its broader end in the latter direction, but except for a slight bank of stones marking its outline, it has been entirely cleared away from the west end for a distance of nearly 50 feet. Its extreme length has been 103 feet; its breadth at the west end 25 feet, at 26 feet eastwards 32 feet, and at its maximum towards the east end 65 feet, where also it remains to a height of 10 feet. There is no indication of a frontal semicircle. At two or three places on the top slight excavations have been made, but no chamber or cist is exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., vii. SE. Visited 31st July 1911.

95. *Cairn, Craigengillan.*—On the crest of the moorland as it rises up to the westward from the Water of Ken, and about ¾ mile west-south-west of Craigengillan, is a large circular cairn, over the top of which two walls have been erected at right angles to form a sheep shelter. It measures in diameter 77 feet from north to south by 82 feet from east to west, and in elevation about 10 feet. The outline is marked at base by large rounded boulders, markedly contrasting with the angular fragments of stone which strew the surface.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., viii. SW. Visited 1st August 1911.

96. "*Carlin's Cairn*."—On the summit of the mountain known as the Carlin's Cairn, 2650 feet in height above sea-level, is a large circular cairn which has perchance given the mountain its name. It measures in diameter 54 to 56 feet, and in elevation 9 to 10 feet on the east, where the ground level is lower, and 7 feet on the west. The cairn is ancient in appearance, and tradition connects it with the adventures of Robert the Bruce in this region towards the end of his reign. In which connection it is said to have been erected by the wife of the miller of Polmaddy as a monument to the memory of her king, who had rewarded her with a grant of land in the neighbourhood for effecting his escape when pursued by the English, concealing him among the sacks of corn behind the hopper of the mill. Little reliance

FIG. 57.—"Cairn Avel" (No. 94).

To face p 64.

FIG. 60.—Cross-slab, Braidenoch Hill (No. 100).

To face p 65.

FIG. 59.—Cross-slab, Daltallochan (No. 99).

To face p. 65

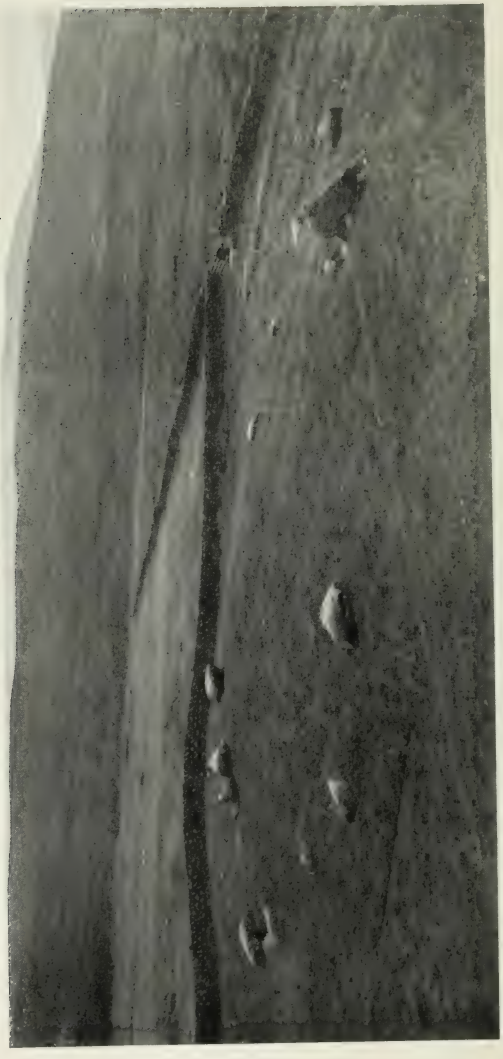

FIG. 58.—Stone Circle, Holm of Daltallochan (No. 97).

To face p. 65.

can be placed on this tradition of its origin, and, on the other hand, its very remote situation renders its sepulchral character doubtful.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xii. NW. Visited 11th August 1911.

97. *Stone Circle, Holm of Daltallochan.*—In a low-lying meadow some 200 yards west by north of Holm of Daltallochan farm, around a slight elevation which lies at the base of a steep hillock, is a stone circle (fig. 58) consisting of thirteen irregularly shaped masses of whinstone rock and boulders, varying in size, as exposed, from 2 feet to 7 feet 3 inches in length. They are nearly all displaced (except one large mass which stands somewhat to the east of the north point) and lie prostrate, several of them to a considerable extent overgrown with turf. In form, the setting is an irregular oval with its longest axis north-north-east to south-south-west and narrowing towards the latter direction, where also the outline is slightly concave, as if some of the stones had been moved from the original line of the circle. The greatest diameter within the stones is 81 feet, and at right angles to that 59 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., vii. SE. Visited 31st July 1911.

Miscellaneous.

98. *Standing-Stone, Holm of Daltallochan.*—Close to a field dyke, in the same park as the stone circle (No. 97), at a distance of about 110 yards to the south-east, is a small standing-stone. It measures 3 feet 10 inches in height above ground and is almost rectangular in section, measuring 2 feet by 1 foot 5 inches and faces directly towards the circle.

99. *Cross-slab, Daltallochan.*—Standing on the east side of the approach to the farm-house of Holm of Daltallochan is a slab (fig. 59) incised with a cross, having a circular boss 2 inches wide in the centre, and arms expanding from 3 inches at the point of intersection to 5 inches at the edge of the stone. The shaft also broadens to the foot, which is rounded. The extreme length of the cross is 2 feet 5 inches, and its breadth across the arms 1 foot 2 inches. This cross was brought to its present position from the neighbouring farm of Garryhorn, whence it is said to have come from the cairn of Daltallochan (No. 106).

O.S M., Kirkcud., vii. SE. Visited 31st July 1911.

100. *Cross-slabs, Braidenoch Hill.*—Lying on the south-west slope of Braidenoch Hill, near the top and some 300 yards south of the actual summit, are two incised crosses, the one complete though broken in two, and the other a fragment. About them lie several other blocks seemingly of quarried whinstone. Their position is most easily found from the north-west wall of the field, which starts from the side of Braidenoch cottage standing north-east and south-west in the valley below, with which they are in line. The crosses are similar in design. The most complete (fig. 60) measures 13 inches in length, is equal-armed and hollow angled, with arms 5 inches in length, expanding from 3 inches to 5 inches, and with a boss in the centre 1½ inches in diameter. The cross-head is set on a shaft 17 inches in length, expanding downwards from 2 to 3 inches. The slab

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on which this cross is incised measures 3 feet 3 inches in length, 12½ inches in breadth at the upper end, 17 inches at base, and 7 inches in thickness. It is broken across near where the head joins the shaft.

The second stone measures 2 feet 2 inches in length, 9 inches in width, and 6½ inches in thickness.

Both stones are of the Silurian sandstone of the district.

These relics are probably in or near their original sites, high up on a hillside over 900 feet above the sea-level, and adjacent to an old bridle-path, the "packman's road."

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xii. NE. Visited 1st August 1911.

101. *Cross, Dalshangan.*—Sunk in the ground against the wall of the lodge at the entrance to Dalshangan House is a block of porphyry, square in section, exposed for a height of 24 inches, with a breadth of 12 inches, on which is carved in relief a plain-stemmed cross 24 inches in length by the full breadth of the stone, imperfect at base where the stem appears to have expanded. The lateral arms measure 5 inches in length and the upper arm 8 inches; they expand outwards from 1¾ inches, the former to 3 inches and the latter to nearly 5 inches. The cross is said to have come from a spot near Carsphairn village called the "Crumock Knowes."

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xiii. NW. Visited 1st August 1911.

Gravestones, Carsphairn.

Within the graveyard at Carsphairn are several good examples of early 18th-century tombstones, four of which are recorded below (Nos. 102 to 105):—

102. Lying near the gateway into the Manse grounds is a large slab 6 feet in length by 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, bearing at one end initials and the date 1644.

103. Adjacent to it is an upright stone, carved on one side with an hour-glass and skull surrounded by mantling, all in high relief, and on the other side, in incised characters, the inscription :—

R.G. G G.
FAITHFUL ROBERT GRIERSON
DOTH LY BESIDE THIS STONE
WHO IN HIS LIFETYME WAS
REPUTE ANE HONEST ONE
RELIGION HE DID AWN
WHEN FEW IT COUNTENANC'D
ETERNITY IS COME
WHERE HE IS HIGH ADVANC'D
WHO DIED THE 11 OF JUNE
1699 AGED 80.

104. Another stone bears the following quaint inscription :—

THIS MONUMENT DOO NOW
THE TELL WHER OLD LOCHHEAD
INTERED WAS · HIS NAMS DAVID
McENAY WHO NOW DOTH PRAS AND
NOT PRE USEFUL IN CHURCH MILITINT
AND THE CHURCH TRI(UMPHANT)

Parish of Carsphairn.

105. A fourth stone is inscribed in bold letters cut in relief:—

YOU TRAVLERS AS YOU
PASS BY COME READ AND
DO NOT FEAR FOR DO:
:UN BELOW THIS STON DO:
:TH LY TRUTH CHAMPION
BURIED HERE ALTHOUG:
:H HIS BONES BELO THIS
STON DO PICE AND PICE
DECAY HIS SOUL IN
HEAVEN OF GLORY SIAL
ANE DEDM VEAR FOR AYE.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., vii. SE. Visited 11th August 1911.

Sites.

106. *Cairn of Daltallochan.*—In a clump of trees by the roadside ½ mile north of the Holm of Daltallochan is the site of the cairn of that name. It has been almost entirely removed and only its site is recognisable

O.S.M., Kirkcud., vii. NE. Visited 31st July 1911.

107. *Cairn, Nether Holm of Dalquhairn.*—Enclosed by a wall and planted with trees, on the low-lying ground between Nether Holm of Dalquhairn and the Water of Ken, there has been a large circular cairn with a diameter of some 84 feet, but now consisting merely of a ring of loose stones around the line of the circumference. An oblong depression near the centre possibly marks the position of a cist which has long since been opened.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., iv. SE. Visited 1st August 1911.

Note.—The "*Deil's Dyke*" is recorded under Minnigaff Parish (No. 368).

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

108. *Southwick Church.*—The ruins of this church are situated within a burying-ground distant about 6 miles by road to the south-east of Dalbeattie at the east base of Bainloch Hill. The existing fragment is oblong on plan, measuring 62 feet 6 inches by 26 feet 3 inches over walls from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet in thickness and about 12 feet in height. Traces of a cross wall indicate that the interior was divided almost equally into two parts, but only a few "tusks" of the cross wall remain on the interior surface of the south wall. In the east gable are two round-arched windows measuring 2 feet 9 inches in height by 5¼ inches in breadth, with splayed outer jambs and wide inner scuncheons. It is to be noted that the arch-heads are hewn out of single stones, and the jambs have no check for leaded glass. There are three rough openings in the north wall, from which all the hewn work has been removed with the exception of the east jamb of a central doorway, and the east half

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of the south wall is demolished. The original foundation appears to have been dedicated to Our Lady of Southwick in the 13th century. The existing fragment, however, has been much altered, if not rebuilt, in post-reformation times.

See *Stat. Acct.*, xvii. p. 105; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 323; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 304.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., li. NW. Visited 25th May 1911.

Sepulchral Monuments.

109. Within the ruined church at its east end, and against the north wall, lies a coped stone, broken into three parts, 6 feet 4 inches in total length, 10 inches in depth, 1 foot 8 inches in breadth at the head, and 1 foot 5 inches at the foot, bearing on its upper surface a sword with deflected quillons and an ornamental tri-lobed pommel.

110. In the north-east corner of the ruin lies a large slab 6 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches broad, inscribed with boldly cut characters in relief:—

HERE LYETH ANDREW DESEY OF GLENSTOKEN
VHA DIED THE LAST OF AUGUST 1660.

111. Another stone, said to be situated "at the east end of the church near the site of the altar," is mentioned in Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (p. 304), but was not observed on the date of visit. It is there described as follows:—A freestone slab 2½ feet square, lying on the ground, and evidently a portion of a much larger stone inscribed with the arms, it is supposed, of the family of the Lords Carlyle of Torthorwald. In the centre of the shield is a Maltese cross, and upon the top of the shield is the crest; the supporters (rudely represented) are two peacocks, proper, with spread tails. The motto appears to have been HUMILITATE, the first two letters of which are obliterated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., li. NW. Visited 27th August 1911.

112. To the south of the ruin of the old church is a recumbent stone inscribed:—

HIC JACET JOHANES LINDSAY DE MAIN QUI OBIIT
26 FEB. 1665 AGED 42 ET ISOBELLA McLELLAN
EJUS CONJUNX QUAE OBIIT 26 JAN. 1695 AGED 78.

At the upper end is a panel carved with the chequers of the Lindsays.

113. Adjacent to it is a small upright stone of red sandstone 1 foot 7 inches in height by 1 foot in breadth, on which is carved in high relief a human skeleton, and incised on the margin HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI, with no other inscription.

114. *St Lawrence's Chapel and Well, Fairgirth.*—Of the chapel of St Lawrence at Fairgirth there is not a trace, and what is indicated as the site is occupied by a small dwelling-house used in connection with Fairgirth farm, situated about 4 miles to the south-east of Dalbeattie. To the south of the small house is a rectangular courtyard, used as a garden, measuring 57 feet 3 inches by 36 feet 10 inches, within walls averaging 2 feet 10 inches in thickness, and about 5 feet in height. This house, forming the north side of the enclosure, contains no ecclesiastical features; it measures 54 feet

6 inches by 21 feet 6 inches over walls 2 feet 8 inches in thickness; a modern addition, about 15 feet in length, has been built at the east end, and the whole of the interior has been adapted to modern requirements. The only surviving features of interest are the circular wheel-stair at the west end, leading to an attic, and an ambry in the north wall. The latter has a recess 1 foot 10 inches wide, 11 inches deep, and 2 feet in height: each jamb is splayed on the edge, and the solid stone lintel has two sinkings, similarly splayed, wrought on the face in the form of semicircular arches. Two or three headstones, probably dating from the 18th century, have been built into the court-yard wall, which would seem to indicate the former existence of a churchyard in the vicinity. To the north of the dwelling-house, within the farmyard, is said to be the site of St Lawrence's Well, referred to by T. S. Muir in his *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture.* Neither the enclosing walls nor the dwelling-house have any features that indicate an earlier date than the 17th century.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., li. NW. (Well unnoted).

Visited 25th May 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

115. *Auchenskeoch Castle.*—Situated within the farm steading of Auchenskeoch, about 5 miles by road to the south-east of Dalbeattie, are the ruins of the old castle of Auchenskeoch. The remaining portions consist of a circular tower 10 feet in diameter at the north-west angle, from which two walls project to the east and south for a distance of about 37 feet and 6 feet respectively. The walls have a uniform thickness of 2 feet 6 inches throughout and an average height of about 20 feet. The tower has been entered on the ground floor by a doorway in the circular portion enclosed by the two side walls, and has been lighted by three narrow windows with widely splayed jambs at the same level. This ruin is enclosed to the south by modern farm-sheds, and is in a neglected state. Judging by the size and position of the tower, the plan appears to have been of the Z type, that is a rectangular building with a projecting tower placed diagonally at two opposite angles. Its probable date is in the second half of the 16th century.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliv. SE. Visited 25th May 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

116. *Promontory Fort, Portowarren.*—On the east side of Porto-warren Bay, a small spit of rock projecting from the face of the heughs, at an elevation of some 100 feet above the sea-level, has been formed into a triangular fort by cutting a trench segmentally across the landward base and throwing up a rampart on either side of it. The diameter from the crest of the rampart to the apex of the triangle is 78 feet, and the length of the base measured along the inner rampart 70 feet. The defences have been formidable, measuring some 70 feet over all, and the ditch still has a depth of 5 feet or thereby. The outer rampart has been considerably ploughed down.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., li. SW. Visited 15th September 1911.

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

117. *Mote, Boreland of Colvend.*—About ¼ mile north-west of the farm of Boreland of Colvend there is an oblong natural hillock rising from what has been marshy ground. At the south end the scarp appears to have been steepened and the south-east and south-west angles are regularly rounded, but the whole hillock has evidently been ploughed over, and built upon, to such an extent that it bears little more than a general resemblance to a mote-hill. A ruined cottage stands at one end, and to the north of it are foundations believed to be those of farm buildings. A wall which appears at the upper edge of the bank on the north-east is not ancient.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., li. SW. ("Fort (supposed remains of) Moat").
Visited 15th September 1911.

118. *Promontory Fort, Castle Hill Point, West Barcloy.*—The land which bounds the estuary of the Urr on the east terminates at the open water of the Solway in a promontory rising some 80 feet above sea-level, and some 25 feet above the almost level ground, which stretches northward from its base in the direction of Rockcliffe. Except to landward, the cliffs of the promontory are steep all round. On this site a fort has been constructed by tracing in a curve across the land at its base a trench, some 23 feet in width from crest to crest and 6 feet and 4 feet in depth, below the scarp and counterscarp respectively, with a broad stony rampart on the crest of the latter. Within this trench the promontory rises with an easy gradient for a distance of about 45 feet to a terrace-like level some 10 feet in width, in rear of which is a massive stone wall (fig. 61) passing from cliff to cliff almost concentrically with the outer defences. This wall, which is partially exposed for a distance of 63 feet on the east half of its course with at highest a height of 4 feet, has been faced with large square blocks laid in courses, and without mortar. Though its inner face is nowhere exposed, it appears to have had a thickness of about 10 feet. Towards the west it is overgrown with turf and its position is not clearly defined. The summit within the wall is fairly level, with a slight rise to seaward. In form it is an irregular ellipse, measuring from north to south 84 feet, and from east to west as far as ascertainable 132 feet. There is an approach from 9 to 10 feet wide to the interior, through the outer mound and over the trench, some 80 feet from the west end, which, passing up the slope diagonally to the left, leads to an entrance through the wall some 76 feet from the western cliff. The west side of the entrance, faced with a slab and having a single stone to form the outer angle, is preserved for a distance of 5 feet inwards.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 92 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., l. SE. Visited 15th September 1911.

119. *Mote-hill, "The Brough," Southwick.*—On the north side of the road opposite the home-farm at Southwick is a partially artificial mound bearing the name of "The Brough," which shows no signs of having borne any such structure, but appears to have been a mote-hill. It is situated at the edge of a plateau which falls sharply to the roadway on the south and to a small stream flowing past below it on the east. The mound, the outline of which is rather irregular, is approximately oval with its longest axis north-north-west and south-south-

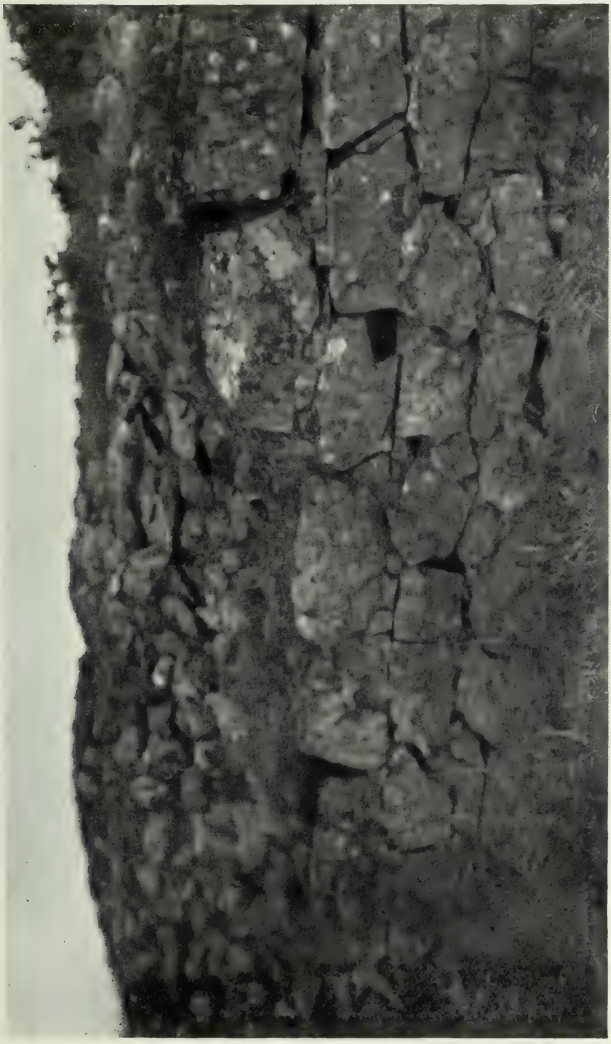

Fig. 61.—Wall of Fort, West Barcloy (No. 118).

To face p. 70.

east. Above the plateau on the north it has an elevation of about 6 feet, and at its base on that side there is a faint indication of a ditch, while above the bed of the burn its summit rises to a height of about 25 feet. Towards the south it is some 14 feet in height above the gentler slope in which the bank tails out. The summit is fairly level, measures in diameter some 70 feet by 60 feet, and on the south retains a trace of a parapet mound. From the north-west a somewhat artificial-looking bank with a flat top winds along the park in the direction of the angle where the mound meets the bank of the burn, terminating some 30 yards short of it. This may possibly be the remains of an approach.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., li. NE. ("Fort"). Visited 27th August 1911.

120. *Hill Fort (vitrified), "Mark Moat," Rockcliffe.*—The rocky hill on which this fort is situated rises to an elevation of about 150 feet above sea-level, straight from the foreshore to the north-west of the village of Rockcliffe and almost due north of Rough Island in the centre of the estuary of the Urr. Mark Hill and a lesser height nearer the firth screen it on the north and north-north-west, while higher ground obstructs its outlook towards the east; but it commands the whole estuary and holds in view the hill-tops on the west from Ben Gairn to Airds Point. The hill lies with its longest axis north-west and south-east, and all around its sides are very rough and steep and in places precipitous. The summit on which the fort has been situated has in outline much the form of the sole of a human foot with a toe-like projection, at a slightly lower level, towards the north-west. At each end is a flat-topped rocky eminence, that at the north-west being the higher and having a spur running out towards the other terminating some 35 feet distant from it, leaving a hollow between, which broadens out to the edge of the summit. Along the edge of the hill there has been erected a stony wall or rampart, represented now, and only in certain places, by a low grass-covered ridge, and also from the projection at the north round to the east by masses of displaced stones. On the line of this wall on both sides of the summit pieces of fused granite are to be found, and on the west below the higher rocky eminence vitrified matter may be observed firmly embedded *in situ*. The extent of the vitrifaction, however, it is not possible to gauge without excavation. The side of the hill is less steep than elsewhere on the north-east, and here, some 12 feet from the top, there has probably been a second wall, judging from the mass of stones on the lower slope. The total length of the enceinte on the summit has been about 271 feet, and the breadth some 56 feet at the south-east end, and 105 feet across the highest point towards the opposite extremity. In the hollow between the rocks on the summit there is plentiful evidence of occupation in the discoloration of the soil and the animal bones that are exposed in it.*

O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. SE. Visited 15th September 1911.

* This fort was excavated subsequent to the visit of the Commission. A detailed account of the result will be found in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for the year 1913–14.

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

121. "*The Moyle*," *Barnbarroch.* — Moyle Hill is a conspicuous rocky eminence attaining to a height of 475 feet above sea-level, to the east of Upper Barnbarroch farm. Its summit at the north end rises but little above a long irregular plateau which lies to the south of it. Around the greater part of the area, occupied by these two main features, are the ruins of a massive dry-built wall of circumvallation curving for the most part along the edge of the steeper ground, but occasionally seeming to avoid a defensible rock ridge to contain a hollow at its base. The length of this enclosure (O.S. measurement) is about 1000 feet and its greatest breadth some 610 feet. Through the centre from north to south runs a broad well-defined hollow with rocky ground to east and west of it. The ruin of the surrounding wall varies considerably in extent, but has an average width of from 12 to 15 feet. Towards the south end, where the surface is less rocky, the wall almost disappears, suggesting at this point a turf superstructure, and along the rocky north end it has also been slighter. At the south end of the higher summit another wall, in places consisting of single slabs set on edge, is traceable from the west side crossing the interior into the central hollow, where it disappears. Along the east side at several points low ridges of rock running towards the wall from the interior carry on their crests slight remains of building, and at several places close to the east side there are ruins of small circular hut-like enclosures. At the extreme south end on the west slope of a lateral hollow which here opens on to the central one, there is an oblong enclosure measuring some 76 feet by 45 feet, having a smaller parallel enclosure abutting on its north wall. The walls of these enclosures are also entirely ruined. This construction can hardly be termed a fort, nor can the term be properly applied to the small interior enclosure; but it has probably been constructed as a refuge for all the flocks and herds of the district during periods of danger and invasion.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., l. NE. Visited 19th September 1911.

CRANNOG.

122. *Crannog* (*supposed*), *Barean Loch.*—This sheet of water lies some 5 miles to the south-south-east of Dalbeattie and about 2 miles from the coast. Ironhash is at its north-west end, and the loch is sometimes known by that name. In 1865, the level of the loch having been lowered owing to drainage, an artificial island was exposed in it, surrounded by a circle of oak piles enclosing a wooden flooring. On the oak piling beams had been laid horizontally, some of oak and some of fir, still retaining the bark. The space within the piles was nearly circular, and measured some 24 feet in diameter. Outside the piling, and between it and the loch, was an area of from 5 to 8 feet wide, filled with angular granite blocks to protect the wooden flooring. On the island were found two metal pots. One of these, of bronze, with bulging sides and everted lip, measuring 5 inches in height and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, has been preserved.

See *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 37; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1864–65, p. 1; *ibid.*, 1880–83, p. 71; *ibid.*, 1898–99, p. 38.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., li. NW. (unnoted).

Parish of Colvend and Southwick.

Hut Circles, etc.

123. *Hut Circle, Slewcairn.*—On the west side of a small rill which flows down a hollow into the Mid Burn, and some 80 feet distant from the latter, is a circular hut circle, with an interior diameter of 23 feet. The surrounding bank, in the formation of which many round boulders have been used, is some 5 feet in thickness. There is a clearly defined entrance towards the south-east some 2 feet 6 inches in width, and on the bank to the east of it lies a large pointed boulder 3 feet 6 inches long, which has probably been a portal stone. The hut circle is on the west side of the burn and on the level of the foundations of a cairn surmounted by a modern beacon on the Slewcairn, just below the 800-feet elevation above sea-level.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliv. NE. ("Fort").

Visited 27th August 1911.

124. *Hut Circle and Small Cairns, Abbey Fell.*—On the south-west slope of the Abbey Fell, about 700 feet above sea-level, in the angle formed by the Mid Burn on the west and another stream flowing into it from Boreland Hill on the east, is a hut circle much worn away, but distinguishable by its having been formed on a small artificial terrace, dug out of the upper slope and levelled up on the lower side. Over all it has measured some 29 feet by 27 feet.

Some 60 feet distant, higher up the hill, an ancient bank is traceable, terminating at its lower end in a sharp incurving return towards the west.

Commencing some 50 feet to the north of the site of the hut circle is a group of about a dozen small cairns, measuring from 12 to 20 feet in diameter, and the highest about 2 feet 6 inches in height. Immediately below the lowest of these cairns, some 70 feet distant, is another terrace dug out of the slope and banked up in front, which has evidently been another hut circle. It has been dug out at the back for a depth of about 2 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 27th August 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

125. *Cairns, Slewcairn.*—On the Slewcairn, a gently rounded tract of rising ground sloping to the Cuil Burn on the west and the Mid Burn on the east, are the remains of several cairns.

(1) This cairn is situated about ½ mile above the junction of the burns, some 250 yards east of the Cuil Burn and 700 feet above sea-level. It is much dilapidated, and at its north end, confusing its original outline, there has been constructed a small enclosure within which are the ruins of a small hut. In type the cairn appears to be a long one, though its length is somewhat short, being only 61 feet. It lies with its longest axis north and south, measures 42 feet in breadth at the north end and 26 feet at the south, which is rounded. It has been greatly reduced in elevation, and though at several places excavations have been made, neither chamber nor cist are exposed.

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

(2) Some 300 yards west of the Mid Burn, and just above the 700-feet elevation, is a circular cairn much dilapidated and with a hollow in the centre such as may have been produced by excavation. It measures some 30 feet in diameter and about 3 feet in height. A number of small mounds lie around it.

(3) About 100 yards higher up the slope are the foundations of a third cairn, which has been circular, with a diameter of 30 feet or thereby.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xliv. NE. Visited 27th August 1911.

126. *Small Cairns, do.*—Some 250 yards back from the Cuil Burn, and about 200 yards further up the slope than the cairn (No. 125 (1)), at an elevation between 700 and 800 feet above sea-level, is a group of about a dozen small round domical cairns overgrown with turf, measuring some 12 to 15 feet in diameter. There are no hut circles visible in their neighbourhood.

Across the hill, about the same level and towards the Mid Burn, are many more cairns of the same character.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xliv. NE. (unnoted).
Visited 27th August 1911.

127. *Small Cairns, Clawbelly Hill.*—At the base of Clawbelly Hill, towards the east, close beside the road to Southwick Station, and about 1½ miles from Auchenskeoch Lodge, is a group of small domical cairns of about 12 to 15 feet diameter. Some of them have been dug into, but no cists are exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xliv. SW. (unnoted).
Visited 27th August 1911.

128. *Cairn (doubtful), Heugh of Laggan.*—Somewhat less than ¼ mile north-east of Heugh of Laggan farm, near a burn and in a small cultivated field, is a circular cairn low in elevation and very regular in shape. The rabbits have turned up yellow sand on the top of it, a circumstance which throws doubt on its sepulchral character.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., li. NW. Visited 15th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

129. *Standing-Stone, Kells.*—On the slope below Kells and some 200 yards east of the east lodge of Southwick House, is a large granitic boulder set on end, tapering upwards and measuring in height 5 feet 3 inches, and in circumference at base 9 feet, somewhat boat-shaped in section with its flat faces looking east and west. This has all the appearance of a standing-stone, but is unnoted as such.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., li. NE. (unnoted). Visited 27th August 1911.

Gravestones, Colvend Churchyard.—In this churchyard are two old grave-slabs described below, Nos. 130 and 131.

130. Lying some 30 yards south from the west end of the church is a slab measuring 5 feet 6 inches in length by 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, the inscription on which is effaced, but which is probably of late 17th-century date. At each end of the stone is a square compartment containing carvings in relief: that at the upper end a skeleton representing death, holding in his right hand a bell and in

FIG. 62.—Fort, Glengappock (No. 134).

To face p. 75.

his left an hour-glass, while that at the lower end shows within a rope moulding a pelican pecking her breast to feed her young, emblematic of the Church.

131. A few feet to the south lies the other slab, also probably of late 17th-century date, measuring 6 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 4 inches. Beneath the inscription and at the base is carved on one side a skeleton holding in its right hand an open book with an hour-glass above and a bell below, while on the opposite side of the slab is a coffin surmounted by a skull.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., li. SW. Visited 15th September 1911.

Sites.

132. "*Coltart's Cairn*," *Heugh of Laggan.*—This cairn is marked on the O.S. map by the roadside below Heugh of Laggan farm, but it is a mere site.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., li. NW. Visited 15th September 1911.

The O.S. map also indicates a site as under:—

133. *Fort about* 550 *yards south-west of Redbank.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliv. SE.

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

Defensive Constructions.

134. *Hill Fort, Glengappock.*—The "Mote" of Glengappock, in reality a hill fort (figs. 62 and 63), occupies the top of a striking hill which rises from the centre of a secluded hollow among the low hills about ½ mile north-east of Lochroan farm. The ground around the foot of the hill, for the most part, in past ages must have been swampy, thus adding to the defensibility of the site. The hill rises with an easy gradient from the north-west to a height of 525 feet above sea-level and 33 feet from its base, and is faced on the south by an unscalable wall of rock, towards which, from either side, the flanks gradually converge, growing steeper. Some 80 yards up the northern slope commences a series of defences still noteworthy, but which before they had been pillaged for stones must have been exceptionally so, from flank to flank girding the assailable back of the hill. Mounting the slope from the north-west, the lowest line consists of a terrace some 17 feet in breadth with a scarp 7 feet in height, which appears to have borne a narrow stone parapet along its crest. Rising above the terrace at an angle of 25°, and with a vertical height of 9 feet or thereby, is a second scarp on the face of a mound some 5 feet wide on its flat top, which masks a deep trench 25 feet in breadth from crest to crest, 5 feet in depth below the top of its counterscarp, and 10 feet below the top of its scarp. Surmounting the scarp there has been a stony bank, or more probably a wall, 11 feet in thickness, now almost entirely quarried out and removed, but which appears to have been carried right round the summit. Some 28 feet within this, across a fairly level space, there are the foundations of an inner wall, which has rested on

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

it above the cliff, and contained an area measuring some 87 feet from north to south by 72 feet from east to west. Towards the north, the broad mound which intervenes between the terrace and trench terminates, and the course of the latter is interrupted by an outcrop of rock. At this point from the base of the hill there is an easy approach, and along its direction at the level of the

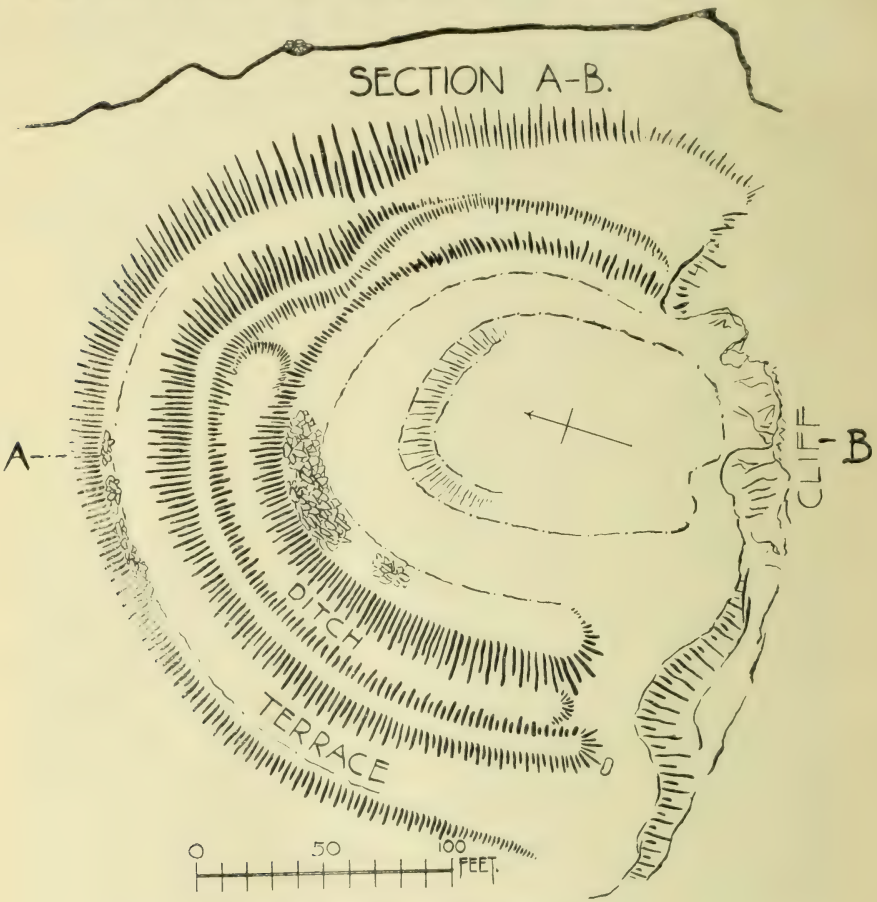

FIG. 63.—Fort, Glengappock (No. 134).

mound there is an oval hollow measuring approximately some 28 feet in length by 12 feet in width. To the south-east, as the flank steepens, the lower defences are discontinued, and a shallow trench some 8 feet in width, with a low mound on the outer edge and a scarp some 6 feet in height, is carried round to meet the side of the rocky face. There appears to have been an approach to the summit from the west some 3 to 4 feet wide past the termination of the lower defences, and flanked by a steep scarp rising from a somewhat irregular terrace carried to meet the rock face on the south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXXV. NE. ("Moat").

Visited 2nd August 1911.

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

135. *Hill Fort, Loch Roan.*—From the west and wooded shore of Loch Roan towards its southern end, the ground rises rapidly to three distinct eminences. On the most southerly of these, with an elevation of 700 feet above sea-level, are the ruins of a stone-built fort. Running from east to west across the top are three parallel ridges of outcropping rock some 20 feet or thereby in width, rising to a height at most of 6 or 7 feet above the grassy hollows which separate them. These hollows are not uniform in width, but at the east end measure 15 feet and 20 feet respectively across. From the base of the outer ridges on the north and south the ground falls sharply away as it does also towards the loch on the east, while to westward it is rough and broken. The fort has been formed on this strongly defensible site by the erection of a dry-stone wall composed of angular fragments of stone along the top of the two outer ridges of rock where they did not present a vertical or unscalable face, and across the ends of all three. Being covered with low-growing oaks, long heather, and ferns, the making of accurate measurements was almost impossible, but the breadth across the west end seems to be about 145 feet and the length along the north ridge of rock about 215 feet. Mr F. R. Coles, who surveyed the site in 1892, gives the dimensions from east to west between the two longest ridges as 228 feet, and the width over all from north to south 240 feet. The wall is very much ruined. The site is a very commanding one.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 153 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxv. NE. ("Auld Kirk of Loch Roan (supposed site of Fort)"). Visited 2nd August 1911.

136. *Fort, Balgerran.*—Situated in a field about ¼ mile east-north-east of Balgerran farm are the remains of an elliptical enclosure. Towards the west and south the ground is fairly level, but from the edge of the fort on the north-east it falls with a steepish gradient for some 20 feet to rough boggy land. A single mound, with an elevation of about 1½ feet above the interior, and with a scarp some 4 to 5 feet in height, constitutes the only defence. Towards the east-north-east it has a breadth at base of 30 feet, and as it passes towards the west it gradually diminishes to 13 feet or thereby. The enceinte is imperfect and its limits have entirely disappeared on the west, but as far as remaining, it measures 95 feet in length by 72 feet in breadth, with its longest axis east-north-east and west-south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxv. NE. Visited 2nd August 1911.

137. *Fort, "Ernambrie Mote," Clarebrand.*—On the top of a well-defined rounded eminence which rises in an undulating landscape, about ½ mile north of Nether Ernambrie, on the west side of the road from Balgerran to Clarebrand, is a small circular fort which has been much reduced by ploughing. The hill lies with a trend from north-north-west to south-south-east. On the summit is a flat circular area measuring some 72 feet in diameter, with no remains of a mound or rampart around its edge, but scarped for some 18 feet all round with a declivity of 5 feet. Towards the north-north-west the outer defences are not entirely obliterated, and

in this direction the scarp merges into a level space some 11 feet in width, at the outer side of which a slight swelling of the surface for a breadth of about 38 feet indicates the previous existence of a rampart now spread by the plough. Towards the south-south-east, from the foot of the scarp the ground extends outwards for some 27 feet on the level before falling away in the slope of the hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxv. SE. Visited 9th August 1911.

138. *Fort, Halferne Cottage.*—On the top of a low ridge some 170 yards to the south of Halferne Cottage and due east of Newlands farm, which is on the opposite side of the road, is a small circular defensive construction. A low circular mound, slightly depressed in the centre, occupies the top of the ridge, measuring 77 feet from north to south by 71 feet from east to west, with a slight suggestion of a rampart around its edge and a scarp all round with a fall of 4 feet or 5 feet, the scarp on the flanks blending into the natural slope. Across the ridge at either end there appears to have been an outer mound. At the south-east it is barely discernible, but towards the north-west it may be recognised some 12 feet outwards from the base of the scarp. The whole construction has been greatly reduced by ploughing and has been an earthwork.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxv. SE. ("Halferne Moat").
Visited 9th August 1911.

139. *Fort, Dunjarg.*—In a thick fir plantation about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Dunjarg farm-house is a small circular defensive construction, with an interior diameter of from 112 feet to 117 feet, as far as it is possible to ascertain. It is formed by a low mound of earth and stone, rising, where remaining, about 1 foot above the interior, some 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches above the ground level on the outside and 7 feet in thickness.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvi. SW. ("Moat").
Visited 9th August 1911.

140. *Fort, "Trowdale Mote."* — Situated in low-lying swampy ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Trowdale farm is a small defensive site. A circular mound, scarce rising above the general level, and measuring some 56 feet in diameter, is surrounded by two concentric ditches separated by a low mound. The inner ditch measures some 28 feet in width, the intervening mound 18 feet, and the outer ditch about 13 feet. Both ditches appear to have held water, and probably do so still in wet weather. From the east, a bank about 10 feet wide crosses the inner ditch as if forming an approach to the central mound. A broad gap in the mound that separates the ditches towards the south-east is probably secondary for drainage purposes, and other smaller breaks in the periphery may be similarly so, or, as has been suggested, they may have been utilised for bringing water into the ditches. Around the central mound there protrude the heads of large stones, suggesting that there has been some building in the construction. On the north and east the lines have been somewhat confused by the cutting of drains.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxv. NE. Visited 2nd August 1911.

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

141. *Fort, "Crofts Mote."*—Around the flat top of a low hill which rises from amidst cultivated fields, with a general elevation of some 40 to 50 feet, about 1 mile south-east of Crossmichael village, and adjacent to the farm of Crofts, are the defences of a fort (fig. 64), bearing the name of Crofts Mote. In form the enceinte is an irregular oval lying with its longest axis north and south, somewhat flattened on the east, with a deeper curve on the west side, and measuring interiorly 297 feet from north to south by 185 feet from east to west. The ground has steeper gradients on the sides of the fort and rises by an easier slope towards either end. Around the summit is a steep artificial scarp with a general height of about 10 feet rising from a terrace, the breadth of which has been regulated by the natural slope, and varying from about 12 feet in width on the north-west to 26 feet on the south. On the flanks the terrace falls away in a steep scarp, but at the ends a low rampart or parapet surmounts both the upper and lower scarps, while at the north end in a parallel curve across the front some 17 feet beyond the second rampart is a third. The entrance has been from the south end directly through the defences at a level of some 6 feet below the crest of the ramparts at either side and some 10 feet in width. On the south-east the terrace is slightly hollowed as it approaches towards the entrance, and where it terminates at that point there is a circular depression some 10 feet in diameter. The ramparts appear to be of earth and stone, and here and there on the scarps large stones are visible, suggesting that they have been faced. Around the interior, at an average distance from the edge of about 20 feet on the west and 17 feet on the east, there is an irregular stony face about 1 foot in height, which possibly marks the inner edge of a wall or stony rampart long since torn out.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXXV. SE. Visited 8th August 1911.

142. *Fort (supposed), "The Round," Mote Hill, Clarebrand.*—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by north of Clarebrand School the O.S. map indicates a "Moat." The site is a gently rising hill within a wood, thickly planted over the summit and in consequence impossible to survey. The ground has at one time been under cultivation, and on the south side the old ridges and furrows are quite distinct. Of fortification there is little trace. From north round towards the south-west there are two distinct terraces separated by a slight glacis 14 feet broad with a fall of about 5 feet. The upper terrace measured where most distinct 24 feet broad, and the lower one at the same place 19 feet broad. There are no signs of trenches or ramparts associated with them.

143. *Fort (supposed), Gerranton.*—By the roadside in a cultivated field, and about 100 yards south-west of Gerranton farm, is a circular flat-topped mound with a height of from 5 to 6 feet above the general field level on the north, less on the west, and merging into the natural fall of the ground on the south. On the east there is a ledge which may have been a terrace. The whole has been greatly reduced by ploughing, and its details are quite indefinite. The soil over the top of the mound is in no way different from that over the rest of the field, suggesting that the mound is probably a natural one which has been adapted.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXXVI. SW. Visited 9th August 1911.

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

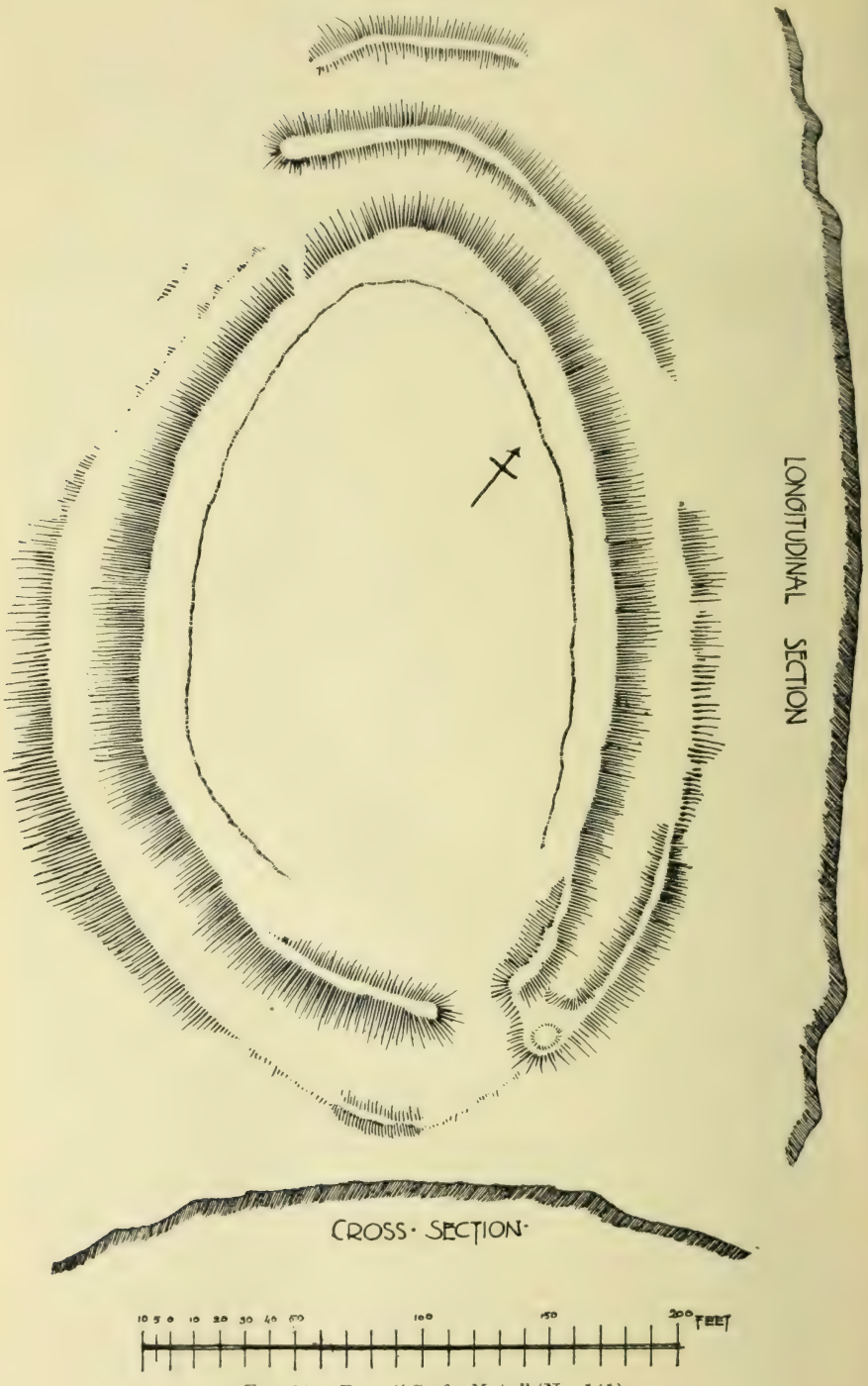

FIG. 64.—Fort, "Crofts Mote" (No. 141).

Parish of Crossmichael.

Miscellaneous.

144. *Cairn (supposed), Greenlaw.* — In the park in front of Greenlaw House, and a short distance back from the railway, is a grass-covered stony mound which, in its present condition, more resembles a cairn than a mote. It is elliptical in outline, with its longest axis north-north-east and south-south-west, and measures diametrically 70 feet by 55, with an elevation of about 5 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. NE. ("Moat").

Visited 25th September 1911.

145. *Crossmichael Church.*—On the south side of the modern church at Crossmichael is a circular tower with a pointed roof.

Bell.—The bell of Crossmichael Church, hanging in the steeple and accessible only with great difficulty, is dated 1611 and bears the legend IAN · BURGERHWS · ME · FECIT · 1611· It has a diameter of 13½ inches.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxv. SE.

146. *Burial Vault, Crossmichael Churchyard.*—There is within this churchyard an ancient burial vault of the Gordons of Airds, having on the front of it above the entrance a shield bearing arms: Three boars' heads erased, and the inscription William and Robert Gordons of Airds 1629.

147. *Martyr's Tomb, do.*—To the south of the east end of the church is an 18th-century slab inscribed:—

HERE LYES WILLIAM GRAHAM WHO MAKING HIS
ESCAPE FROM HIS MOTHER'S HOUSE WAS
PURSUED AND TAKEN AND INSTANTLY SHOT
DEAD BY A PARTY OF CLAVERHOUSE'S TROOP
FOR HIS ADHERENCE TO SCOTLAND'S REFORMA :
: TION COVENANTS NATIONAL AND SOLEMN LEAGUE
1682.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxv. SE. Visited 7th September 1911.

Sites.

147A. *Tower and Fortalice of Greenlaw, Castle Douglas.*—This fortalice is said to have stood amidst the marshy meadowland on the east bank of the Dee, distant about 1½ miles to the north-west of Castle-Douglas. Outworks of a defended site are all that now remain. On plan it consists of a rough oblong or ellipse with the main axis running from north-east to south-west, and measuring some 440 feet by 310 feet within the continuous ditch and rampart which encircle it, excepting to the south-east where the inner rampart is now almost obliterated. A level rampart or terrace some 40 feet in width bounds the whole length of the south-east side, the outer line being clearly defined by a scarp which curves towards a small pond at the south-west where it merges into the river bank. Indications of an entrance can still be seen, in the centre of the north-eastern line of defences, which, owing to the marshy nature of the surrounding ground, appears to have been approached by a raised

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

causeway from north-east. The Ordnance Survey map indicates the site of a castle at the south-west end of the enclosure, but no building now remains with the exception of a modern cottage and a few inequalities on the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the point indicated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlii. NE. Visited 10th August 1911.

148. *"Carlochan Cairn," Carlochan Hill.*—On the summit of a hill about ½ mile north of Newlands farm are the remains of a cairn. It has been a very large construction, but has been quarried to such an extent that the outline is quite indefinite. It appears to have been examined about 130 years ago, when a cist was discovered in it, and a bronze dagger-blade 3¾ inches in length (but originally about an inch longer) and 2 inches wide at the butt end. The blade is in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, having been presented to the Museum in 1782.

See *Antiquaries*, xii. p. 454.

149. *Cairn, Meikle Ernambrie.*—About ½ mile north by east of Meikle Ernambrie farm is a large circular cairn reduced to an elevation of 1½ to 2 feet. The outline is indefinite, but it appears to have measured about 96 feet in diameter. There is no sign of a cist or chamber; whichever it contained having probably been long ago removed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxv. SE. Visited 9th August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

150. *Abbey (supposed site) east of the river Dee, Glenlochar.* O.S.M. KIRKCUD., xlii. NE.
151. *Fort, Dunmuir Hill, Castle Douglas.* " " " "
152. *Cairn, east of the road at Newlands.* " " xxxv. SE.

PARISH OF DALRY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

153. *St John's Church, Dalry.*—The village of Dalry, or St John's Town, is situated about 10 miles north of Parton, upon the east bank of the Water of Ken. Here on the high ground above the left bank of the river stands a fragment of the old parish church, consisting of a small Transeptal chapel, the greater part of its site being occupied by a modern structure erected in 1829–31. It measures some 21 feet 10 inches by 18 feet 8 inches over walls averaging about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. The south crow-stepped gable rises to a height of about 21 feet above the sloping surface of the ground, containing a central window 6 feet by 3 feet 8 inches closed by an iron grill, over which is a carved shield within a stone border, bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, three boars' heads erased (for Gordon); *Sinister*, a lion rampant (for Crichton). Above the shield are the initials I G and M ? C in raised letters. A date on the stone

is now too nearly effaced to be legible, but it is said to be 1546. In that case the arms and initials are probably those of James Gordon of Lochinvar (King's Chamberlain for a portion of Galloway), who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and his wife Margaret Crichton, only daughter of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick, whom

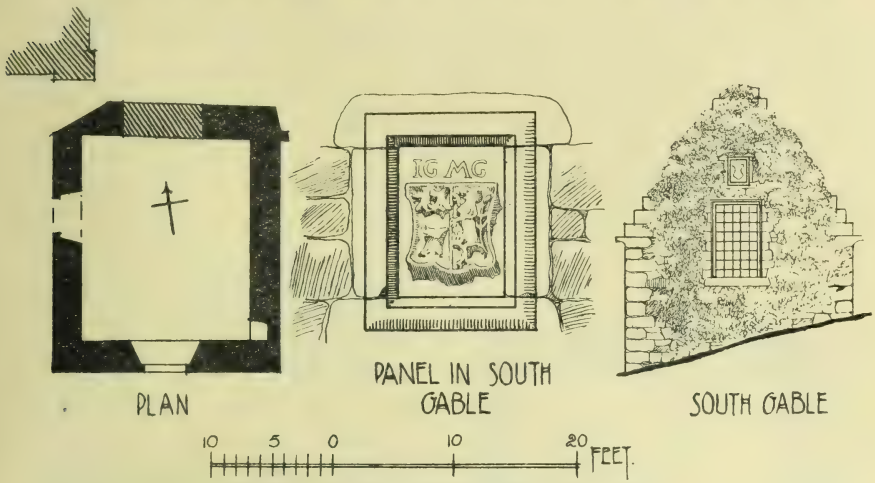

Fig. 65.—St John's Church, Dalry (No. 153).

he married in 1520.[1] The north entrance from the church, now built up, consists of an opening 6 feet 5 inches in width with a roughly formed round arch-head. There is a doorway in the west wall and a small ambry at the south-east angle. At the north-east angle is the fragmentary west jamb of a window, with an outer splay and a groove cut for glass, showing that the main south wall of the old parish church continued eastwards, forming a part of the original chancel.

See [1] *Scots Peerage*, v. pp. 107–8.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xviii. S.W. Visited 22nd August 1911.

154. *Font* (*doubtful*), *do.*—Lying beside the path to the church is a large rudely fashioned oval block of whinstone measuring some 2 feet 7 inches in length by 1 foot 11 inches in breadth and 13 inches in depth, with a hollow on the top, roughly circular, measuring in diameter 16 inches by 15 inches and 5 inches in depth and somewhat conical in section. This is said to be a font, but the designation is open to doubt.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xviii. SW. Visited 4th August 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

155. *Earlston Castle.*—This small mansion-house is situated upon low-lying ground about 2 miles north-north-west of Dalry. Like Barscobe (No. 35), in the same neighbourhood, it has been a good example of a 17th-century dwelling-house. It has been subsequently added to and converted into a house with a courtyard. On plan the building is of the usual L type, with the doorway in the re-entering

PARISH OF DALRY.

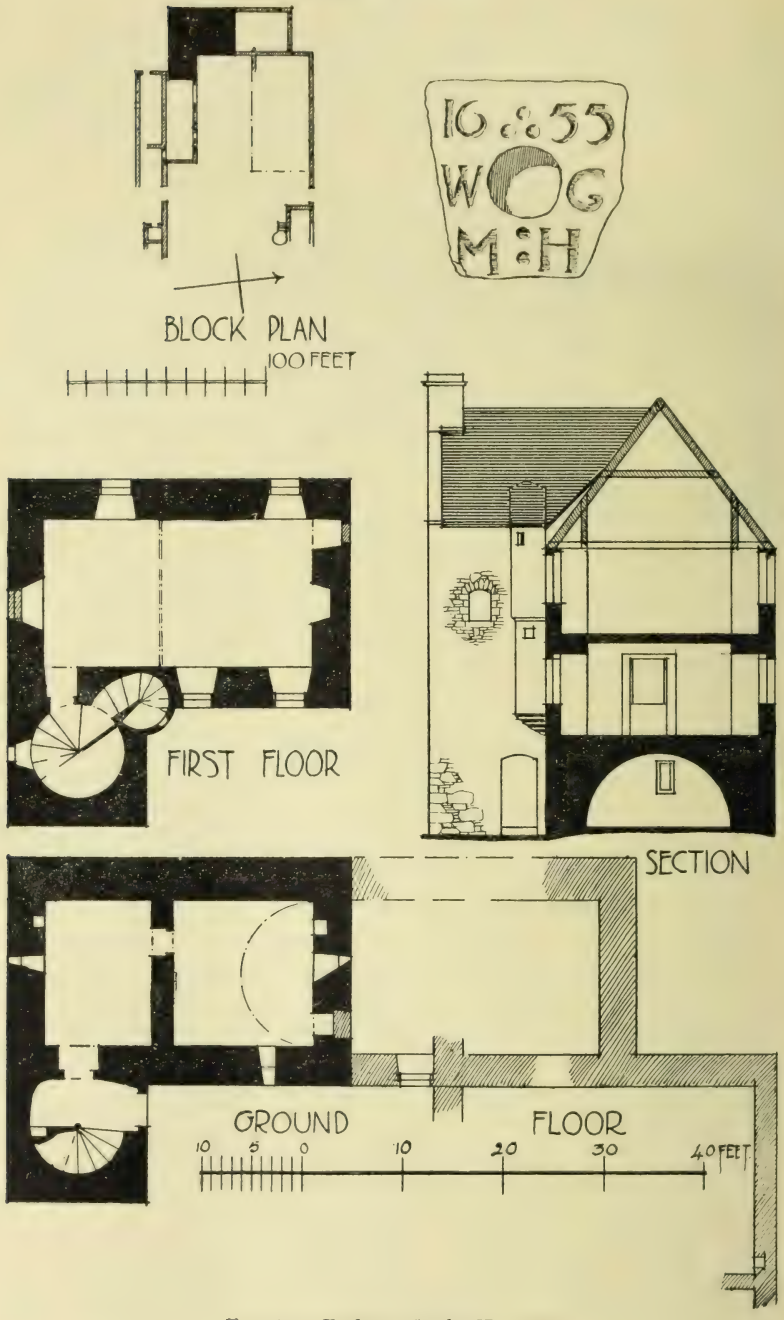

FIG. 66.—Earlston Castle (No. 155).

angle leading directly to a wheel-stair in the south wing and communicating with the basement by a doorway opposite to the stair foot. The basement has consisted of two vaulted apartments, each lighted

by a narrow window in the east and west walls and with two small ambries adjoining the windows. The westmost chamber measures some 23 feet 5 inches by 10 feet 9 inches within walls averaging 4 feet in thickness, while the one to the east is fully 24 feet square. A doorway in the division wall has given access to the latter apartment. The wheel-stair communicates directly with the first floor, whence another and a smaller wheel-stair corbelled out over the re-entering angle has led to the second floor and attics, thereby gaining space for two small rooms above the main staircase. The first-floor apartment has evidently been used as the principal living-room. It has been well lighted by windows on three sides, and has a fireplace in the east wall. The excellence of the interior woodwork must have been originally very striking, as the decayed remnants of panelled walls and doors, and of a pilastered fireplace, even now, indicate the refined design and workmanship of the Renaissance style. The arrangements and furnishings of the upper floors appear to have been similar, but unfortunately these are now in a dangerous state, rendering a minute inspection impossible. Abutting against the east wall is a later addition, which probably contained a kitchen and offices, the walls of which are now ruinous and for the most part do not exceed 8 feet in height. Communication with this building has been effected by slapping a doorway (now built up) in the east wall of the main building. There seem to have been buildings within the courtyard walls on the east and west sides, but only indefinite indications of these remain on the east side, while those on the west have been recently rebuilt and converted into coach-houses. A well still exists at the south-east angle of the courtyard, partly fed by a small stream which flows from the high ground on the east. The details of the window jambs, with back-fillets and beaded angles, indicate that the main building probably dates from the beginning of the 17th century. The exterior has recently been repaired and is in good order, but owing to the building being shut up and disused, the interior is in a ruinous state.

There seems to be some doubt as to the early ownership of the lands of Earlston, but the most probable statement is that they belonged to the Sinclairs, from whom they passed to the Gordons through marriage towards the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century. The castle was possibly built by William Gordon, who married Mary Hope, daughter of Sir John Hope of Craigiehall, President of the Court of Session. A wedge-shaped stone pierced by a circular hole was formerly built into the south wall of the east addition. It is now placed in the south wall of the castle. Incised upon it are the initials of William Gordon and his wife: W · G · M · H · and the date 1655.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 521; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 412; *Ibid.*, iv. p. 76; *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. p. 347.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xviii. NW. Visited 31st July 1911.

156. *Lochinvar Castle.*—Towards the north end of Lochinvar there is a small island measuring about 60 feet by 50 feet, which is said to have been the site of an ancient castle. A few vague indications of walling are all that now remain, forming a rough rectangle measuring some 48 feet by 35 feet over walls now very indefinite,

about 5 feet in thickness. At the north side of the rectangle the vestiges bear a rough resemblance to a circular tower measuring about 10 feet in diameter. There are no features of any kind to suggest the antiquity of the building represented by these ruins.

According to the *Statistical Account* remains of bridges were also observable towards the end of the 18th century. Lochinvar formed part of the lands held by the ancient Lords of Galloway and afterwards by John Baliol. For generations the Gordons have been in possession.

See *Stat. Acct.*, xiii. p. 56; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 406.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xiii. SE. Visited 22nd August 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

157. *Mote, Dalry.*—Immediately to the north of the church, at the village of Dalry, there stands on the top of the east bank of the Water of Ken a large and important mote-hill. The ground dips slightly towards the north-west, so that the mound is highest in that direction, and there it rises to an elevation of 24 feet, while on the south its height is 15 feet; all round it is scarped at an angle of about 32°. The surface of the summit is somewhat irregular towards the south-east, where it rises to a slight mound, while the edge does not follow the contour of a true circular figure. From north to south it measures 112 feet and from east to west 102 feet. At its base it has been encircled by a ditch, broadest on the side away from the river where it measures some 23 feet in width, and diminishing as it curves towards the river bank where its width is reduced to 10 feet. Along the south it has been interfered with by the formation of a road, and on the east-south-east it appears to have been filled in for a distance of 45 feet, or has been left unexcavated.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 162 (plan).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xviii. SW. Visited 4th August 1911.

158. *Mote, Lochrinnie.*—Some 40 yards distant from the termination of the ridge which descends to the north-east from the hill above Lochrinnie farm, and in the angle formed by the confluence of the Minnygryle and Blackmark Burns, stands an elongated natural hillock which has been adapted as a mote-hill with citadel and base court. It lies with its main axis east-north-east and west-south-west, and is formed into two unequal divisions by a trench which has been excavated down the flanks from both sides of a narrow gangway connecting the two areas. The portion towards the west-south-west is the larger and higher, and has formed the citadel. The sides have been steeply scarped, and rise to a vertical height varying from 22 to 24 feet. The summit, which is level, forms a parallelogram 110 feet in length by 46 to 48 feet in breadth. The gangway which connects this with the more easterly division is 18 feet in length and 4 feet in breadth across the track, and dips to meet the base court at a level 6 feet below that of the citadel. The extreme length of the lower division is 86 feet, its breadth at the dividing trench 46 feet, a breadth maintained for some 50 feet onwards, whence it rapidly narrows, running to a point towards the

east. Its average elevation above the ground level is 16 feet. The dividing trench on the south side, which from the position of the gangway is longer and less abrupt in its fall than that on the other side, is curved round towards the west-south-west end of the citadel, and the upcast has been thrown up to form a covering defence on its outer face for some 30 feet. Around the base of the higher portion of the hillock there is an indication of a ditch, but not sufficiently expressed to admit of its definition. The same indication may be observed along the whole length of the north side and across the tailing out of the hillock at the extreme east-north-east end. On the south side of the base court, however, it is not apparent.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 164 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xiv. SE. Visited 4th August 1911.

159. *Hill Fort, Stroanfreggan.*—On the north of the Monibuie

FIG. 67.—Hill Fort, Stroanfreggan (No. 159).

road about ¼ mile east-north-east of the point where it is joined by the road from Holm of Dalquhairn, rises with a steep gradient a ridge of rock trending in direction from south-west to north-east. Occupying the most prominent point of this ridge, where it presents a craggy face above the small glen on the south-east, is a stone-built fort (fig. 67). The main enclosure, which occupies the actual summit, is roughly circular, subtended by a somewhat straight base along the face of the crag, and measures interiorly some 140 feet by 125 feet; but as the wall which surrounds it is in an extreme state of ruin, accurate delimitation is impossible. On the north-east some 30 feet out from the wall of this inner enclosure there runs an outer and approximately parallel wall with a return at the edge of the steep slope on the north. The area thus marked off is divided into two unequal divisions by a cross-wall some 70 feet distant from the face of the crag. From the north end of this enclosure, where its outer wall abuts on the summit, another outer wall, following the line of the edge of the ridge and subsequently crossing it, swings round towards the face of the crag on the south, but is separated from direct contact with it by a long natural hollow. Towards its southern extremity this outer wall swings outward somewhat, so as to enclose a natural depression marked H on the plan. The walls have been of considerable size, and the ruin of the inner wall on the north measures some 25 feet across.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., viii. SE. Visited 1st August 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

160. "*Stroanfreggan Cairn.*"—Situated at the edge of a bank on low-lying ground near the Stroanfreggan Burn, about ¼ mile east of its junction with the Water of Ken, is a large circular cairn, which has measured 73 feet from north to south and 76 feet from east to west. It has been much used as a quarry, and during such operations as recently as 1910 a cist was exposed sunk beneath the natural surface in the interior. The outer edge of the cist is set at 25 feet in from the edge of the cairn on the east. It lies with its main axis north-north-west and south-south-east, and measures interiorly 3 feet 7½ inches on the north side, 3 feet 3 inches on the south side, 2 feet in width, and 2 feet 3 inches in depth, formed of single slabs on the sides and ends. Within the cist there was found a finely wrought flint knife (fig. A of Introduction), now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, measuring 3½ inches in length and 1⅝ inches in greatest breadth, the one end rounded and trimmed to a sharp edge on both sides. The covering slab has been replaced. The periphery of the cairn has been marked by large boulders 2 to 3 feet in length and 1½ to 2 feet in height, of which three only remain, while the beds from which others have been removed are distinct.

See *Antiquaries*, xlv. p. 428 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., viii. SE. Visited 1st August 1911.

161. "*White Cairn,*" *Corriedow.*—In the angle formed by the meeting of two dykes, about ¼ mile north-north-east of the road

bridge at Corriedow, on the road from Dalry to Moniaive, and about 200 yards back from the road, stands a large and conspicuous cairn, measuring 12 feet in elevation to the base of the modern beacon which surmounts it. In the past it has been to a considerable extent despoiled for stones, but the bulk of it still remains. In diameter when complete it has measured 92 feet from north to south and 104 feet from east to west.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xix. NW. Visited 4th August 1911.

Miscellaneous.

162. *Holed Stone, Lochrinnie.*—On the crest of a hill which lies along the left bank of the Blackmark Burn, and about ¼ mile to the south-west of the junction of that stream with the Minnygryle Burn, stands a holed stone, the upper part of which across the perforation has been broken off. It is a grey whinstone slab measuring some 3 feet in height above ground, 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and varying from 4 to 9 inches in thickness. The hole measures 4½ inches in diameter, and for the greater part of its depth has probably been a natural cup mark. The stone was wantonly broken some sixty years ago, but the upper fragment, which was preserved for many years at Lochrinnie Cottage, was afterwards handed over to the Rev. Mr Corrie, U.F. Minister at Glencairn. The high ground adjacent is known by the name of "Chapel Rig," and the stone is reputed to have been used in connection with the old Scottish ceremony of "handfasting."

The existence of a stone circle at the spot as suggested in the article quoted below is very doubtful. The stones supposed to form it are very irregular in size and in character: some are rather small boulders easily moved with the foot, and others are large irregular pieces of detached rock. The general appearance negatives the suggestion that it is a stone circle.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 314 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xiv. SW. Visited 4th August 1911.

Sites.

163. *Cairn, Culmark Hill.*—On the high ground about 1 mile south-east of the High Bridge of Ken is the site of a small cairn which has had a diameter of about 36 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xiii. NE. Visited 1st August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

164.	*Chapel, Chapel Rig, Loch Rinnie Hill.*	O.S.M., Kirkcud., xiv. SW.
165.	*Do. about 660 yards north-west of Bogue.*	„ „ xviii. NE.
166.	*Cairn, at the south-west end of Stroanfreggan Craig, near the parish boundary.*	„ „ viii. SE.

PARISH OF GIRTHON.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

167. *The old Church of Girthon.*—The old parish church of Girthon, now in ruins, stands upon the summit of a knoll rising directly to the east of the road to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, from which it is distant 2½ miles by road in a southerly direction. On plan it is a simple oblong 69 feet by 20 feet within walls averaging about 3 feet in thickness. Both in size and general design it bears a strong resemblance to the old church of the neighbouring parish of Anwoth, which probably also dates from the same period (*circa* 1627). In each of the east and west walls there is a doorway with a rounded outer arch-head, measuring some 3 feet 6 inches between the outer jambs, upon which is wrought a simple splay, while the in-goes are checked for doors to open inwards. The only opening in the north wall is a plain square-headed doorway which has given access to a gallery over the east end by means of an outside stair, of which hardly a vestige remains. In the south wall are four round-headed windows, and a central doorway of classical design. The upper part of the east wall has been lighted by two windows with semicircular arch-heads to the exterior and segmental arches to the interior. At the apex of the west gable is a square stone belfry, now very much ruined and from which the bell has been removed. The side walls exist to a height of about 12 feet 8 inches, and the height from the ground to the apex of the ruined east gable measures about 22 feet. The greater part of the building appears to have been reconstructed in the 17th century, but portions of the east gable and the eastern end of the south wall are pre-reformation work. The corbels at the foot of the skew table of the east gable are carved with shields; one of these seems to have a crozier behind it. The arms cannot be seen distinctly. There is a somewhat remarkable piscina in the south wall, about 3 feet 6 inches from the interior of the east wall, and 2 feet 10 inches from the approximate floor level to the surface of the piscina basin, which has a central drain. The jambs are moulded in the form of hollowed splays, each 3 inches on the face. The recess containing the piscina basin has rounded inner angles, measuring 12 inches in width and having a depth of about 11 inches from the interior surface of the wall. The jamb mouldings are continued round a slightly ogee-shaped arch-head, hewn out of a single stone. The total height of the piscina is 2 feet 8 inches. The two lower courses of the jambs are tapered towards the surface of the basin, in the centre of which the jamb mouldings die out at the line of the wall. The construction of this piscina seems to indicate a comparatively late date,—probably 16th century. The existing building is roofless and the walls are in a very bad state of repair owing to the dense growth of ivy which covers them.

168. *Martyr's Tomb.*—Close to the exterior of the east wall, on the north side of the doorway of the old church at Girthon, there is a monument of red sandstone measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 11 inches and about 3 inches in thickness, incised upon the exposed surface of which is the legend :—

PARISH OF GIRTHON.

WITHIN THIS TOMB
LYES THE CORPS OF
ROBERT LENNOX SOME
TIME IN IRELANDTOUN
WHO WAS SHOT BY GREIR OF
LAG IN THE PAROCH
OF TOUNGLAND FOR
HIS ADHERENCE TO
SCOTLANDS REFORMATION.
COVENANTS NATIONAL
AND SOLEMN LEAGUE
1685

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SW. Visited 8th August 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

169. *Cally Castle.* — This castle stood upon the low-lying ground to the north-east of the modern mansion-house of Cally and near the west shore of Cally Loch. The building has probably been oblong on plan. The north gable, measuring 23 feet in width over walls 4 feet in thickness, is the only portion now remaining. It contains an arched fireplace 10 feet in width and 3 feet in depth, with a built chimney diminishing as it rises to a height of fully 25 feet from the present ground level. In its height the building appears to have contained a vaulted basement, two upper floors, and possibly an attic. At the north-west side of the castle indications can still be seen of a wide moat which no doubt formed part of the outer defences. The remaining fragment is thickly covered with ivy, and no features exist to indicate its probable date.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SW. Visited 21st August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

170. *Mote, Moat Park, Cally.*—In a park about ½ mile north-east of Cally House, and at the edge of a natural bank which trends obliquely towards a small stream, is a circular hillock, in form a truncated cone, surrounded by a ditch 15 feet in width having a slight mound above the counterscarp. Except for a small gap on the south-east whence a hollow leads up from the burn, the cincture is complete. From the bottom of the ditch the elevation of the mound varies from 12 feet on the north to 16 feet on the south, and the summit, nearly a true circle and slightly hollowed, measures some 80 feet in diameter. A large split boulder some 2 feet in diameter lies with its flat surface uppermost on the east side of the summit. For some distance on the west side the ditch has been cut through rock. The mound is planted with trees, and is in places being damaged by cattle.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SW. Visited 16th August 1911.

171. *Fort (remains of), Castramont House.*—The remains of a fort here are now hardly distinguishable, and are confined to a bank curving from the west side of the house in almost a semi-oval to the

PARISH OF GIRTHON.

edge of the carriage-drive on the east. The house and garden have both been formed on the site, and the incidental paths, buildings, and plantings have all helped to obliterate the remains. The site was examined about twenty years ago by Mr F. R Coles, who found the dimensions to be 180 feet from north to south, 90 feet from east to west, and the slope 60 feet, while the contour, so far as determinable, was distinctly semicircular, or at least oval. This fort has been claimed as Roman probably on account of its name,[1] but there is no warrant from its present appearance for such an attribution. The mound in the garden referred to as covering the ruins of the prætorium buildings is formed of stones and modern mortar, and is probably the ruins of a cottage which once stood upon the spot.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 175; [1] *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 500.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xli. SW. ("Supposed site of Roman Camp"). Visited 22nd September 1911.

172. *Fort (remains of), Harper's Hill.*—On the summit of the low hill which overlooks the road leading from Barlay to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and about ¼ mile to the north of the latter place, are the remains of a fort. The hill rises with an easy gradient except on the east, where along the summit it presents a rocky face for some 30 or 40 feet before taking a more gentle slope to the level of the road below. Controlled apparently by the natural contour of the summit, the enceinte seems to have been in plan a flattened ellipse or parallelogram with rounded angles, measuring over all 150 feet from north to south, by 110 feet from east to west. The remains are very fragmentary, the single rampart probably of earth being best preserved at the north-west angle, where it is distinct for about 100 feet, measuring some 24 feet in thickness at base and 5 feet 6 inches in elevation from the exterior. An outcrop of rock approaching the fort from the north has been cut through so as to form a trench some 7 feet wide in front of the rampart.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. NW. Visited 7th August 1911.

173. *Fort, Camp Hill, Enrick.*—Crowning the summit of a swelling cultivated hill, about ⅓ mile south-east of Enrick farm, are the remains of a fort which has been greatly reduced by the action of the plough and in places almost effaced. The enceinte, which is pear-shaped in plan, has been defended at the south across the top of the hill by a double rampart with an intervening trench, and a second trench on the inner side, while along the flanks the outer mound has possibly been dispensed with. The interior measures 130 feet from north to south and 136 feet from east to west, and the defences, towards the south where they are least ploughed down, measure 94 feet across. This appears to have been a pure earthwork.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SE. Visited 16th August 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

174. *Cairn, Darngarroch.*—On the moor beside the Derrygown burn and about ¼ mile due west of Darngarroch, on the road from

Parish of Girthon.

Laurieston to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, is a circular cairn, almost entirely removed except for a small heap of stones some 15 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height to the north of the centre. The original diameter of the cairn has been about 70 feet. The interment has probably been disturbed long ago.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xli. NE. Visited 7th August 1911.

175. *Cairn, Cairntosh Hill.*—On the summit of Cairntosh Hill, at an elevation of some 1050 feet over sea-level, and surmounted by a modern beacon, is a large circular cairn measuring 50 feet in diameter and some 8 feet in elevation. A little to the north of the centre an excavation has been made to a depth of about 4 feet, but no cist is exposed.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NE. Visited 7th August 1911.

Miscellaneous.

176. "*Palace Yard,*" *Enrick.*—In a low-lying meadow and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Enrick farm is an oval mound or plateau of earth somewhat artificial in appearance, lying with its main axis east and west, and measuring some 352 feet in length by 194 feet in breadth. Around it the land is to some extent marshy and overgrown with rushes. It is engirt, except for a break towards the east, where there has probably been an approach, by a well-defined ditch some 50 feet in width across the top and 6 to 7 feet in depth. The level of the plateau rises gradually from the west end until it attains a height of some 7 feet above the surrounding level. At 70 feet or thereby from the east end there appear to be beneath the turf the foundations of a large oblong rectangular building, but too indefinite for measurement.

Palace Yard has for long been traditionally associated with the incursion of Edward I. into Scotland in 1300. Here it is supposed he sojourned for a time and held his court when in Galloway.

See *Antiquaries,* xxvii. p. 178 (plan).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. SW. Visited 16th August 1911.

Sites.

177. *Cairns, Upper Drumwall.*—These cairns on Cairntop have long been reduced to their mere foundations.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NE. Visited 22nd September 1911.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

178. "*Mill of the Lake*" *or* "*Mill of Girthon,*" $\frac{1}{2}$ *mile south-west of Girthon.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. SW.

The Mill of Girthon figures in the *Wardrobe Accounts* of Edward I., where it is stated that that monarch, on his invasion of Scotland in 1300, fined the miller 13s. 4d. for some dereliction of duty.

PARISH OF KELLS.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

179. *Kenmure Castle.*—Kenmure Castle is conspicuously situated upon a knoll on the west bank of the Water of Ken, north of where it flows into the loch and distant about ¾ mile south of New Galloway. The site has been one of great natural strength, defended on the west by a large moat, the vestiges of which can still be traced. According to one of the views given by Grose in his *Antiquities of Scotland*, there was at that time (1790) an enclosing wall forming a courtyard to the north and east with a round-arched gateway in the north wall. The general view from the north given by the same authority shows the castle buildings covering the level summit of the knoll and approached by a steep road leading to the north-west angle of the courtyard, and further strengthened on the north slope by three ramparts within the wide ditch at the base. Subsequent reconstructions have deprived the castle of many details of interest. The construction in 1817 of the new road leading to the castle was responsible for much alteration of the ancient defences. In 1790 the walls are represented as roofless and in ruins. Mention is also made of two towers, one of which stands to this day at the north end of the main building; the other, situated at the north angle of the east wing, is said to have been blown up with gunpowder many years ago.

The existing building seems to have been originally of the type known as the E plan, with a wheel-stair in the re-entering angle turret, and another in the north tower, which, until a few years ago, stood detached on three sides from the main building. The north gable was formerly left unfinished with projecting "tusks" at the angles, showing clearly that the intention was to continue the main building northwards. This has eventually been done by the present proprietor. A similar addition was made to the south wing towards the end of last century, when the stables and offices contained in that part of the building were converted into a kitchen and living-rooms. The whole of the ground floor was vaulted, and the wheel-stairs communicated directly with the three upper floors. The accompanying plans of the castle do not show the recent additions and alterations. The exterior is covered throughout with "harling" or rough-cast, and the first and second floor openings on the west courtyard elevation have a cable-moulding carried round the window-heads and along the wall face as a string-course, while at the wall-head the cornice is enriched with a series of small dentil-like corbels, characteristic of 17th-century work. The short buttresses built against the same side are modern. A doorway, now converted into a window, in the south courtyard elevation, is similarly decorated: it is therefore probable that it was removed in modern times from the west elevation. Built into the wall above this window is a projecting stone divided into three decorated panels. The central panel contains a shield bearing the Gordon arms—three boars' heads erased—within a delicate moulding, circular in form and with quatrefoil cusping of a somewhat unusual type. The side panels have similar mouldings terminating in narrow trefoil arch-heads, and each containing a draped figure carved in relief.

While a portion of the present building may possibly be 16th-

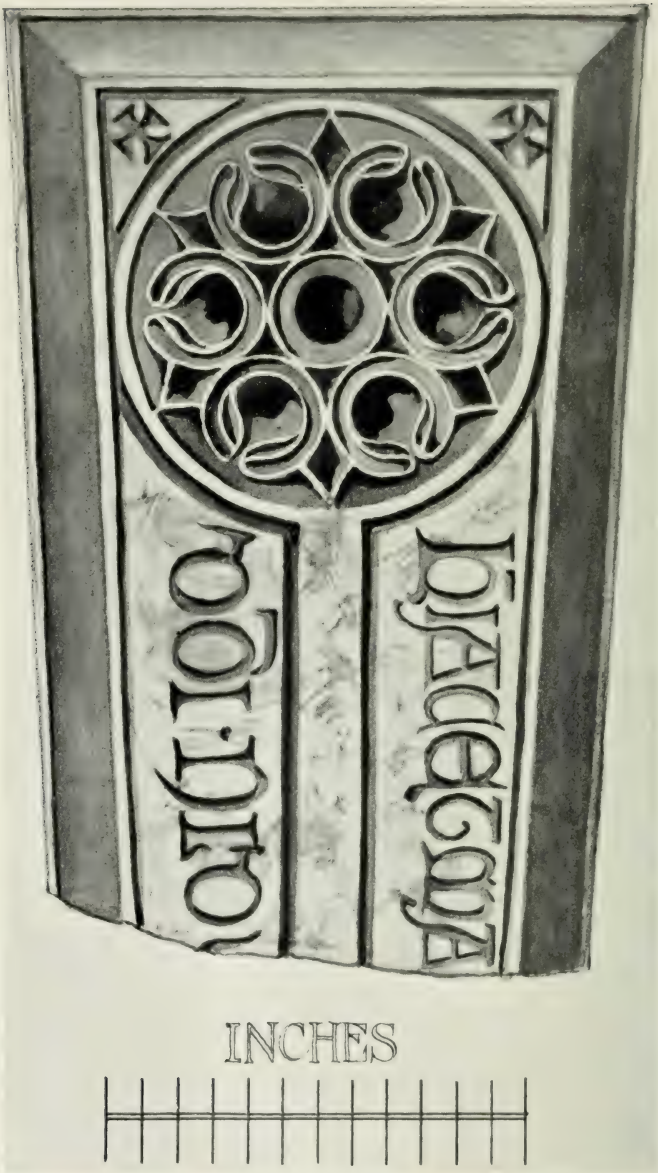

FIG. 68.—Sculptured Slab, Kenmure Castle (No. 180).

To face p. 95.

century work, the greater part of it undoubtedly dates from a period not earlier than the 17th century.

The site of Kenmure Castle has been occupied as a stronghold from very early times, and was one of the reputed seats of the ancient Lords of Galloway. The property was for centuries possessed by the Gordons of Lochinvar, one of whom—Sir John—was raised to the peerage by Charles I., with the title of Viscount Kenmure. The castle standing in 1568 is said to have been burned down after the rout of Queen Mary's army at Langside in that year, and an edifice of subsequent erection suffered in like manner at the hands of Cromwell.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iv. p. 256 (plan and illus.); *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. pp. 388, 389, ii. pp. 63, 415; Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 189 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxvi. NE. Visited 16th August 1911.

Miscellaneous.

180. *Cross-slab, Kenmure Castle.*—Lying beside the doorway of Kenmure Castle at the re-entering angle is a detached stone decorated with an incised cross on one face (fig. 68). The shaft is broken, but a portion of it and a circular cross-head are preserved, both finely sculptured with interlaced work.

181. *Font, Kenmure Castle.*—The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in the year 1887, recorded a font in the garden of Kenmure Castle. Its existence was not known at the date of the visit of the Commission, but the following details are taken from the *Proceedings* of the Society:—

> Its external diameter is 2 feet 4 inches, the height of the bowl is 1 foot 6 inches, diameter inside 1 foot 9 inches, and the depth inside 1 foot 1 inch. The bowl is octagonal in shape, and quite plain except for a deep hollow moulding running round it below the brim. Its history is unknown.

See *Antiquaries*, xxi. p. 396 (illus.).

Gravestones, Kells Churchyard.—In the graveyard around the church at Kells are a number of quaint and rather interesting sculptured stones, mostly of 18th-century date.

182. Recently re-cut is a stone erected by Captain the Hon. John Gordon to the memory of John Murray, who died at Kenmore, January 3rd, 1777. Sculptured on the front is a dog, probably a pointer, a gun, and fishing-rod, a powder flask, and a bird, evidently a grouse, while inscribed beneath are the following lines:—

> "Ah, John, what changes since I saw thee last;
> Thy fishing and thy shooting days are past.
> Bagpipes and hautboys thou canst sound no more;
> Thy nods, grimaces, winks, and pranks are o'er.
> Thy harmless, queerish, incoherent talk,
> Thy wild vivacity, and trudging walk
> Will soon be quite forgot. Thy joys on earth—
> A snuff, a glass, riddles, and noisy mirth—
> Are vanished all. Yet blest, I hope, thou art,
> For, in thy station, weel thou play'dst thy part.'

Parish of Kells.

It is said that a prize of one guinea was offered for the most suitable epitaph, and the foregoing, which won it, was produced by the Rev. Mr Gillespie, minister of the parish.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxvi. p. 406 (illus.).

183. Southward of the west end of the church is a stone 2 feet 4 inches high by 2 feet broad, sculptured with a representation of Adam and Eve in the garden on either side of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, around which is coiled a serpent, while a bird sits on its topmost branch. It is inscribed on the back:—

1707.

HERE LY'S THE CORPS OF AGNES HERESE SPOUS TO ROBERT CORSON ALSO MARY, AGNES AND MARION, MARGRAT AT ONE BIRTH ROBT. ANDREW JAMES AT ONE BIRTH JOHN ALEXR CORSONS CHILDREN TO ROBT. CORSON BURGESS IN NEWTOUN OF GALLAWAY AND AGNES McBURNAY HIS SPOUSE.

On the top of the stone are the initials R.C. and A M'B. The record of the family is somewhat involved.

184. An 18th-century stone commemorates Adam Macpwhan, who, being sick of a fever, was taken out of his bed and carried to Newtoun of Galloway, and the next day most cruelly and unjustly shot to death by the command of Lieutenant-General James Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry, for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation Covenants, National and Solemn League, 1685.

185. There is a stone, situated like all the foregoing to the south of the church, bearing at the top a shield charged with three cross crosslets between three crescents, for Kennedy, and beneath, a judgment scene: two figures—one male in a wig holding the scales, the other a female in a gown reaching to her ankles. The scales are slightly depressed towards the latter. On either side of the coat-of-arms is a cartouche containing respectively the initials D and E.

186. At the east end of a railed-in burial-place, to the south-east of the church, containing the tomb of John M'Courtie of Furmiston, is a stone (fig. 69) in excellent preservation, with a representation of Adam and Eve on either side of the Tree of Knowledge, around which is coiled the serpent. Above the tree is a shield bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, a hand holding a dagger; *Sinister*, a chevron between three boars' heads erased. Beneath the feet of Adam is a thigh bone and a skull, while Eve has an hour-glass and another thigh bone beneath her. The inscription in relief between lines runs:—

HERE LYS THE CORPS OF JOHN, GRISEL, ALEXANDER, MARY, ANDREW, MARGRAT, JAMES, ELIZABET, WILLIAM McNAUGHTS, CHILDREN TO ROGER McNAUGHT & ANN GORDON HIS SPOUS 1706.

187. Another displaced stone standing near bears within a frame the inscription:—

DEATHS STEPS ARE SURE
AND YET NO NOIS MAKS
HIS HANDS UNSEN AND YET
MOST SURELY TAKS.

FIG. 69.—Adam and Eve Stone, Kells (No. 186).

FIG. 74.—Preston Cross (No. 211).

Parish of Kells.

It has marked the grave of someone of the name of M'Guffog in the year 174–.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xviii. SE. Visited 4th September 1911.

188. *"Cairn Edward," Cairn Edward Hill.*—On the summit of Cairn Edward Hill, at an elevation over 1000 feet above sea-level, is a large cairn known as "Cairn Edward." It is very doubtful if it be sepulchral.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxvi. SE.

Sites.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

189. *Graveyard, about* 160 *yards north-east of Upper Achie.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxvi. NW.

Note.—The "Deil's Dyke" is recorded under Minnigaff Parish (No. 368).

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Ecclesiastical Structure.

190. *Kirkcormack Church.*—The ruined church of Kirkcormack is situated within a wood in an angle formed by a sharp bend of the river Dee about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-west of Mayfield farm. The building, which is almost reduced to its foundations, measures interiorly some 41 feet by 19 feet.

Sepulchral Slab.—Lying within the ruin at the west end is a large flat slab 5 feet 6 inches in length and 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, broken in two at 2 feet 3 inches from the upper end. Carved in high relief in Gothic letters around the margin is the inscription HIC JACET HONORABILIS VIR PATRICIUS MACCLELLAN QUI OBIIT AN̄O D·· D^{c} 34. At the head of the stone placed transversely is a shield bearing arms: Two chevronels with a star in base, while incised on the lower part of the stone there has been a sword with a broad blade or scabbard symmetrically pointed. At a late date an inscription in modern lettering partly translating the original inscription has been incised across the flat upper surface.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. NE. Visited 21st August 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

191. *Mote, Kirkcormack.*—This mote is situated at the bend of the river Dee and adjacent to the ruins of Kirkcormack Church (No. 190). It rises directly from the edge of the river to a height of about 20 feet, and has an elevation of some 14 feet above the bottom of a trench which surrounds it on the top of the river bank. The trench is some 20 feet in width, and has been considerably destroyed by field dykes on the south and south-east. The summit of the mound is a somewhat irregular oval measuring 67 feet in greatest length by 56 feet in width, but as its edge is considerably broken away towards the north-east it is evident that the original

PARISH OF KELTON.

contour was more symmetrical. A slight depression is observable on the summit.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. NE. Visited 21st August 1911.

192. *Mote, Ingleston.* — Between the farm of Ingleston and the road from Castle Douglas to Auchencairn, and about 100 yards distant from the road, is a natural rocky hillock which has been adapted as a mote by scarping the sides and levelling up the summit. It is doubtful if it has been entrenched, as only for a very short distance towards the north-north-east is there any trace of an outer bank to contain an entrenchment, and that is probably natural. At the opposite end of the hillock a projecting tongue of rock has evidently been levelled down, but obviously not cut through for a trench, and similar levelling has been effected on the south. The hillock has a general height of about 18 feet, but with the fall of the ground towards the south-south-west, somewhat more in that direction. The summit is a fairly regular oval with its longest axis measuring 71 feet by 43 feet. Near the centre is a low oval mound with its longest axis identical with that of the summit, measuring some 20 feet in length by 10 feet 6 inches in greatest breadth, and rising little if at all above the general level, but formed by the excavation of a shallow trench around it a few inches in depth and from 4 to 7 feet wide, the wider portion being on each side of the central disc at the south-south-west end and the narrowest at the opposite extremity. At the former end this hollow has been carried forward to the edge of the bank with a width of about 4 feet 6 inches,

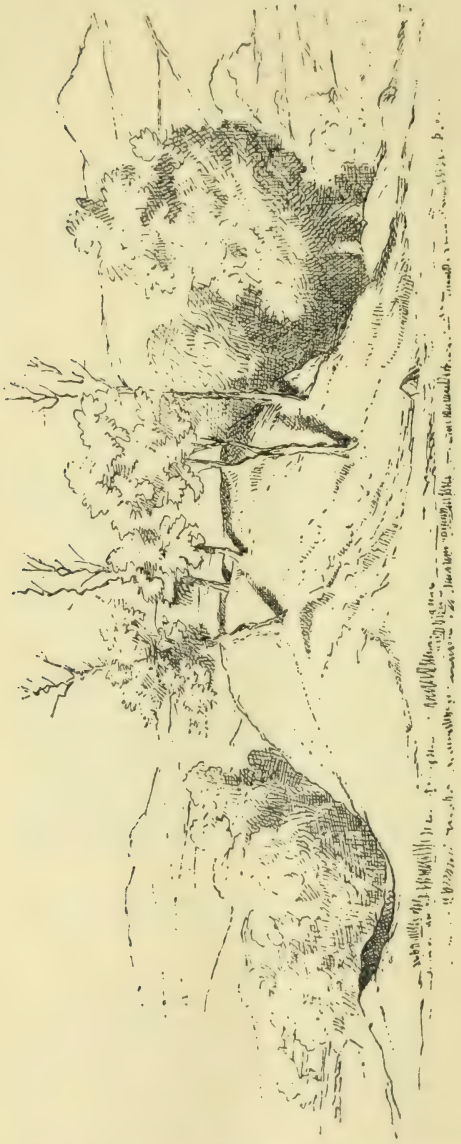


FIG. 70.—Mote, Ingleston (No. 192).

PARISH OF KELTON.

and with the same width at the opposite end it is traceable towards the edge for a distance of 12 feet. The edge and sides of the hillock,

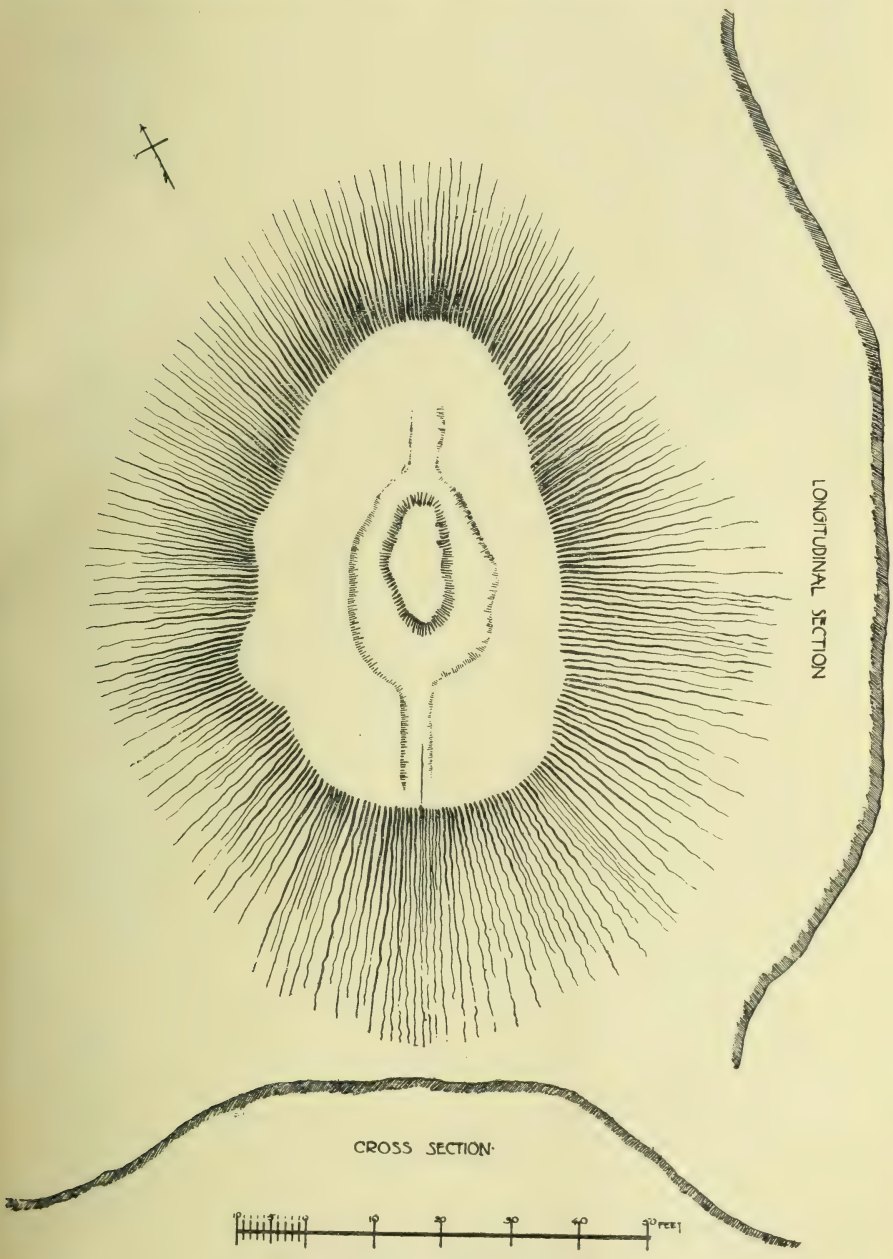


FIG. 71.—Mote, Ingleston (No. 192).

especially towards the east and south-east, have been much broken down by sheep and cattle. At the south-east there was exposed,

PARISH OF KELTON.

extending downwards from the upper surface for a depth of 2 feet 2 inches or thereby with an indefinite breadth, but not exceeding a few feet, a bed of discoloured soil containing much wood charcoal, and a few particles of calcined bone, with a good deal of burnt clay. From this there was recovered several iron nails square in section, an iron bolt with a rhomboidal nut on it, and a shard of pottery of a fine red ware covered externally with a brown lustrous glaze and decorated in appliqué with a small rosette, a wavy moulding and a number of small prunts. A cylindrical padlock of a type known throughout the Middle Ages was also found. These relics are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Antiquaries*, xlvi. p. 189.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., l. NW. Visited 22nd September 1911.

193. *Fort, Dildawn.*—In a grass park on the south side of the avenue to Dildawn, and about 300 yards from the gate, are the remains of a small circular enclosure surrounded by a single trench much diminished by ploughing. The enclosure has measured some 61 feet in diameter, and the trench some 16 feet across. The situation is on low-lying ground, and the interior is not at all raised above the surrounding level.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlii. SE. (unnoted). Visited 21st August 1911.

194. *Fort, Gillfoot of Netherthird.*—In a region of numerous small hillocks near the river Dee, and about ½ mile north-west of Netherthird, is one situated in the angle of a field which appears to have been utilised as a small defensive site. The hillock rises to a height of about 10 feet and has an almost circular summit, measuring some 53 feet from east to west by 61 feet from north to south. Around its edge, except towards the east, there are the remains of a low summit rampart. A spur, for the most part natural, projects to the southward, and at 50 feet outwards has been met by two rampart mounds from south-east and south-west. Both these mounds are probably in part natural and in part artificial, and are fragmentary. That on the south-west extends for a distance of about 120 feet; its contour is rounded and artificial looking, but it runs straight and does not follow the curve of the hillock.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. NW. Visited 21st August 1911.

195. *Fortified Site, Netherthird.*—Within a wood which stretches along the slope of the hillside for ¼ mile to the south by west of Netherthird, and near its south end, is situated a small fortified site. From a green grassy hollow lying parallel with the highway there rises a steep bank forming one side of a narrow flat-topped ridge, the other side being the scarp of a slighter hollow some 12 feet below the summit on the east. By cutting two segmental trenches across this ridge there has been enclosed an irregular circular area measuring 117 feet along the direction of the ridge by 99 feet across it. The trench on the north side is partially cut through rock and is 25 feet in width by 7 feet 6 inches or thereby in depth: that on the south, in which direction the ground slopes, is much shallower. The former has not been carried out to the face of the bank on the

east, but a solid area some 12 feet broad has been left unexcavated, forming a roadway to the interior. This entrance leads into a slight circular hollow within the enceinte, around the outer edges of which there are traces of a low mound. The whole area is overgrown with trees and undergrowth, and is consequently difficult to examine.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. NW. Visited 21st August 1911.

196. *Fort, March Cleugh.*—Some 100 yards back from the steep bank of the river Dee on its east side, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the spot marked on the O.S. map as the site of Queen Mary's Bridge, is a small stone-built fort greatly dilapidated. Two outcropping and irregular ridges of porphyry, rising some 12 feet above the surrounding level, and bounding a grassy hollow some 60 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth, have been utilised as the flanks of a fort, supplemented along their crests by a stony rampart or wall which is returned across the ends of the intervening hollow. The whole fort appears to have formed a somewhat trapezoidal figure, measuring 88 feet from north to south by 80 feet from east to west. An ancient wall or stony bank is traceable to the edge of this construction from the south, and, leaving it on the north-east, proceeds towards the bank of the river. Here it has been traced as a broadish rampart for a considerable distance, and is shown on a plan made by Mr F. R. Coles (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxv. p. 379). It is not obvious, however, that this has any original connection with the fort.

Contained within this bank to the south-west of the fort is an oblong natural mound overgrown with trees, marked as a mote on the O.S. map. Along its base on the east, at an elevation of about 3 feet, is a level terrace some 8 to 10 feet in breadth, gradually merging into the slope of the hillock on the north and evidently resting on stonework. At the highest part of the hillock at its south end there appears to be the foundation of a small oblong structure with rounded ends, of similar dimensions to the huts found on the shielings. Elsewhere on the mound are other remains, which appear to be those of buildings, but possibly not connected with any defensive scheme, or of that character.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. SW. Visited 21st August 1911.

197. *Fort, Corra Hill, Meikle Loch Dougan.*—On the summit of a rocky hill which rises steeply above the road leading from Gelston to Kirkcudbright, just south of the cultivated land, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Airieland, are the remains of a stone fort. The hill rises to a height of 100 feet above the roadway and 475 feet over sea-level, rough and rocky towards the east and south, but with an easier line of ascent from the west. The summit, which has its longest axis north and south, culminates at each end in a round, flat-topped mass of rock, and has a well-defined edge curving outwards on the east side, while on the opposite flank the ground dips to a hollow. Passing along the eastern crest and enclosing these rocks are the remains of a stony rampart, which, after encircling the larger rock on the south, returns with an inward curve on the west so as to form a somewhat kidney-shaped enceinte. The greatest length over all is about 185 feet, and the breadth across the centre about

70 feet. The rampart is much dilapidated and shows no indication of building.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. NE. Visited 22nd August 1911.

198. *Fort, Ingleston.*—Situated on rising ground, about ¼ mile south of Ingleston, are the very indefinite remains of a fort. The site is a natural flat-topped knoll, at an elevation of 450 feet over sea-level, commanding a fine prospect to the north and north-west, but overlooked by the hill country to the south and south-east. The fort for the most part lies within a wood, but covered as to its defences with such a jungle of trees and bracken that it is almost impossible to determine its exact periphery. Outside the wood the land has been under cultivation and the details are still more indefinite. It appears to have been an oval entrenched earthwork with a single trench, now almost obliterated, having in places a scarp about 6 feet in height. The approximate dimensions of the interior (given here merely to afford an idea of the extent) seem to be 202 feet from north to south by 116 feet from east to west.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. NW. Visited 31st August 1911.

199. *Fort, Dunguile Hill.*—Dunguile Fort occupies the top of a prominent grassy hill rising to a height of 675 feet above sea-level, an outlier to the north of the Bengairn group. Strategically it commands a pass that leads between Screel Hill and Potterland Hill, from the head of Auchencairn Bay to the fertile country around Castle Douglas. The hill, which is steeply sloped all round, consists of a rocky summit with a fairly straight craggy face towards the east, and to the west, at a general elevation some 10 to 15 feet lower, a plateau sloping away by an easy gradient in that direction. The summit and plateau have been defended by a triple line of defences in irregular horse-shoe form, the terminations resting on the craggy face of the summit towards the east. These defences, though traceable almost throughout their entire course, are faint and difficult to follow. On the north, some 30 feet below the highest point, is a terrace, while at the level of the end of the hollow which lies along the base of the craggy face, some 20 feet lower in elevation, there starts a second, and 20 feet or thereby still lower on the flank a third terrace. These terraces, varying in breadth and irregular in line, are carried along the north slope below the level of the plateau, converging as they pass towards the west. Here the two outer lines take the form of stony ramparts, while the inner one, still a terrace, passes below the base of a rocky outcrop and along the edge of a natural scarp. At this point a space of 24 feet separates the outer and intermediate defences, while 50 feet within the latter rises the rock behind the inner terrace. Towards the south-west the lines are less distinct. The higher one, some 30 feet above the wire fence which runs along this side of the hill, seemingly follows the upper edge of two slight circular depressions between two rocky ridges that run divergently from the direction of the summit; the second for a short distance is in the line of the fence, and thereafter runs parallel to it some 8 or 10 feet distant and below it; while the third continues parallel some 20 feet further out. After crossing the stone dyke which runs up the hill from the termination of the wire fence, the outer lines

gradually converge as they approach the east and rocky face of the hill, while the upper line of terrace formation appears to open on to the hollow as it slopes down to the south. Within the defences the measurements are approximately 500 feet from north to south by 360 feet from east to west. Below the summit, and between it and the commencement of the first terrace on the north, is a circular depression some 46 feet in diameter, which has a somewhat artificial appearance. There are no definite remains of constructions on the plateau or summit, though the various ridges of rock which run down from the latter have in places the appearance of ramparts, and a mound across the lower end of the plateau might prove on excavation to be less natural than it seems on the surface. The upper terrace passes along the flank at an elevation of at least 30 feet below the summit.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. NW. Visited 31st August 1911.

200. "*The Ditch*," *Boreland of Gelston.*—In a hollow to the west of Boreland farm-house, and about 100 yards distant from it, is an oblong entrenched enclosure lying north and south, very much reduced by ploughing, the scarp on the west being hardly traceable. The ditch, said to have been filled in and now about 3 feet 6 inches in depth, appears to have been from 30 to 40 feet in width, but its original delimitation is very uncertain. The east and south sides of the mound, which are best defined, measure respectively 146 feet by 104 feet. The enclosure lies in a hollow with higher ground immediately overlooking it on the east and west, and commands no prospect whatever. To the north, at the same level and adjacent, was formerly another and smaller construction, now unmeasurable.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. NW. Visited 19th September 1911.

Crannog.

201. *Crannog, etc., Carlingwark Loch.*—Towards the southern end of Carlingwark Loch at Castle Douglas is a small island of an artificial nature, marked on the O.S. map "Ash island: site of Lake Dwelling." To the south of this a larger island called "Fir island" is noted, and here, as well as at a point on the western shore at Buchan, the site of a smithy is indicated, while on the same shore, opposite Fir island where the loch projects somewhat, the "Gallows Slot" is noted. In 1765 some draining operations took place at Carlingwark, and an interesting account of the artificial constructions then found in the loch and of the relics recovered is given in the *Statistical Account*, from which the following details are taken:—

> When the water was let out of the loch, at the mouth of the drain next to the loch there was found a dam, or building of stone, moss, and clay, which appears to have been designed for deepening the loch. Besides this stone dam there was one of oak-wood and earth, at the end of the town of Castle Douglas, now covered by the military road. About this place many horse-shoes were found sunk deep in the mud. Several very large stag-heads and a large brass pan were also got in the loch. Near the south-west corner of the loch a brass

dagger, 22 inches long, and plated with gold, was raised from the bottom in a bag of marl. Before it was drained there were two islets in the loch, the one near the north end and the other near the south end of it. There was always a tradition in the parish that there had been a town in the loch, which sunk, or was drowned; and that there were two churches or chapels—one on each of the large isles. . . . The vestige or foundation of an iron forge was discovered on the south isle. Around it, likewise, there had been a stone building or rampart; and from this isle to the opposite side, on the north-east, there was a road of stone secured by piles of oak-wood. In several places of the loch dug-out canoes were found, and on more than one of the little isles there were exposed large frames of black oak, neatly joined. There are two small isles that have been evidently formed by strong piles of wood driven into the moss and marl, on which were placed large frames of black oak. The tops of these were fully 6 feet under water before the loch was drained.

Between forty and fifty years ago there were dredged up from the loch a large bronze pot or caldron and a bronze sword. The caldron (fig. 72) was found near Fir island, and measured 26 inches in

Fig. 72.—Caldron from Carlingwark Loch (No. 201).

diameter across the mouth. It contained a large number of iron implements, most of which appear to be of Roman origin. The caldron and its contents are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. A bronze sword, evidently the so-called "dagger plated with gold" referred to in the *Statistical Account* found in the vicinity of the island many years ago, is also preserved in the National Museum.

See *Antiquaries*, vii. p. 7; *ibid.*, x. p. 286; *Stat. Acct.*, viii. p. 304; *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.) p. 154.

O.S.M, Kirkcud., xlii. NE. and xlii. SE.

Parish of Kelton.

Sepulchral Construction.

202. *Stone Circle (remains of), Ernespie.*—In the park, some 300 yards south-south-west of Ernespie House, are two monoliths standing 6 feet 10 inches apart, the remains of a stone circle. Each stone measures about 4 feet 6 inches in height, the westmost 8 feet 4 inches in circumference at base, and the other 7 feet 9 inches. The eastmost stone is triangular in section, with its apex pointing directly towards the other, which is a four-sided block. The former positions of the other stones of the circle are not apparent.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. NW. Visited 11th September 1911.

Miscellaneous.

203. *St Ringan's* Well, Mayfield.* — This well is situated about ¼ mile to the south-east of Kirkcormack Church (No. 190).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. NE.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

204. "*Auchlane,*" *Auchlane.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. SE.

205. *Fort on summit of Doonend Hill.* „ „ xliii. NW.

206. "*White Cairn,*" ½ *mile east of Slagnaw.* „ „ xlii. SE.

207. *Gelston Kirk,* 100 *yards west of road at Kirkland of Gelston.* „ „ l. NW.

208. "*Kirkmirran,*" *about* 400 *yards south-east of Potterland Bridge and* 120 *yards to the east of the road.* „ „ „ „

PARISH OF KIRKBEAN.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

209. *Wreaths Tower.*—The ruins of this castle are situated about 1 mile by road to the south-east of Mainsriddle and on the south side of the road leading to West Preston. The building has apparently been oblong on plan, but the south-east angle containing a wheel-staircase 7 feet in diameter is all that now remains. Fragmentary portions of the south and east walls extend for a distance of 23 feet and 13 feet 2 inches respectively, each wall being about 5 feet in thickness. What remains of this building is in a very critical state, as some portions of the east wall overhang in a dangerous fashion

* The so-called cave at Billies, Kirkcormack, known locally as the "Covenanters' Cave," and situated in a glen on the edge of a small stream, described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xlv. p. 297, where it is called St Ringan's Cave, has, in all probability, been a gallery made by miners prospecting for copper. Galleries similar in form and situation are to be seen in various places in the south of Scotland.

PARISH OF KIRKBEAN.

at a height of about 20 feet from the ground. The basement does not appear to have been vaulted, but indications still exist of two upper floors. Judging by the thickness of the walls and the position of the staircase this castle probably dates from the 16th century.

The castle and the adjoining property is said to have belonged to the Regent Morton, on whose forfeiture and execution in 1581 for being accessory to the murder of Darnley it passed to Lord Maxwell.

Stat. Acct., xv. p. 132.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., li. NE. Visited 14th May 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

210. *Cliff Fort, "M'Culloch's Castle," Arbigland.*—This small fort (fig. 73) is situated on the shore to the south of Borron Point, and

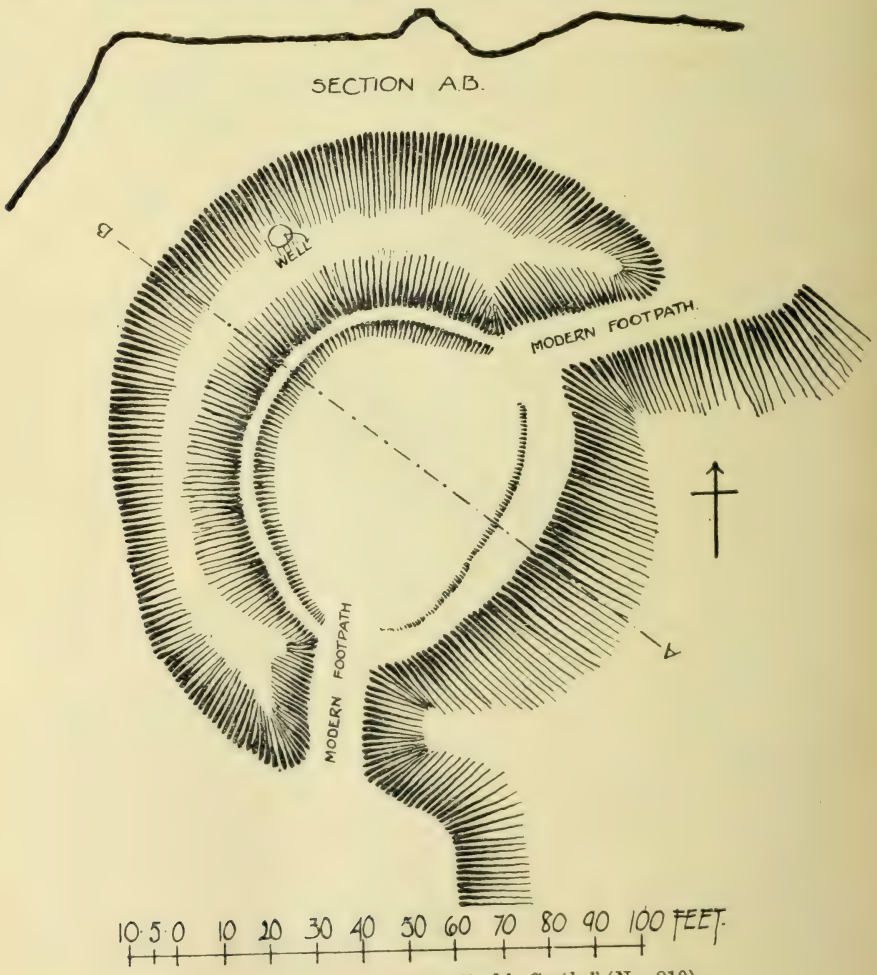


FIG. 73.—Cliff Fort, "M'Culloch's Castle" (No. 210).

PARISH OF KIRKBEAN.

about ½ mile east-north-east of Arbigland House. It has been formed on the edge of a steep heugh some 50 feet above the sea-level by the excavation of a deep semicircular trench some 34 to 36 feet in width across the top, and about 10 feet in depth, the upcast being thrown up as a rampart above the counterscarp. The interior measures along the edge of the heugh some 64 feet and across the centre radially 50 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlv. SW. Visited 27th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

211. *Preston Cross.*—This cross (fig. 74) is situated on the east side of East Preston farm-house, distant about 2 miles by road to the south-south-west of Kirkbean. It appears to have been originally cut out of a single block of yellow freestone, and is secured in a granite socket surmounting a base of three roughly hewn granite steps. The cross is 6 feet 4 inches in height, measuring from the socket to the edge of the upper arm, and the width across the side arms is 2 feet 2 inches. On plan the shaft is oblong, measuring 12 inches by 6¾ inches without a taper in the height, and each angle finishes with a splay which is returned round the arms of the cross. It is protected on all sides by a dry-stone dyke and is in a fair state of preservation, with the exception of a cross fracture in the shaft 9 inches below the side arms. According to an account in the *Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian, etc., Society*, quoted below, the cross was found lying below the surface of the ground about the middle of the last century, and re-erected on its present base by the proprietor of the lands, who also enclosed it with the wall.

Preston was anciently a considerable place and a Burgh of Regality, and this was evidently its market cross. It is referred to in the *Statistical Account* as being in use for the execution of legal processes towards the end of the 18th century.

See Small's *Crosses*, pl. 93; *Stat. Acct.*, xv. p. 127; *Caledonia*, v. p. 278; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1893–94, p. 34; Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*, i. p. 522.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lii. NW. 14th May 1911.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

212. *Cavens Castle, Torrarie.* O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lii. NW.
213. *Preston Village, East Preston.* „ „ „
(*See also Preston Cross, No.* 211).
214. *Cairn, Hangman Hill, about* 500 *yards north-east of Torrarie.* „ „ „
215. *Do., about ¼ mile east of Mainsriddle at the junction of the road to Wreaths.* „ li. NE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

216. *The Church of Greyfriars, Kirkcudbright.*—The ancient church of Greyfriars, Kirkcudbright, is now represented by a modernised building used as a private school, situated upon the south bank of the river Dee and distant about 60 feet to the east of Maclellan's House (No. 218). The only portion with any claim to antiquity is at the south end, measuring 16 feet 6 inches by 14 feet within walls not more than 3 feet in thickness. At the south-west angle there is a small aisle 15 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, now used as an entrance vestibule. The interior surfaces of the walls are white-washed and the roof is in the form of a barrel-vault, while the round-arched opening in the north wall is without any features of interest. According to local tradition there is a vault or basement below the floor level, but no means of access to it is now visible.

Maclellan's Monument.—The only surviving feature of interest is the quaint monument (fig. 75) in the east wall erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie and his wife Grissel Maxwell, dated 1597. In general design and detail this monument is characteristic of its period, and is an interesting example of the admixture of late Gothic work with the classical forms of the early Renaissance. The central feature of the design is a recess 1 foot 3 inches in depth containing the recumbent figure of Sir Thomas Maclellan arrayed in armour, enclosed by a semicircular arch of Gothic section enriched with three orders of dog-tooth ornament of the late imitative type. The arch is flanked by double columns terminating in rudimentary Corinthian caps supporting a classical entablature. Above the columns are triangular-shaped pediments with circular finials, while the central portion consists of an oblong panel 4 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 8 inches with a curved bracket at each side. Immediately over this are two pointed finials flanking another central panel, upon which is carved a shield bearing arms: Two chevronels with a lymphad in base. Supporters: two men in armour, the dexter with baton and sword, the sinister with spear. Crest: on a helmet, front face, with mantling and wreath, an arm, erect, embowed, holding a sword in fess, and thereon a man's head; above this the motto THINK ON. The top of the monument consists of a winged cherub carved in relief standing upon a tympanum flanked by two curved brackets, similar in design to those below. Owing to the height of the monument the cherub figure bends forward following the line of the vault. Incised upon the lower panel in Roman letters is an inscription bearing the legend:

DOMINVS · SITVS · EST · T · MCLELLANVS · ET · VXOR
D · GRISSELL · MAXWEL · MARMOR · VTRVMQVE · TEGIT
HIS · GENITVS · R · D · KIRKCVDBRIVS · ECCE · SEPVLCHRVM
POSVIT · HOC · CHARI · PATRIS · HONORE · SVI
ILLE · OBIIT · ANN · DOM · 1597.*

On each spandril of the arch a head is carved in bold relief, probably intended for portraits of Sir Thomas Maclellan and his lady. At the back of the recess there are three carved panels. That in

* See footnote, p. 109.

FIG. 75.—Maclellan's Tomb, Kirkcudbright (No. 216).

To face p. 108.

the centre bears the skull and cross-bones, sand-glass, and open book, with the motto MEMENTO MORI above; while each of the side-panels shows a hand pointing to the central emblem of death, the dexter one bearing on the margin the legend RESPICE FINEM and the sinister MORS MIHI VITA EST.*

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 337 (illus.); *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, ii. p. 155 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. NW. Visited 8th May 1911.

217. *Dunrod Church.*—The ancient church and burial-ground of Dunrod are situated upon low-lying ground to the east of Drummore,

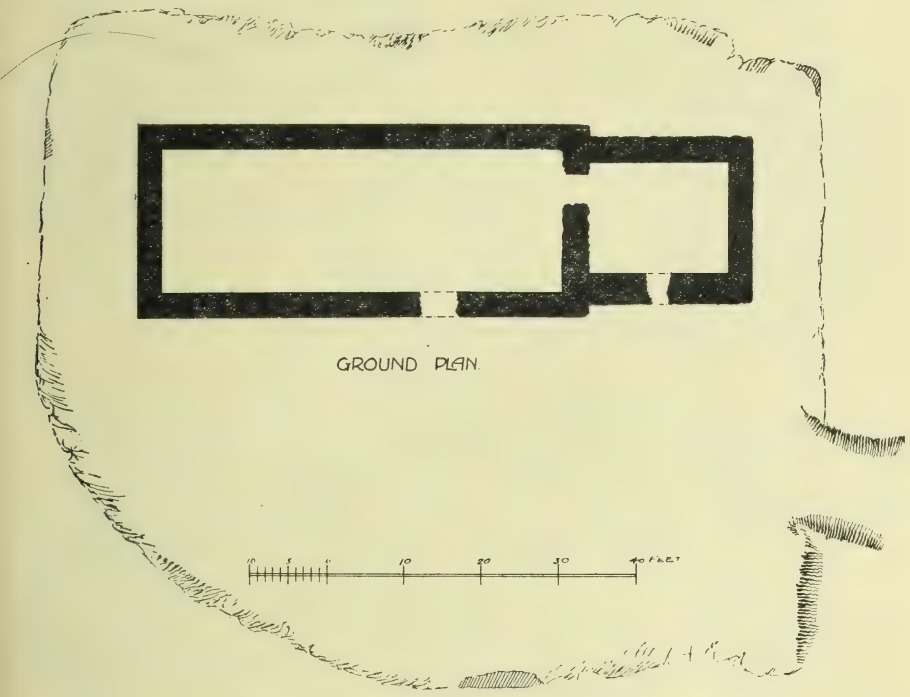


Fig. 76.—Dunrod Church (No. 217).

and distant about 4½ miles by road to the south-south-east of Kirkcudbright. On plan the ruin is of the simple Norman type, with a nave and chancel measuring 30 feet 2 inches by 18 feet 9 inches and 18 feet by 14 feet 4 inches respectively, within walls averaging about 3 feet 4 inches in thickness, now existing to a height of only 3 feet above the surface of the ground. No indication of a chancel arch remains, the division wall having been built up at a comparatively late date. In general form and dimensions this church is very similar to the Norman church of Cruggleton in Wigtownshire, probably dating from the 12th century. It appears at one time to

* Sir T. M'Lellan is interred and his wife Lady Grissel Maxwell; marble covers both. Born of them R.D. [*Dominus* = Lord]. Kirkcudbright, see, placed this tomb in honour of his dear father. He died A.D. 1597. Dexter panel—Regard the end. Sinister panel—Death to me is life.

have stood within an enclosure, now almost level with the surface of the ground, measuring 76 feet 2 inches by 42 feet 2 inches; the present boundary wall enclosing the graveyard probably dates from last century. The interior of the ruined church is filled up with modern tombstones covered with vegetation, and is in a neglected state.

The church of Dunrod appears to have been dedicated to St Mary and St Brioc, and was attached to Holyrood from the middle of the 12th century, when Fergus, Lord of Galloway, made a grant of it and the adjoining lands to the Monastery.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. Visited 7th May 1911.

Font.—Lying at the east side of the entrance to the Stewartry Museum in Kirkcudbright is part of a Norman font, which is said to have come from Dunrod. The upper part of the bowl is square on plan, measuring 2 feet 1 inch on each side. The lower part is of multicubical design with a cabled necking at the base, the whole developing to a circle where it has rested upon a shaft, or pedestal. The total height is 1 foot 7 inches, the orifice of the bowl 1 foot 6 inches in diameter and 8 inches in depth. The drain formed at the bottom of the bowl is 3 inches in diameter. The existing portion of this font is in a fair state of preservation. It is illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. p. 353.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

218. *Maclellan's House*, or *Kirkcudbright Castle, Kirkcudbright.*—This excellent example of 16th-century domestic architecture is situated within the ancient Burgh of Kirkcudbright at the junction of St Cuthbert Street and Castle Street. It stands upon the left bank of the river Dee, which at high tide formerly covered a large proportion of the ground to the east, which has been filled up within living memory. On plan the building may be said to belong to the L type, with certain modifications. At the south-east corner is a bold projecting tower, while at the re-entering angle occurs a double projection, almost a unique feature amongst the castellated or early domestic buildings of Scotland. The structure is four storeys in height, with an additional attic in the south-east tower and in part of the north wing. It has been entered by a doorway (now built up) in the west wall of the smaller projection at the re-entering angle, and has communicated directly with the straight flight of steps which leads to the first floor. From a square plat at the stair foot a doorway in the south wall has given access to a passage contained in the larger projection at the re-entering angle, which in its turn communicated directly with the three vaulted apartments in the north wing and with the kitchen passage. The two larger cellars measure about 17 feet 9 inches by 19 feet within walls averaging 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, while the space required for the kitchen passage reduces the width of the remaining cellar to 11 feet 8 inches. At a point about 11 feet to the north of the west gable there is said to be a well, which must now be concealed by rubbish or by the walls of a modern outhouse, not

shown on plan. It seems that but for the main staircase there was no means of communication from the basement to the first floor, with the possible exception of a wheel-stair in the south-east tower. Unfortunately the means of access to this staircase has been built up within modern times at the level of the kitchen passage which renders

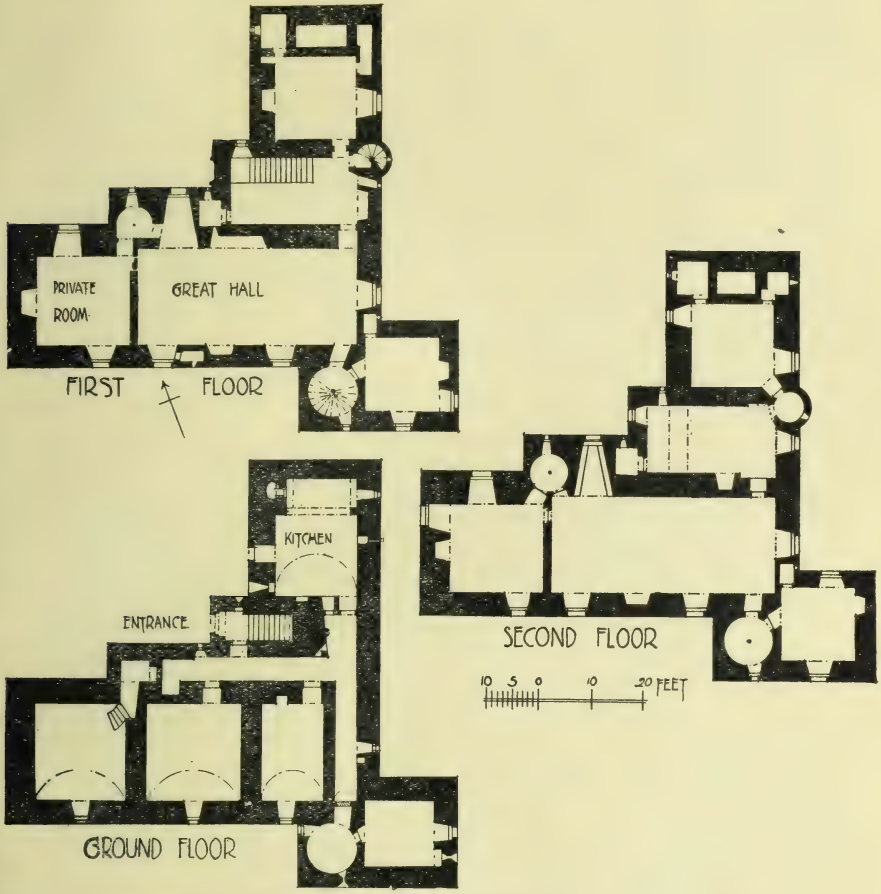


FIG. 77.—Maclellan's House (Kirkcudbright Castle) (No. 218).

this point somewhat uncertain. It is, however, probable that there would be a service stair from the kitchen and offices to the great hall on the first floor. The kitchen is in the north wing of the basement and is also vaulted. It has been entered from the outside by a doorway in the west wall, and measures about 16 feet square. At the north end is a deeply recessed fireplace 13 feet 9 inches wide and 6 feet 9 inches in depth, having a narrow window on the east side and a small cupboard in the western in-go. A sink has been formed in the east wall with a drain to the outside; while at the south-west angle is a small window, which, with the exception of the doorway, would seem to have been the only source of light to this apartment. In the south wall of the kitchen next to the passage doorway is a

service window. The construction at the corner of the passage is somewhat curious. The overhead masonry is supported at the angle by a square stone pillar within which is a small splayed opening as shown on plan. The purpose of this arrangement is by no means clear. The main staircase has led directly from the entrance to a wide landing at the first-floor level, to the south of which is the great hall 42 feet 6 inches long by 19 feet broad within the walls, well lighted by four windows. On account of the walls and passage below, the window in the north wall has very deeply recessed jambs, upwards of 11 feet in thickness. The remains of a most imposing fireplace still exist in the north wall. It has been about 10 feet 9 inches in width between the moulded jambs, supporting an immense lintel hewn out of a single stone and upwards of 13 feet in length. To the north of the fireplace in the thickness of the wall is a small chamber measuring 5 feet by 4 feet 3 inches, access to which has been from the staircase landing. It has a small window to the exterior and an opening, or spy-hole, cut through the back of the fireplace from which observation could be maintained on the occupants of the hall. A private room in the west wing, measuring some 17 feet 9 inches square, has been entered from the hall; it is lighted by two windows and has a fireplace in the west wall. Another room of similar size in the north wing has been entered directly from the staircase landing. It has a window and fireplace in opposite walls and a square *garde-robe* at the north-west angle, showing that it was probably used as a bedroom. There is a third room in the south-east tower, the entrance to which appears to have been from the adjoining wheel-staircase. It contains two windows, a fireplace, and a small *garde-robe* at the north-west angle. The arrangement of the second-floor plan is such that it could be divided into three distinct parts, each served by a separate staircase starting at the first-floor level. In this way a separate entrance was provided for each room. At the same time doors were formed in the division walls to take the place of passages, so that the rooms could be used as a suite if desired. The withdrawing-room has been situated over the great hall, served by a wheel-stair at each end. The east staircase, entering off the great hall, appears to have been for the use of friends and servants, while the stair at the north-west angle, entering from the deeply recessed window-jamb, has probably been designed for the exclusive use of the master of the house and his family.

Above the entrance doorway is a large recess divided into three panels, elaborately moulded and finished with a pediment. The large upper panel has suffered much from the weather, but has contained arms (possibly the royal arms) with supporters, and along each side an ornamental border formed of alternating stemmed and leaved thistles and four-petalled stemmed roses. The design is now very indistinct, but the motif is traceable on the dexter side. The lower panels also contain shields bearing arms carved in relief. The arms on the northmost panel are now much decayed, but are still discernible as two chevronels, with a helmet and mantling above the shield, while those on the adjacent shield may be blazoned:

FIG. 78.—The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright (No. 219).

To face p. 113.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a saltire, with a label of three points in chief (for Maxwell); 2nd and 3rd, three urcheons (for Herries). Above the shield are the letters G · M· and the date 1582 in relief, and beneath it is incised the motto DOÑS (DOMINUS) DEDIT, while at the bottom of the panel, on a separately inserted piece of stone, also in incised lettering, runs the inscription:—THE HOWS OF HERR(EI)S. The arms on the dexter shield are those of Sir Thomas Maclellan. The arms and inscription in the sinister panel present a difficulty. Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, the builder of the mansion, married Grissel, daughter to Sir John Maxwell, who in right of his wife was Fourth Lord Herries, and her marriage contract, which was ante-nuptial, bears date January 1584. The arms are those of Lord Herries, assigned to him in 1567, quartering Maxwell and Herries, the former differenced "with ane lambeau of three feitt gullis." At Lord Herries' death in 1582, Grissel was not fourteen years of age, and though it is not easy to comprehend why a date two years prior to that of the marriage should appear with the lady's initials upon this stone, a possible explanation is that the date may be that of an earlier marriage contract entered into before she was of an age to marry (*Scots Peerage*, vol. iv. p. 413, *sub voce* Herries).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 2nd May 1911.

219. *The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright.*—The old Tolbooth of Kirkcudbright (figs. 78 and 79) stands at the west end of the south branch of the High Street. The eastmost part of the building is built in the form of a square tower terminating in a circular stone spire with a quaint weather-vane at the apex representing a ship. The whole group forms a picturesque landmark recalling the importance of the ancient burgh, the height of the tower and spire standing out in strong contrast with the lower west portion and with the weather-worn gable of the old house to the east. Although now altered and adapted to modern requirements, the general plan appears to have remained unchanged. The main point of interest is probably the tower at the east extremity, which measures 10 feet by 9 feet within walls averaging some 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. At the ground-floor level there is a doorway in the west wall through which access has been gained from the adjoining apartment, but the interior space is now almost filled up with a block of masonry inserted to support the flooring above. A flight of stone steps 7 feet in width leads to the doorway in the north wall of the tower, whence the two upper stages are reached, each lighted by square-headed and pointed windows respectively. The west portion of the building is now without any features of particular interest. The total length is 65 feet by 15 feet 6 inches within main walls not exceeding 4 feet in thickness. The ground floor appears to have been divided into two parts by a solid central wall, leaving a vaulted chamber at the west end measuring about 14 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 9 inches but containing no provision for light. Modern partitions and windows lighting stables and store-houses have almost obliterated every trace of the original work. The first floor is similar in arrangement; at the west end is a vaulted prison with a narrow window in the north and south walls, the latter, now built up on the exterior, containing a stone

sink at the sill level from which a drain leads to the outside. The entrance has been firmly secured by double doors at the south-east angle, fastened by bolts and chains. The angle fireplace shown on plan is obviously modern. To the east of this vaulted prison are two apartments, completely modernised with plastered walls and enlarged windows. In the reconstruction of the second floor the main walls

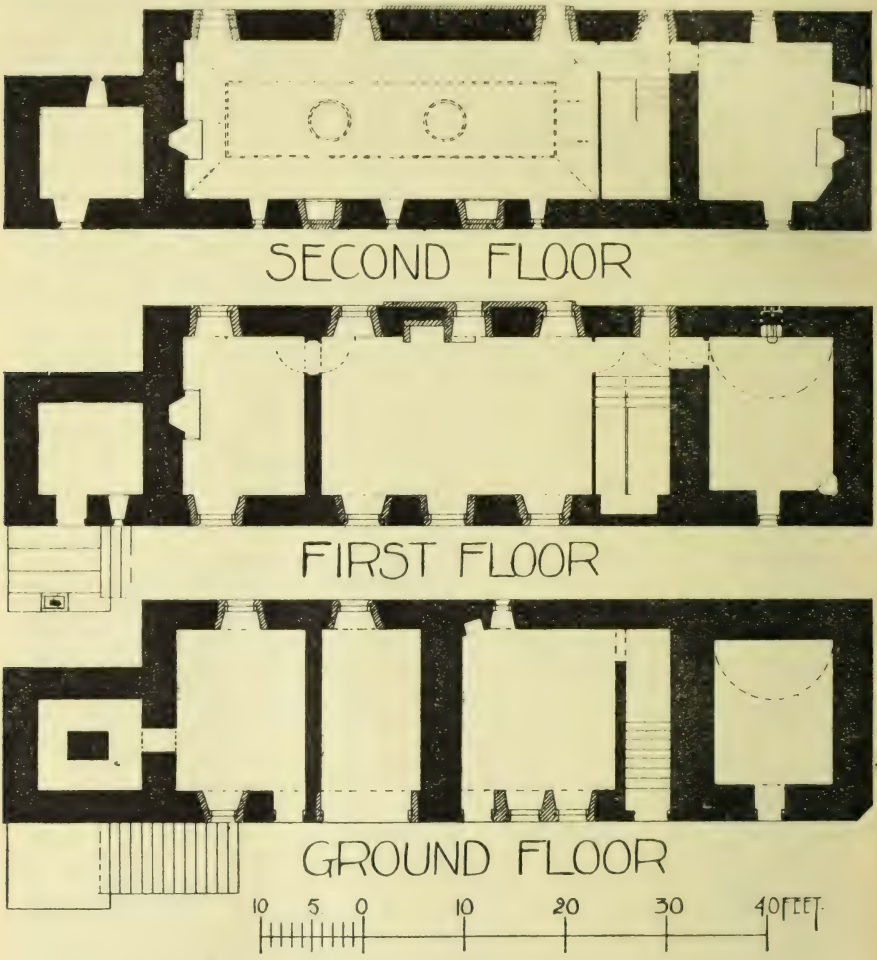


FIG. 79.—The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright (No. 219).

appear to have been heightened and windows have been slapped at various times in the side walls. At this level there are two apartments; a small room situated immediately above the vaulted prison and one large room to the east. The staircase shown on plan is of stone to the first-floor level, above which it is of wood and obviously modern. In the north wall of the main building at the first-floor level is a recess within a moulded margin, which seems to have contained a carved panel bearing a heraldic device, now entirely obliterated by exposure to the weather and by repeated applications of

white-wash. Upon the wall-face below this panel and about 8 feet above the ground is part of a moulded arch-head, segmental in form, which may indicate the position of the original entrance. The appearance of the tower from the exterior is exceedingly picturesque, being finished with a projecting parapet supported by a series of small corbels connected by miniature arches, while at each angle there has been a pinnacle, pyramidal in form. Above the parapet rises the circular stone spire supported by stone arches formed at the interior angles of the tower. The apex is surmounted by a quaint copper weather-vane representing a three-masted ship with bowsprit, sails and rigging, which is said to have been erected to commemorate the battle of Trafalgar.

Market-Cross.—Upon the level plat at the top of the stone steps is a market-cross dated 1610, which formerly stood in the High Street to the north of the Tolbooth, where a flat stone sunk in the ground marks its position, whence it was removed to the Tolbooth steps during the 19th century. The market-cross is of the usual 17th-century type, consisting of a base with a splay on the upper edge and measuring about 26 inches by 23 inches and 16 inches in height. A socket formed in the base holds the tenoned end of an oblong shaft with splayed angles measuring 9 inches by 6½ inches, and 6 feet 5 inches in height from the top of the base to the upper extremity. The cross-head is triangular in form, measuring some 12 inches on each side and with a cavetto-moulding forming a species of necking at each side where it joins the shaft. A raised border is carried round the margin of the north side and across the face of the triangular space, dividing it into two sunk panels, the upper one bearing the date 1610 in raised figures, while the lower panel has the initials EME also carved in relief.

Bells.—There are two ancient bells of considerable interest in the upper part of the tower. The larger one measures about 20½ inches in height and 26 inches in diameter at the mouth. Below the shoulder is an inscription in raised Roman lettering with the legend—SOLI DEO GLORIA · MICHAEL BVRGERHVYS ME FECIT ANNO 1646. Above the inscription is a good ornamental border of dragonesque strap-work. The other bell measures 17¼ inches in diameter and 13½ inches in height. The inscription is in small and coarse raised Roman lettering, and reads—QUIRIN · DE · VISSER · ME · FECIT · 1724 (at top of waist) · KIRKUDBRIGHT.

Jougs.—About 5 feet above the ground level and fixed to the wall at the splayed north-west angle of the building are the old iron "jougs," some 6½ inches by 5½ inches in diameter. The iron collar is complete, jointed as usual in two pieces with a loop and socket for some kind of padlock fastening.

The Tolbooth spire is said to have been built of the stones taken from the ruins of Dundrennan Abbey after the dissolution of the religious houses in Scotland. It seems probable that the existing building was begun about the end of the 16th century, but that it was not completed till about the middle of the 17th century.

220. *Old Clock.*—In the Stewartry Museum is an ancient clock with one "hand" which for centuries told the time on the Tolbooth

of the town. Its working parts are said to have been originally all of malleable iron, and show good workmanship. Its origin is unknown, although there is a tradition that it came from Holland. The earliest reference to it is in the Town Council records in 1576, and it is again referred to in the Council Minutes in 1642, about which time it was removed from an earlier Tolbooth (which had become ruinous) and erected in the existing building.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1896–97, p. 113.

221. *Silver Gun.*—In the same museum is a miniature silver gun of historical interest, measuring some 7 inches in length and bearing a heraldic shield upon which are engraved the initials T. M. C. for Sir Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie, Provost of the Burgh, and the date 1587. The gun was presented by James VI. in that year as a prize to encourage the incorporated trades of the burgh in the use of firearms.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1863–64, p. 29.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. N.W. Visited 3rd May 1911.

221A. *Auchengool House, Kirkcudbright.* — Immediately to the west of Maclellan's House (No. 218) is a house of two storeys which is said to have been the town house of the M'Cullochs of Auchengool. The house, which is oblong on plan, was probably built in the 17th century. It now presents no special features of interest.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. NW. Visited 4th May 1911.

221B. *"Claverhouse's Lodging," Kirkcudbright.*—On the north side of the High Street, almost opposite the site of the "Muckle Yett," is a 17th-century tenement locally known as "Claverhouse's Lodging." The building is two storeys in height and L-shaped on plan, the shorter wing being presented to the street. The apartments of the upper storey are panelled from floor to ceiling.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. NW. Visited 4th May 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

222. *Mote, Culdoach.* — Immediately to the south of Culdoach farm-house, at the edge of a steep glen down which there flows a burn, is a small circular or sub-oval mote-hill. It has its longest axis north and south, and measures on its summit 87 feet in length by 48 feet in breadth. There is no parapet mound, but along the east side for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length from the south end there is visible a slight ridge with a right-angled return towards the centre, which suggests a foundation. Towards the north-west at the base of the mound there remains a segment of a trench some 17 feet in width, which has terminated on the west a few feet short of the sloping side of the glen. Where it existed on the north and north-east it has evidently been filled in. At the south end of the mound the ground is marshy. The elevation from the bottom of the trench to the summit of the mound is 8 feet.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 377 (plan).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. SW. Visited 21st August 1911.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

223. *Fort, Little Sypland.*—Contained in the sharp bend of the road to Kirkcudbright, about ¼ mile north-east of Little Sypland and at the end of a long slope which runs down from White Eldrick Hill, are the remains of a fort which has been much spoiled by the action of the plough. It has been an oval construction set with its main axis north-north-east and south-south-west, measuring interiorly some 145 feet by 102 feet, encircled by a trench some 30 feet in width from crest to crest and now about 3 feet in depth, with a mound above the scarp. A ridge crossing the trench on the west side towards the centre of the enceinte indicates the position of the entrance. It appears to be entirely an earthwork.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. SE. Visited 22nd August 1911.

224. *Fort, Meikle Sypland.*—This fort occupies the summit of an irregular rocky hill, rising by an easy gradient from north and west and having a steep and somewhat rocky aspect towards the south and east. The enceinte, which is irregularly circular, measures in diameter about 106 feet, and has been defended by a trench some 30 feet wide from crest to crest and 7 feet 6 inches in greatest depth where measured on the north. This trench is well defined from north by west to south-east, but in the steeper sides of the hill it is lost in the slopes. A slight mound has existed along the top of the scarp. Where the trench appears to have terminated towards the north-east there has been an entrance, and there are indications of another entrance leading into the enceinte from the west. From the outer side of the ditch at the north-east a broad bank runs down the slope of the hill as if to flank the approach coming up from that direction. On the north the ditch is crossed by a solid bank or traverse which does not rise to the level of the scarp. Around the base of the hill on the south-east quadrant lie a series of rocky ridges singularly rampart-like in their formation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. ("Sypland Moat").
Visited 22nd August 1911.

225. *Fort, Whinnyliggate.*—Close to the branch road to Kirkcudbright from Whinnyliggate, beside a cottage and about ¼ mile south by west of Whinnyliggate School, is a rectangular oblong fort much destroyed by cultivation. The site is on the sheltered flank of a long slope down to the Balgreddan Burn, which flows southwards about ¼ mile away. The main axis of the fort lies north and south. It has been surrounded by a deep trench now only at all distinct along the east side, where from the crest of the scarp to that of the rather faintly indicated counterscarp it measures some 40 feet in width. Within the ditch the north side only is complete, while owing to the ploughing down of the south end the east and west sides are somewhat indefinite in that direction. As far as measurable, the dimensions appear to have been 166 feet from north to south by 122 feet from east to west, but if the highest point at the south-west angle indicates the original edge, the south end has been some 10 feet narrower than the north. The filling up of the ditch on the west may, however, account for this apparent discrepancy. The lines of the fort are straight and the scarps regular. The scarp of the ditch where best preserved along the east side has a vertical elevation

of 7 or 8 feet, and lies at an angle of about 38°. There appears to have been a parapet mound above the scarp visible on the east side, some 12 feet broad at base. The angles are rounded, and the mass of soil at the north-west angle seems to indicate some additional defence at this point. In the interior the north end for some 36 feet lies at a considerably higher level than the rest. There is no indication of an entrance through either of the two sides, still fairly complete.

O.S.M. KIRKCUD., lv. NE. ("Roman Camp").

Visited 22nd August 1911.

226. *Fort, Bombie.*—This fort is situated at a sharp angle of the road from Kirkcudbright to Bombie on its upper side, and about ¼ mile to the west of the latter place. The site is at the lower edge of a plateau which intervenes between the steeper slope of the hillside and the sharp fall of some 50 feet or thereby to the glen of the Buckland Burn, and is somewhat on a point projecting from the general north and south trend of the hillside. Like the fort at Whinnyliggate, it has been a rectangular oblong enclosure surrounded by a single trench, but has suffered even more than that fort from the effects of agriculture, and such ramparts as it had in addition to the trench are now levelled. Its main axis lies north-west and south-east. The north-west end is measurable with comparative accuracy, and has been about 98 feet in length, while the sides, less definite from the almost total obliteration of the south-east face, appear to have measured about 120 feet. The trench is fairly well defined at the north angle and along the north-west face, where it measures some 34 feet in width, and at the angle adjacent to the natural slope the counterscarp seems to have been banked up with the upcast in order to give it greater resistance. The corners are rounded. It is noteworthy that though the fort is at the edge of a steep bank, its north-west front has been retired sufficiently to afford room for the excavation of a ditch on the upper level. The situation much resembles that of the fort at Whinnyliggate except for the steeper slope in front, which does not exist there. There is no indication of the position of the entrance.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. ("Roman Camp").

Visited 22nd August 1911.

227. *Fort, North Milton.*—Somewhat less than ¼ mile to the north east of North Milton farm, at the termination of a long slope from the southward, and overlooking a low, wet-looking meadow, is a small fort (fig. 80). The slope ends abruptly in a rock with a fall of 12 feet to the ground below, probably to some extent cut back to a steeper angle than nature gave it, and the fort has been formed by entrenching this rocky terminal. The trench now only exists on the higher ground, but, as it slopes down to the low level at the foot of the rock and falls away without sign of a traverse, it originally, no doubt, was carried right round with an outer mound where necessary. The interior is somewhat irregularly five-sided, with its longest axis east and west, along which it measures 76 feet, while from north to south it measures 69 feet. The trench is best preserved on the east

side, where it has a width of 18 feet across the top and a greatest

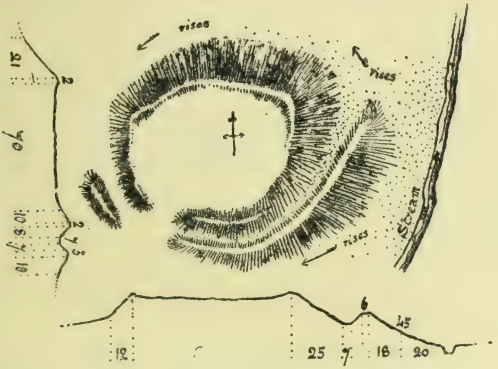


Fig. 80.—Fort, North Milton (No. 227).

depth of 5 feet. The entrance has seemingly been from the south along the easiest line of approach.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. SW. Visited 26th September 1911.

228. *Fort, Upper North Milton.*—This fort is situated at an elevation of 400 feet above sea-level, on the extreme south-south-west end of a broad ridge of high ground which lies about ½ mile west of Galtway Hill and about ¼ mile north-west of North Milton. It has been much destroyed by ploughing, and its lines are now by no means definite, but enough remains to show that it has been a small rectilinear construction, oblong in shape, lying with its main axis west by south and east by north, and measuring 117 feet by 64 feet. It appears to have been enclosed by a ditch, now only a slight hollow some 18 feet wide, within which the higher part of the interior rises to a height of from 5 to 6 feet, with probably a double rampart and intervening ditch beyond, but the outer mound and ditch are only now visible on the north-east. At the east end the inner trench seems to have been diminished to 12 feet in width, while the mound beyond it has a breadth at base of 15 feet, the outer trench a width of 14 feet, and the outer mound no definite measurement. The interior is not very level, but rises somewhat towards the east. Towards the north-east there is a filling of the outer trench, either to form a gangway, in which case it would be the line of the entrance, or a traverse. The line of the outer rampart to the west of it is very faint and only traceable for a distance of some 30 feet. Except where a slightly higher and adjacent elevation blocks the view on the north-east, the situation commands an extensive panorama.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. SW. Visited 26th September 1911.

229. *Fort, Milton Cottage.*—Some 200 yards south of Milton Cottage, on the termination of a long low ridge running from south to north and overlooking a swamp, a small circular fort (fig. 81) has been constructed by cutting a trench through the rock on the ridge, heaping up a mound to form a counterscarp where the slope becomes acute and in the low ground across the front. The rocky face on the north has an elevation of 20 feet. The trench varies in

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

width from 15 to 18 feet, and from either side of the entrance on the natural level towards the south slopes down along each side. The entrance crossing the trench on unexcavated ground is 5 feet in

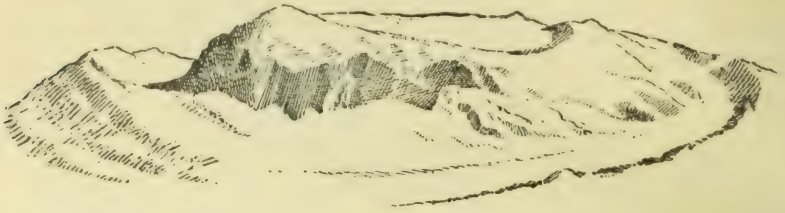


FIG. 81.—Fort, Milton Cottage (No. 229).

width, where it passes into the interior. There has been a parapet mound all round the enceinte still clearly defined, behind which the interior forms a saucer-shaped hollow measuring 66 feet in diameter.

This fortlet is exactly analogous to the one at North Milton and also to the lower fort at West Kirkcarswell.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. Visited 26th September 1911.

230. *Fort, Dunrod.*—This small rectilinear fort (fig. 82) lies in a low situation about 80 yards to the south of the ruins of Dunrod Church. It is overlooked by higher ground close to it on the south, and has no outlook beyond the near encircling hills. The fort is an irregular oblong lying with its main axis north and south, measuring interiorly 122 feet in length, 84 feet in breadth at the north end, and 117 feet at the south, and is surrounded by a single trench with an average width of 20 feet and depth of 3 feet, cut through rock at the south-west corner. There are traces of a parapet surmounting the scarp on which a number of flat stones are visible, and also of a mound above the counterscarp. The east side on the interior is considerably broken down. The lines are not regular, and neither their appearance nor the situation of the fort suggest a possibility of its being Roman.

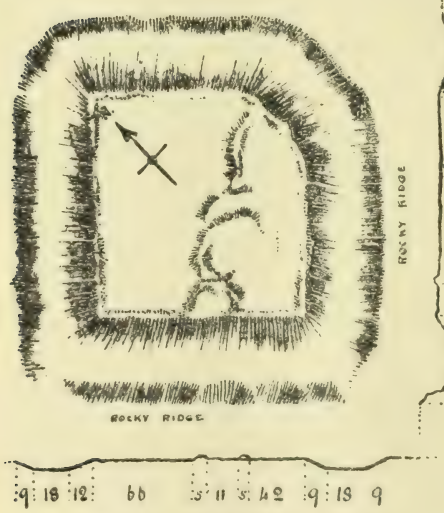


FIG. 82.—Fort, Dunrod (No. 230).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. ("Roman Camp").
Visited 26th September 1911.

231. *Fort, Drummore.*—This well-preserved and important fort

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

(fig. 83) occupies a conspicuous site on Castle Hill overlooking Kirkcudbright Bay, at an elevation of 400 feet over sea-level, and holds in view a great extent of land and sea from Netherlaw Point some miles to the eastward to the distant Burrow Head on the Wigtownshire coast. The form is an irregular oval, having its longest axis north-east and south-west, pointed towards the south-west and somewhat straight along the east side. The greatest diameter of the interior, allowing 14 feet for the parapet mound removed at the

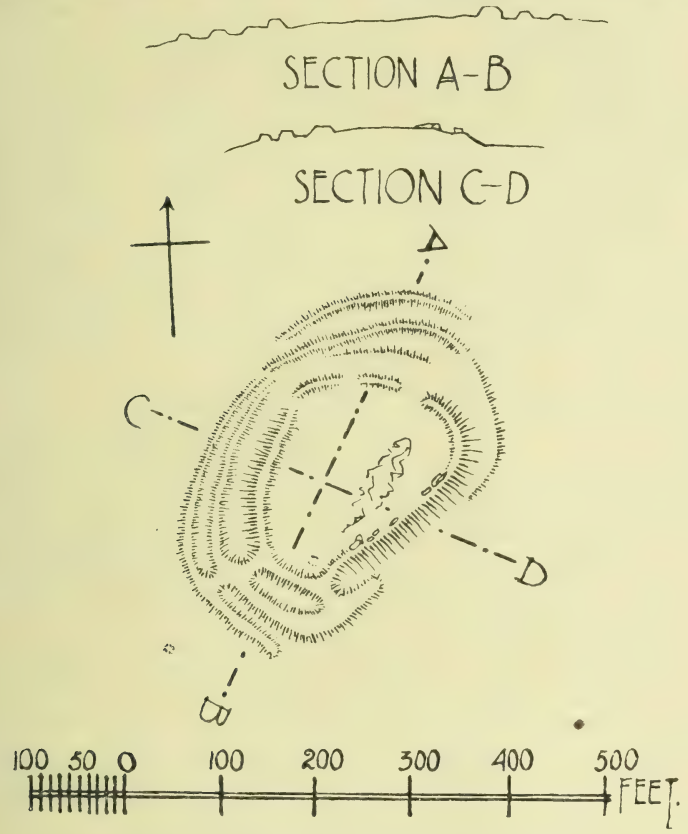


FIG. 83.—Fort, "Drummore Castle" (No. 231).

north-east end, is 192 feet, and the breadth from the east edge to the inner base of the mound opposite is 132 feet. The defences have consisted of three ramparts, the inner one a parapet mound, and two intervening trenches, except for a short distance near the centre of the north-west side. At this point the intermediate mound has been dispensed with and the outer drawn inwards; but passing onwards to the north the triple lines again appear, the inner space broadening so as to give room for a platform at the base of the inner scarp, which is probably a rock levelled down. Along the south-east side there now only remains an uneven scarp some 13 feet in vertical height and with an easy gradient, so that it is not possible to speak definitely of the original scheme of defence in this direction. At one

or two places towards the top of the scarp on the east side at its south-west end the slope is revetted with a building of small flat stones. The inner trench has an average width across the top of 27 feet and across the flat bottom of from 8 to 14 feet, while at the south-west end, where best preserved, it has a depth of 7 feet below both scarp and counterscarp. The outer trench measures some 25 feet across the top and 8 feet at the bottom, and, also at the south-west end, has a depth of 7 feet below the crest of its scarp and 5 to 6 feet below that of the counterscarp. The parapet mound around the interior is formidable, and at highest presents a steep scarp to the ditch 12 feet in height. The entrance has been through the defences at the north-east end. The interior surface is broken on one side by low outcropping rock, and does not appear to have been levelled. In the south corner, at the base of the rampart, is a hole with a diameter of 8 feet, in which nettles, etc., are growing, and it has somewhat the appearance of a well filled with stones. A similar hollow lies at the base of the outer mound beyond it, with a diameter of about 6 feet. The ramparts are partially of rock left in the excavation of the ditches, or of stones and earth. Across the inner ditch at the south-west end, and some 80 feet from the south angle, a mass of rock has been left, forming a foot-track or gangway on to the inner rampart.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. ("Drummore Castle"). Visited 28th September 1911.

232. *Fort Kirkland.*—This fort is situated by the road-side, about ½ mile to the east of the town of Kirkcudbright, on the top of an elongated hillock, not commanding any particular prospect or in a definite strategic position. It is elliptical in form, fashioned from the hillock by cutting trenches right across to form the north end, and partially to form the south, in the latter case a space of 21 feet in width being left at one side for a roadway. There has been a parapet mound around the interior, considerably increased in bulk at the north end, where it has a thickness at base of 17 feet. In this rampart at the north-east angle there is a small circular depression measuring 6 feet in diameter. The trench at the north end has a width of some 20 feet and a general depth of about 6 feet below the scarp, falling away to either end: at the south end the trench is some 27 feet in width, 9 feet in depth below the scarp and 3 feet below the counterscarp, and is flat-bottomed. The interior measurements are 92 feet from north to south by 86 feet from east to west. The mound rises steeply on the west side to a height of about 20 feet, and to somewhat less on the east.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 3rd October 1911.

233. *Fort, "Carse Moat."*—This fort is situated about ¼ mile to the east of Tongland Bridge, a short distance to the south-west of the farm of Upper Carse. It lies towards the north-east end of a broad flat ridge, and above a wooded bank which slopes for some 30 feet to the meadows intervening between it and the river Dee. The construction is elliptical in form with its main axis north-north-east and south-south-west, levelled and steeply scarped all round to a height varying from 5 to 10 feet and measuring interiorly 165

feet by 140. The scarp has evidently been surmounted by a stony parapet, traces of which may be seen at the north-east angle. At the north end, some 21 feet out from the base of the scarp, there are the remains of a rampart 12 feet wide at base and some 3 feet 6 inches in height, which has crossed the ridge, but is now obliterated towards the east. At the south end all trace of an outer defence has disappeared. On the east side, somewhat to the north of the centre, a break in the regular slope of the scarp and a track leading diagonally upwards probably mark the entrance.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 376 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. SW. Visited 2nd October 1911.

234. *Fort (supposed), Brockcleugh.* — The farm of Brockcleugh stands on the top of a high bank on the south of the road to Dalbeattie, about 1½ miles to the east-north-east of Kirkcudbright, and opposite the 25th milestone from Dumfries. The O.S. map notes it as occupying a mote. The farm buildings cover a considerable part of what appears to be an artificial eminence, raised on a point of the steep bank which faces the roadway. On the west, beyond the buildings, is a plateau extending for some 112 feet from north to south, divided into two divisions by the slightly higher elevation and greater diameter of the north half, the two parts measuring respectively in breadth 26 feet and 50 feet. Along the west side there is a fairly regular scarp increasing in depth from about 6 feet at the south to 12 to 15 feet at the north, where it drops to the natural declination of the bank. From the east, where the farm now stands, there is but little rise. The summit appears to have been artificially levelled, but the interference to which the site has been subjected renders accurate definition impossible.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. ("Moat").

Visited 3rd October 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

235. *Cairn, Galtway Hill.*—On the summit of Galtway Hill is a cairn greatly reduced in elevation and overgrown with grass, measuring some 37 feet in diameter.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SE. (unnoted). Visited 22nd August 1911.

236. *Cairns, High Banks.*—Some 200 yards west of High Banks, in an old pasture-field and entirely overgrown with turf, is a large circular mound measuring 52 feet in diameter and about 5 feet in height, evidently a cairn.

About 150 yards to the north-east is another cairn, also overgrown, measuring some 50 feet in diameter and 5 feet 6 inches in greatest elevation.

Both cairns were excavated in 1890. In the more southerly there were discovered a considerable quantity of cremated bones in small pieces and an urn of the food-vessel type, within a rounded cist 3 feet in diameter set round with largish stones laid lengthwise. In the second cairn were found pieces of a small plain urn of similar type and a quantity of cremated bones in small pieces lying around it. "Near it also was a large flat stone, 3 feet by 2½ feet in size,

which, on being carefully lifted, exhibited a layer of small pieces of bone resting on a second but smaller slab of stone, and on lifting this, another layer of pieces of bone resting on another and still smaller stone which was at the bottom of a sort of a pit or well cut in the solid rock and sinking 3 feet below the upper or natural surface of the ground." The urns are preserved in the Stewartry Museum at Kirkcudbright. An account of the excavation is given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxv. p. 24.

Just previous to the excavation of the cairns, there was found in the same field a stone cist containing human remains and an urn of the beaker type.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 22nd August 1911.

237. *Stone Circle, Drummore.*—In a cultivated field within sight of Drummore fort (No. 231), and to the northward some 300 yards

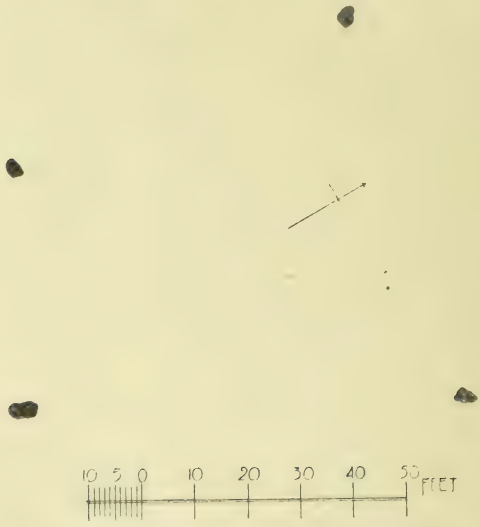


FIG. 84.—Stone Circle, Drummore (No. 237).

distant, are four large boulders (fig. 84) all displaced, the remains of a stone circle which is said to have originally consisted of nine stones and to have been destroyed by the tenant who occupied the farm in 1867. The remaining stones measure from 3 feet 7 inches to 5 feet in extreme length.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 304 (plan).

O.S M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. Visited 28th September 1911.

Little Balmae.—Mr F. R. Coles records (*Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 304) the existence of a stone circle to the south-east of this farm; but no information could be obtained concerning it at the farm, nor could anything be observed resembling it in the direction indicated in his account.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lviii. NW. Visited 28th September 1911.

238. *Stone Setting, Balmae.*—This setting of stones, noted elsewhere (*op. cit.*) as a stone circle, lies on rough pasture some 100 yards below the road passing to the south-west of Knockshinnie, and about

FIG. 85.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

To face p. 125.

¼ mile west-north-west of Balmae. It consists of four granite blocks, the highest standing about 1½ feet above ground, placed on an arc with a chord of 76 feet and radius at centre of 21 feet. The stones are placed at irregular distances on a sloping bank, so that the lowest stone is at 8 feet lower elevation than the upper one. Other two displaced boulders and a number of smaller stones lie in a heap to the north-west, and the beds of stones which have been removed from the setting are visible. Though the boulders have been placed in position by man's hand, it is doubtful if they have ever been part of a stone circle, and from their situation on a slope below a plateau it is probable that they represent the line of an old dyke.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 304.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lviii. NW. Visited 28th September 1911.

Rock Sculptures.

239. *Cup and Ring Marks, "Rough Tongue of Bombie."*—The field known as the "Rough Tongue of Bombie" occupies the angle in a bifurcation of the road about ½ mile to the east of Bombie. The existence of sculpturings there is noted in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, by Mr F. R. Coles, who describes their position and also illustrates them. His survey was made in 1895, but since then the markings appear to have been overgrown, as they were not found on the date of visit. The following particulars regarding them are taken from Mr Coles's article:—

> The sculpturings occupy three separate rock surfaces on a very hillocky sixty-acre field. The particular ridge of rock on which they occur is the one nearest the public road, and north of it, and but a few yards distant, trending north-east, is an old road, marked by a tall hedge and fallen dyke. All but two of the symbols have been greatly weathered, and are barely visible except at sunrise or sunset.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 82 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. NE. (unnoted). Visited 22nd August 1911.

240. *Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks.*—A remarkable series of

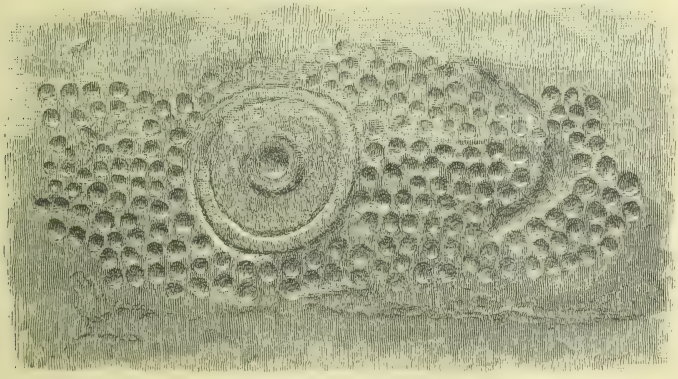


Fig. 86.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

cup and ring marks are to be seen on a face of rock about ¼ mile south-

east of High Banks. The rounded edge of the rock is exposed for a

FIG. 87.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

distance of 97 feet facing west-north-west and with a trend from north-north-east to south-south-west. Over the greater part of the exposed

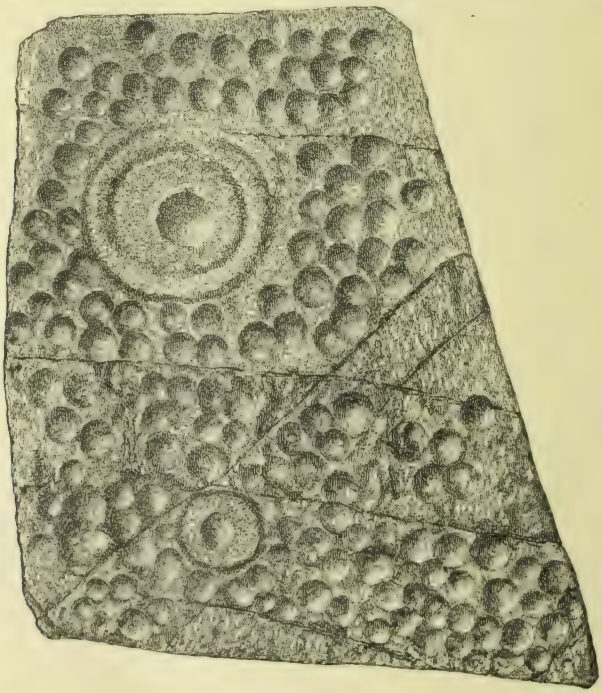


FIG. 88.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

surface (fig. 85) are to be found sculpturings consisting of cups and rings separately and in combination, the peculiarity of the group being

the free use of cup marks. The most remarkable figure occupies an oblong piece of rock measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet, slightly arched at right angles to the direction of its length. Somewhat to the south of the centre is a cup and ring mark consisting of a large cup nearly 4 inches in diameter, surrounded by a well-defined ring measuring 6 inches in diameter, and across a flat space 3 inches in breadth two other concentric circles. Entirely surrounding this figure and extending in both directions along the rock are over 200 small cup markings placed close together. Smaller groups of cups appear on several other parts of the rock. (See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. and xxiii.)

Casts of four portions of this rock showing the markings are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and three are here illustrated (figs. 86–88). In supplement of these Mr F. R. Coles described in the same *Proceedings*, xxix. p. 81, other markings on the higher and nearly level surface to the north-east, most of them lying in a direct line north-east and south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 22nd August 1911.

241. *Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park, Townhead.*—In a grass park which runs southward from the east side of the cottage by the

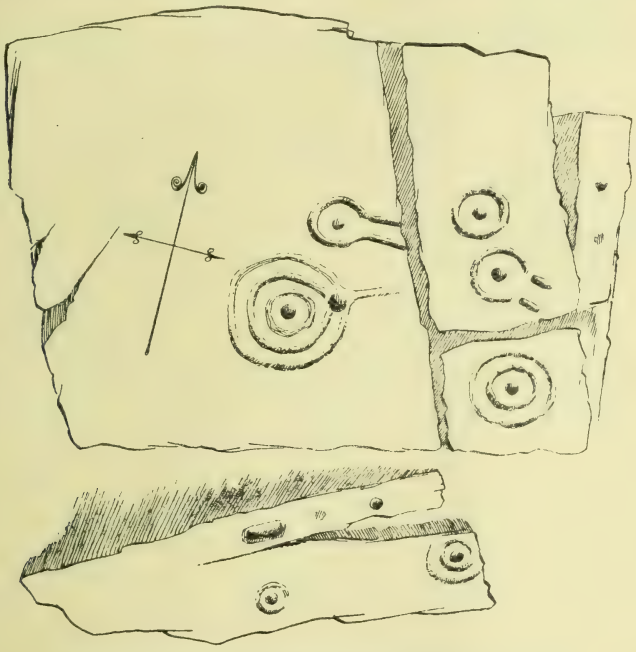


FIG. 89.—Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park (No. 241).

roadside a short distance to the east of Townhead farm, are a number of groups of rock sculptures, with one exception noted and illustrated by Mr F. R. Coles (*op. cit.*, xxix. p. 76).

The first group is situated on the top of a lumpish rock about 250 yards south by east of the cottage and some 200 yards back

from the hedge at the roadside. It shows one large figure consisting of a ringed cup surrounded by other three concentric and penannular

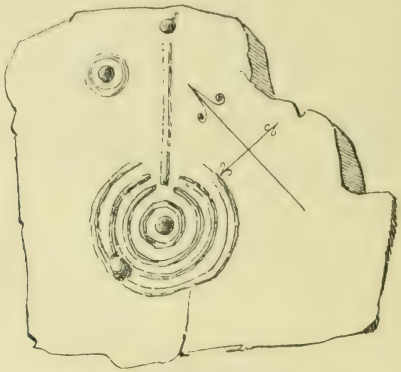


FIG. 90.—Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park (No. 241).

rings, past the open ends of which a straight groove runs to another small cup. A third cup lies between the two outer rings, and a short distance away from this figure is a fourth cup surrounded by a single ring (fig. 90).

On a rock facing towards the east, some 40 yards to the west of

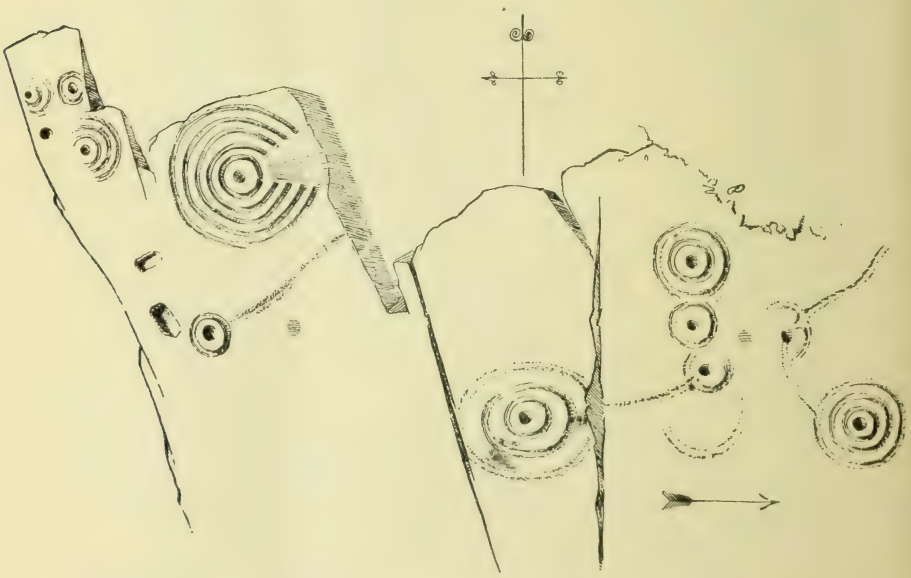


FIG. 91.—Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park (No. 241).

the last group, is another remarkable set of concentric rings surrounding cup marks with grooves running from them (fig. 91).

About 120 yards south by west of the first rock is another outcropping mass some 18 feet in length, exposing a series of narrow planes at its east end, on which there are very faint cup and ring

markings. One small central cup is surrounded by three rings and has four or five small depressions wrought in the surface beside it.

On the west side of the dyke, which forms the west boundary of the park, and at its base, is exposed a flattish rock, part of a high ridge running east and west about ¼ mile from the cottage. On this rock are incised the figures shown in the illustration (fig. 89), also from a drawing by Mr Coles. These markings are very distinct and comprise two of unusual occurrence, small cups surrounded by penannular rings, the ends of which are protracted and parallel.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

242. *Cup and Ring Marks, Low Milton.*—Mr F. R. Coles notes two sets "north of Low Milton" on two rocks facing westwards, but gives no more definite location.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 78, fig. 18.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

243. *Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange.*—In the south-west corner of the Dam Park at the Grange is a long prominent rocky ridge of whinstone on which grow clumps of whin and a few thorn bushes.

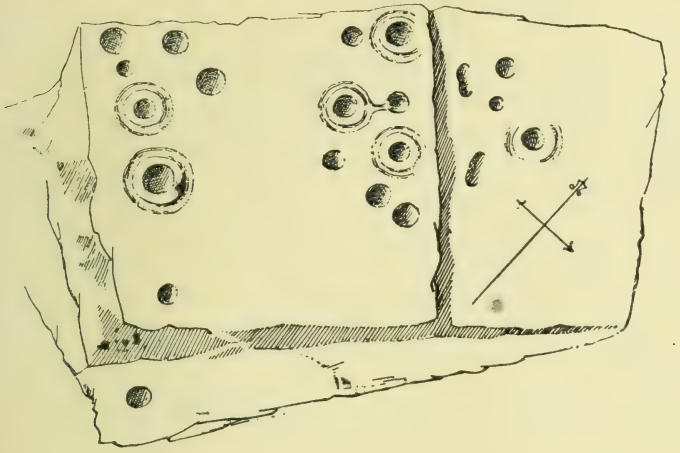


FIG. 92.—Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange (No. 243).

Here in 1892, on removing several square yards of turf, Mr F. R. Coles brought to light the sculpturings shown in figs. 10, 11, and 12 of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. pp. 74, 75. They were peculiar in that they consisted for the most part of cups surrounded by single rings, or single-ringed cups contained within ellipses. The cups were large and deep. There were also observed and noted on the illustration (fig. 12, fig. 94 here) a peculiarly distinct pick-marked groove (G G′) carried down the slope, then up and round, encircling one cup and almost entering another, and also a second groove, likewise pick-marked, carried downwards from F′ to F. None

of these sculpturings are now exposed. Mr Coles' illustrations are here reproduced.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

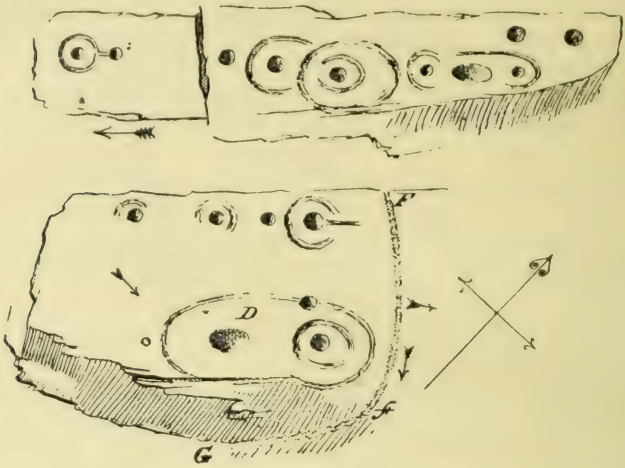


FIG. 93.—Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange (No. 243).

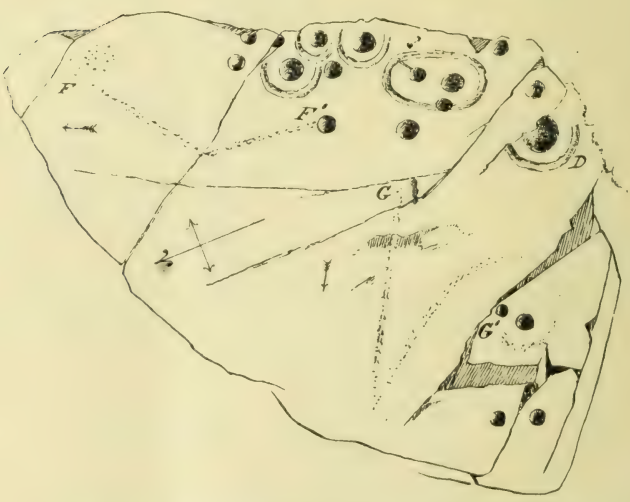


FIG. 94.—Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange (No. 243).

244. *Cup and Ring Marks, Gillroanie.*—"Near Gillroanie, in a field to the south-east, close on the edge of a quarry, there are the two cuttings, one oval and the other horse-shoe shaped, the latter enclosing a small cup. The rock slopes steeply to the north-east."

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 76, fig. 14.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

245. *Cup and Ring Marks, Blackhill Cottage.*—About 1 mile up the road from the Grange towards Townhead School, in a high field some 200 yards east of the road, stands Blackhill Cottage, and on a solitary uneven lump of whinstone some 50 yards to the south-east of it,

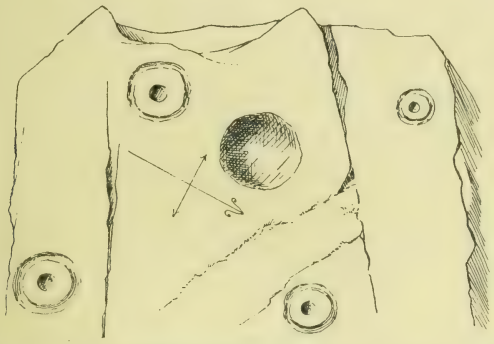


FIG. 95.—Cup and Ring Marks, Blackhill Cottage (No. 245).

having one fairly flat face a little more than 3 feet square, occurs the group drawn and described by Mr F. R. Coles (fig. 95). The rock surface is greatly weathered, and its inequalities suggest that originally there have been additional markings, now worn away.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 76, fig. 13.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

246. *Cup and Ring Marks, Balmae.*—About ¼ mile due west of Little Balmae, and reached by a track through the fields, is the ruined cottage of Ross View. Masses of grey rock outcrop in close proximity to it and over the field to the westward.

On a rock inclining slightly towards the west, about 100 yards south of the cottage, are two ill-formed concentric rings 17 inches and 10 inches in diameter, and much worn down (fig. 96 (1)).

On a small rock a few yards to the north is another figure—also much weathered—consisting of a central cup mark surrounded by three rings, with a second cup resting on the outer ring (fig. 96 (2)).

On a flat rock, some 20 yards to the north of the ruined cottage, are the markings noted in the two following paragraphs. They both show a departure from the concentric circle figure.

Fig. 96 (5), which is at the west end of the rock, is a double circle, with an outer segmental groove at one end, containing in the interior two cups, neither of which occupies the centre, from which run short straight channels, one of which opens on to the inner circle. See also *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. p. 157.

Fig. 96 (3), the group at the east end of the rock, some 30 feet distant, discloses the same combined cups and grooves. In the main design is a central ringed cup with a connected groove, and two outer cups which an outer circle curves eccentrically to enclose.

Somewhere to the east of the last, Mr F. R. Coles notes two overlapping rings. The rock surface on which they occur is much split up by sharp deep fissures, and its general direction is south-west (fig. 96 (4)).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The following sculpturings were not found by the Commission, but have been described by Mr Coles in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. p. 71, as follows:

To the westward of the above group, and some "300 yards south-east of Balmae House," on a smooth rock sloping "to the west at an angle of 40°," are two sets of concentric rings, one with five rings surrounding a central cup, and the other with four rings enclosing a plain centre.

"A rock immediately below, also having a like inclination to the

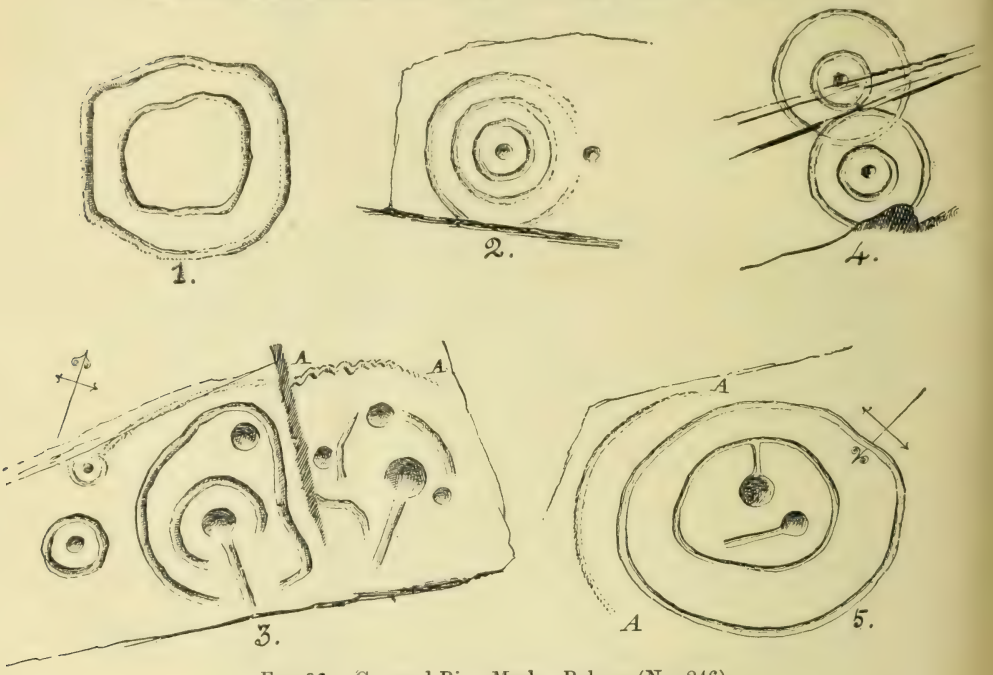


FIG. 96.—Cup and Ring Marks, Balmae (No. 246).

west, bears a group of five concentric rings, the outer one being 18 inches in diameter."

"To the north of Balmae House, on the home-fields, is a very much worn cup and partial ring. The centre of the cup is 13 inches from the upper or north-east corner of the rock. The cup measures 5 inches across, and the ring must have been about 7 inches."

"Farther north and west, and higher up, is a single cup on the corner of a rock, in much the same position as the last. It is 2 inches wide, 1 inch deep, very clear and well defined."

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lviii. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 28th September 1911.

247. *Cup and Ring Marks, Knockshinnie.*—On the summit of Knockshinnie, to the north of Balmae, and some 300 feet above sea-level, facing north-east, is an extremely weathered group of cups and rings. Noted and illustrated by Mr F. R. Coles (*op. cit.*, p. 72).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lviii. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 28th September 1911.

Parish of Kirkcudbright.

248. *Cup and Ring Marks, Torrs.*—Some 18 to 20 feet north of the north gable end of Torrs farm-steading, and in the adjoining field, is a group of cup marks some of which are enclosed and others in contact with curving channels. The rock surface is almost flat, and measures over all 30 inches by 18 inches. The outer channel opens on the edge of the rock as shown in the diagram (fig. 97).

Three feet south of this is a vague, nearly complete ring, with a dot in its centre, on a small flat rock.

Eastward 66 feet, also on flat rock, are two small and very shallow cups, due north and south of each other, 5½ inches apart. There are other dots and small marks picked out apparently round these two, which suggest the notion that here a group was about to be cut, but abandoned.

The following group is now covered over with soil, but has been described by Mr F. R. Coles (*op. cit.*, p. 73).

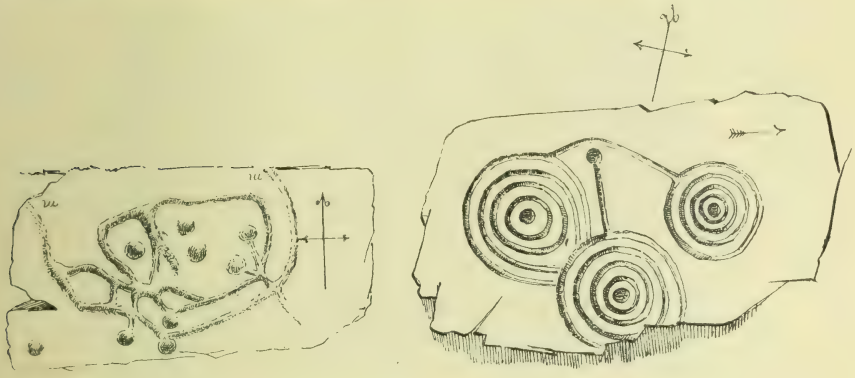


Fig. 97.—Cup and Ring Marks, Torrs (No. 248).—Fig. 98.

"Next, east-south-east of the upper of these two cups, and 8 feet 6 inches distant, is a very unusually fine cutting. It occupies a small squarish (natural) hollow in the rock, and has, no doubt, for long had the advantage of being turfed over, hence the remarkable clearness of its lines. It presents a cup 2 inches wide and 2 rings 5½ inches and 8½ inches wide. Neither cup nor ring is particularly deep, but the sharpness with which the edge of the rock is left between each separate grooving is very noticeable, added to which is the almost mathematical circularity. Nine inches south-south-east is a clearly-cut cup, without a ring."

Situated on the same mass of rock as the last, and 86 feet to the east of the figure first described, is an unusual design. It consists of three encircled and connected cup marks. From the outer circle of one there runs across the space that separates the second and third a straight groove terminating in a small cup, while a channel connecting the two latter is diverted so as to avoid contact with this projection. All three figures have four rings around them, but while those of the first and third are concentric and complete, the two outer rings of the second in horse-shoe form rest on the outer ring of the first (fig. 98).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Do., Well Hill.—"On the Well Hill is a mass of rock measuring 9 feet by 3 feet, west of and not very far from the Ewe bughts. The much worn condition of the sculpturing renders examination very difficult, but it appears to consist mainly of shallow cups 1 inch wide, very numerously scattered about; a groove follows the edge of the rock and connects two cups, one of which is surrounded by a ring. The rock has a slight inclination eastwards."

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 71.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 28th September 1911.

249. *Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton or Brockcleugh.*—This group of cup and ring marks is to be found in the large park at the

FIG. 100.—Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton (No. 249).

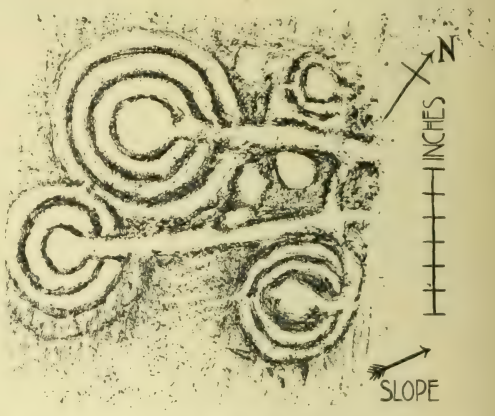


FIG. 101.—Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton (No. 249).

east side of which the Brockcleugh plantation terminates, by the side of a road leading from Kirkcudbright to Dalbeattie. The sculpturings are upon a sharp-edged ridge of rock lying north and south, rising to a height of some 7 feet, and situated some 200 yards to the east of the dyke running north and south forming the west boundary of the park, and some 60 yards south of the north boundary dyke. There are four inscribed faces inclined at a somewhat steep angle. On the highest face is a figure formed by two concentrically encircled cup marks, meeting tangentially and further connected by a segmental curve, containing a cup mark in the enclosed angle. Both sets of circles are interrupted by a radial groove, that from the upper circle on passing beyond the outermost ring taking a right-angled bend to a small cup mark. A number of other cup marks, unconnected, are placed parallel to one quadrant. On one of the other faces are a number of cup marks surrounded by single rings with channels running from the two adjacent rings to a fissure in the rock (figs. 99, 100, 101).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. SW. Visited 3rd October 1911.

FIG. 99.—Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton (No. 249).

To face p. 134.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

250. *Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway.*—On a flat-topped outcropping rock, some 200 yards east of the north-east point of the wood in which is situated the old churchyard of Galtway, are incised on separate planes four cups surrounded by concentric rings. In two instances the continuity of the rings is interrupted by an open space untraversed by a radial groove. In one case such a groove is traceable, and in the fourth the surface is too much worn for observation. The surface of one figure recently uncovered is marked with numerous small pittings.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. Visited 3rd October 1911.

251. *Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway.*—At Galtway, which is between 2 and 3 miles to the south-east of Kirkcudbright, and where there is the site of an ancient village, are a number of rock sculpturings on isolated portions of rock which have been illustrated and described by Mr F. R. Coles in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. pp. 79–81. The region is dotted thickly

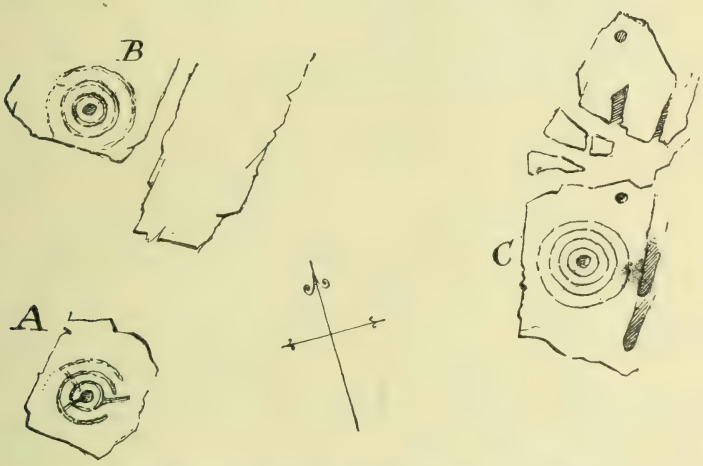


FIG. 102.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

with outcropping masses of rock, and the particular rocks bearing these markings were not discovered notwithstanding careful search and inquiry. Mr Coles's drawings and descriptions are consequently here reproduced:—

> Towards the west of the village precincts on a piece of flat, coarse-grained, sandstone-like rock, is a cutting consisting of a central cup 1¼ inches wide; a nearly complete circle 4 inches wide, two-thirds of another circle 6½ inches wide, and a segment of about a fourth, which lies north of the rest, and would make a circle 11 inches in diameter (see fig. 102, A). Three short shallow grooves run radially out, as shown in the drawing. Associated with this are two other sets of concentric rings, with central cup (B and C, fig. 102), the circles of the latter being extremely weathered. This last is almost equidistant 10 feet from B and A, and in reality lies due east of A.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The next group occurs several hundred yards to the east, at the base of cairn-crowned Galtway Hill (fig. 103).

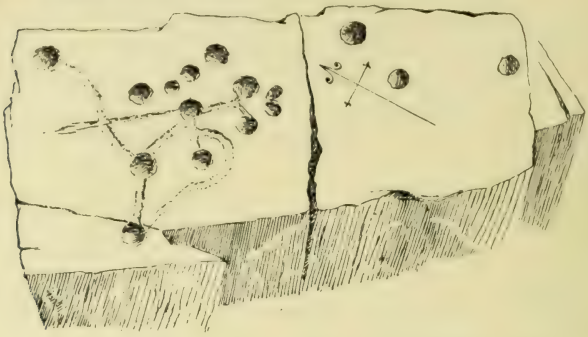


FIG. 103.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

At the base of the same hill a wonderful variety of sculpturings is shown on the rock (fig. 104).

On a higher site than the last, and to the east of it, are further rock sculpturings which show a different result

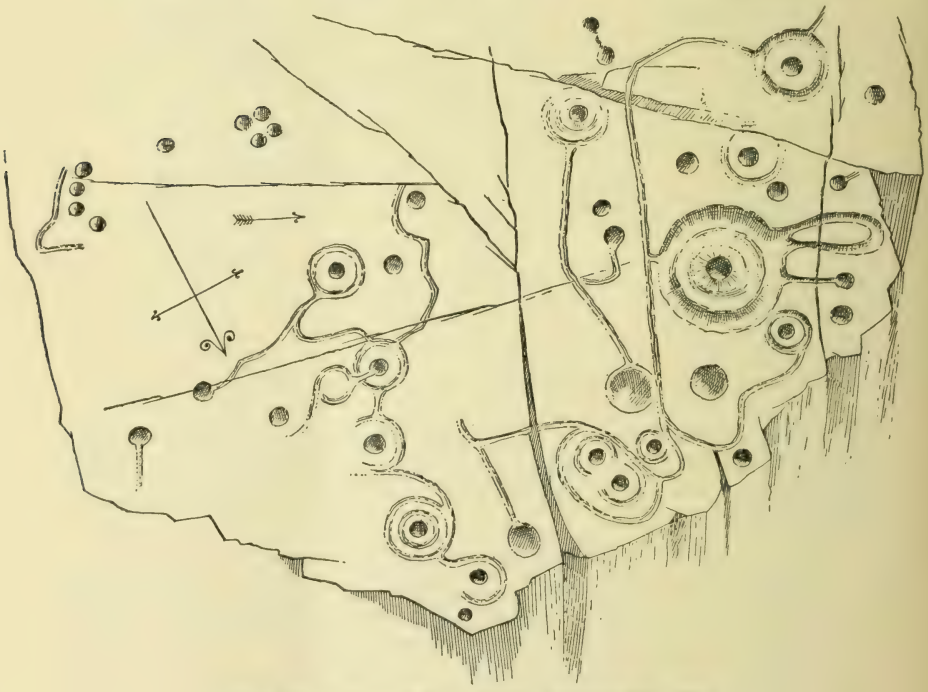


FIG. 104.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

(fig. 105). The two fine sets A and B are among the most perfect specimens we have of clear and regular concentric cutting. A occupies a "saddle-back" rock; its greatest diameter is 12½ inches. In B the largest ring measures 20

inches across. The peculiar incurving of its rings is very marked.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

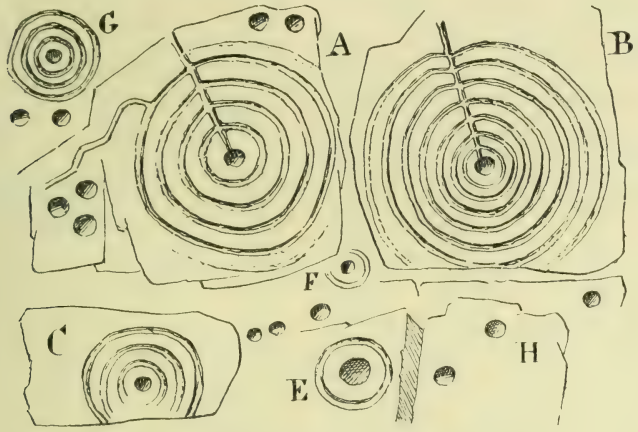


FIG. 105.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sepulchral Monuments, St Cuthbert's Churchyard.

Grave-stones.—Lying at the base of the sloping bank, on the south side of St Cuthbert's churchyard, are two inscribed table-graveslabs (Nos. 252 and 253, figs. 106 and 107), both bearing heraldic achievements, and said to have been brought from the old churchyard near the harbour about the year 1835.

252. The westmost of the two stones (fig. 106) is now very black. It measures 6 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and around the border in very erroneous orthography runs the inscription:—HIC JACET ANDRES CARSANE MARCATOR VIVENS MORINS ET SESVRGENS IN CHIRTO, with the date 1626. Occupying the greater part of the surface of the stone within this inscription are two ornamental armorial shields placed vertically and looped together. The upper shield, between initials A C, bears arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three crescents (for Carson); 2nd and 3rd, three boars' heads erased (for Gordon); the lower shield, between the initials I.B., bears a chevron couped between three fleurs-de-lis (for Brown) Beneath the shields is an oblong panel whereon is incised:—

IN FAITH IN CHRIST I LIVED AND DIED
IN HOPE HAVE LAID MY BODE DOUN
MY SAUL IS ASCENDIT TO ADORE
HIR SAVIOUR IN CELESTIAL GLORE
WITH QUHOM SHE SAL CUM AND RECAL
THESE BONES AGANE OUT OF THIR GRAVE
AND THEN INJOY TRIUMPHANTLIE
DEVINE DELIGHT PERPETUALI.

Parish of Kirkcudbright.

Fig. 106.—Carsane Grave-stone, St Cuthbert's Churchyard (No. 252).

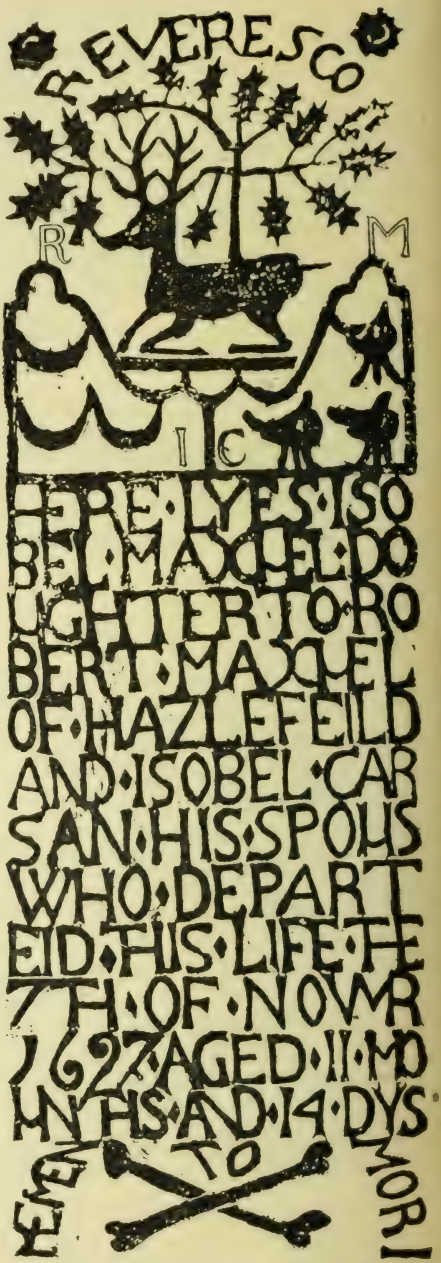


Fig. 107.—Maxwell Grave-stone, St Cuthbert's Churchyard (No. 253).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

253. This stone (fig. 107) is as light in colour as its neighbour is dark. It measures 4 feet 9 inches in length by 1 foot 8 inches in breadth. At the upper end is the crest of the Maxwells, a stag couchant beneath a holly tree, between the initials R.M., while beneath it, ornamentally treated, are two conjoined shields, the dexter bearing three crescents, and the sinister three boars' heads erased, the letters I and C being respectively in the adjacent corners of each shield. Beneath, in relief, runs the inscription :—

HERE LYES ISOBEL MAXUEL DOUCHTER TO ROBERT MAXUEL OF HAZLEFIELD AND ISOBEL CARSAN HIS SPOUS WHO DEPARTEID THIS LIFE THE 7TH OF NOVMR 1627 AGED 11 MONTHS AND 14 DYS.

At the base of the stone are two cross-bones, around which runs the legend, MEMENTO MORI.

254. On the north side of the graveyard, near the centre, and in front of a tombstone to the memory of one George Pottie, is a square block of stone measuring 1 foot 8½ inches in breadth by 1 foot 2 inches in height. The upper half of the stone has been cut back, and is surrounded at its upper edge by a prominent moulding supported at the angles by human masks. In the centre of the upper surface is a socket into which has been inserted the head of a coffin-shaped grave-slab, bearing within a circle a small equal-limbed cross voided in the centre.

255. To the south of the central path, some 30 yards from the gate, is a slab measuring 6 feet by 2 feet 5 inches, inscribed in relief in bold lettering :—

HEIR LYES JOHNE SHAWE WHO DEPARTED
THE XI DAY OF MARCH 16(20)

The year numerals have been incised at a later date. On it is a shield bearing arms: Three covered cups, and a Latin inscription partly obliterated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 2nd October 1911.

256. Near the entrance gate to the churchyard is a table stone commemorating John Ewart of Mullock, Provost of Kirkcudbright, who died in 1622. It bears arms: Three swords (two in saltire, points upward, and one fessways crossing the intersections of the others, point to dexter), between a heart in chief and a sinister hand appaumé, couped at the wrist in base. Above the helmet, a small helmet with mantling, and over it for crest an arm embowed holding a sword bend-sinister-ways. Round the sides and top is the motto NEMO VINCERE POTEST, and beneath is the inscription :—

HERE LYES JOHN EWART OF MILOCK PROVOS(T) OF KIRCUDBRIGHT WHO DE(PAR)TED THIS LIFE (THE) (?7) DAY OF OCTOBER 1622 AND OF HIS AGE . . .

257. *Martyr's Tomb.*—Just to the east of the centre of the graveyard, on the north half, is an upright stone 2 feet 8½ inches high, inscribed :—

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

HERE LYES JOHN HALLUM WHO WAS WOUNDED IN HIS TAKEING AND BY UNJUST LAW SENTENCED TO BE HANGED ALL THIS DONE BY CAPTAIN DOUGLAS FOR HIS ADHERENCE TO SCOTLAND'S REFORMATION COVENANTS NATIONAL AND SOLEMN LEAGUE.

258. *Ewart Monument.*—This monument is situated on the west side of the entrance to the churchyard, and in itself forms part of the south enclosing wall. The design is classical in style, as are the great majority of contemporary examples. It measures 15 feet in length, 10 feet 8½ inches in height, and 2 feet 8½ inches in thickness. Two groups of double columns, 5 feet 4 inches in height, divide the north face symmetrically into three spaces, the outer divisions being equal in size, with moulded outer angles, while the central space is somewhat wider. The columns are roughly semicircular on plan, measuring about 9 inches in diameter and placed 3 inches apart, having composite caps with double neckings and moulded bases, the latter resting upon a plain base or ledge of small projection terminating in a moulded surbase at a height of about 3 feet 2 inches above the ground level. The design of the capitals is somewhat uncommon, each abacus having two small volutes carved within the depth of that member, while the lower portion is ornamented with a conventional leaf ornament of the Corinthian type, carved with considerable spirit. Above the level of the caps is a continuous entablature, 1 foot 4 inches in depth, with a moulded cornice and architrave separated by a plain frieze. The mouldings are returned round a break of about 1 foot 8½ inches by 8½ inches which occurs over each pair of columns as well as at the ends of the monument. Each division is finished with a pediment; that in the centre having a total height of 4 feet from the top of the cornice, in the form of a pointed arch with a moulding wrought upon the inner edges, corresponding in general outline to the panel formed in the lower space between the columns, while those on the two side divisions are rounded in form, built in three courses of plain masonry without mouldings of any kind, each measuring 3 feet 10 inches in width and having a vertical height in the centre of 2 feet 4 inches from the upper line of the cornice. The two lower courses of each tympanum have inscriptions carved in raised Roman lettering, with a different legend in each division.

Central tympanum:—

WELCOM SOFT BED MY SWEIT REPOSE
AND SO FOR CHRIST FROM HENCE I ROSE
WELCOM SWEIT SLEIP FROM THE I WAKE
OF ENDLES JOYES FOR TO PARTAKE
WELCOM FAIR NIGHT THY FAIREST MORROW
DRIVES FROM MINE EYES ETERNAL SORROW
WELCOM SOFT BED SWEIT SLEIP FAIR NIGHT TO ME
THRISE WELCOM CHRIST WHO HAS SANCTIFIED YOU THRIE.

North tympanum:—

I · E. OBIIT 15 KAL FEB AN DOM 1642 · ÆTAT 24 ·

Parish of Kirkcudbright.

South tympanum :—

JOAN HEWART KIRKCUB CONSUL
HOC STRUXIT MONUMENTUM.*

Carved on the central portion of the frieze is an inscription of raised lettering with the legend:—

REPENT IN TYM YOURE LIVES AMEND
THAT IN CHRIST JESUS YEA MAY END.

Also carved upon the projection of the frieze above the north columns is the date 1644, while on the corresponding space to the south are the initials I·E. HE. The plain spandrils of the central panel are decorated with winged cherubs carved in low relief. The upper part of the arched panel contains representations of a skull and of an hour-glass carved in high relief, and placed one over the other, each surrounded by a border of raised lettering. On the east side of these symbols are carved a spade and shovel placed saltire-wise, while on the opposite side is the usual representation of cross-bones. Within each margin of the panel the inscription is continued following the line of the arch, the whole forming one inscription with the legend:—

MORS SUA SCEPTRA TENET TOTI COMMUNIA MUNDO.
PROPERAT CURSU VITA CITA TE. VIVE MEMOR LETHI.†

The lower part of this panel has also a Latin inscription in raised Roman lettering:—

INCLUSUS LAPIDE HOC QUIESCIT EHEU
EHEU FLOS JUVENUM ANDREAS HAVARTUS
NUPER KIRKCUBRIÆ JUBAR CORUSCUM
NUNC NOVAE SOLYMAE JUBAR CORUSCANS
QUOD MORTALE FUIT PATER SEPULCHRO
HUIC DEDIT LACHRYMIS TERENS SENECTAM HIS
MOLE SUB HAC LAPIDUM JUVENEM TE MAESTUS HUMAVI
QUI ME DEBUERAS CONTUMULASSE SENEM.‡

Carved on the surbase and centering with each set of double columns is an oblong panel with a narrow raised margin, curved within each angle and enclosing a similar margin of elliptical design, with an incised diamond-shaped pattern cut in the centre. Between these two panels there is another inscription of raised lettering with the legend:—

I GOE TO GRAVE AS TO MY BED TO SLEEP AND RYSE AGAIN
I LIVED IN CHRYST I DIED IN CHRYST I MUST NOT
HEIR REMANE.

* John Hewart, a magistrate of Kirkcudbright, raised this monument.

† Death holds his sceptre in common to the whole world. Swift life speeds you on its course. Live mindful of death.

‡ Enclosed with this stone rests, alas! alas! the flower of youth, Andrew Hewart, lately a bright star of Kirkcudbright, now a shining star of the New Jerusalem. What was mortal his father consigned to this tomb, wasting his old age with these tears. Under this mass of stones, I, sorrowful, have buried thee, a youth whose lot it should have been to have interred me, an old man.

The last two lines are an elegiac couplet. The cutter, not having room for "humavi" at the end of the line, has placed it below in smaller letters above "contum," whence, too, "contum" is reduced.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

There is also an inscription of the same type on the south face of the tomb, which is otherwise perfectly plain:—

OUR TYME RUNNES FAST AS WE MAY SIE
WHICH BEING SPENT THEN MUST WE DIE.

The inscription is terminated at the east end by a panel containing cross-bones carved in relief, while at the opposite end, and placed below the inscription, are an hour-glass and a skull.

Visited 2nd October 1911.

Grave-stones, Galtway Churchyard.

The two following monuments (Nos. 259 and 260) lie within the old churchyard of Galtway:

259. In a central enclosure and against the south wall is a slab 5 feet 7 inches in length by 1 foot 3 inches in width, inscribed in Gothic characters along one side and both ends. The inscription is much worn, but, as far as decipherable, reads:—

HIC JACET DÑS IOHAN . . .

260. In the centre of the enclosure is a large flat slab on four pillars, on which is sculptured a shield charged with a chevron and inscribed:—

HIC JACET THOMAS LIDDERDALE SANCTÆ
INSULÆ MARIÆ DOMINUS QUI OBIIT DECIMO
DIE FEBRUARII ANNO 1687 ÆTATIS

The lower end of the stone has been cut down and an inscription to his son incised upon it.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. Visited 3rd October 1911.

261. *Font, St Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.*—This font, said to have been brought from Dundrennan, now stands at the south-east angle of the modern mansion-house of "St Mary's Isle," situated upon the east shore of the Dee and distant about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the south of Kirkcudbright, and has been placed by the present proprietor upon a large circular stone. The total depth from the upper edge of the basin to the approximate line of the necking is 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The upper part is octagonal on plan, measuring 2 feet 2 inches over all, containing a circular basin 1 foot 7 inches in diameter and 10 inches in depth, with a circular drain in the centre. The base, on the other hand, is square on plan, measuring 1 foot 4 inches on each side, and has obviously rested upon a shaft of the same form. Incised upon the vertical surface of the upper margin, 3 inches in depth, is a continuous inscription in Gothic lettering, now much obliterated. Little more than the date 1481 or 1482 can now be made out at the north-west angle of the octagon. Upon four of the octagonal surfaces shields are carved, each averaging about $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches. The shield on the north-east surface is somewhat destroyed, but it appears to have borne two chevronels. The east and south-east shields bear the same device, but the south shield is now blank. On the upper part of the north octagon a bird is carved in relief, holding in its beak one end of a cord, the other end of which is attached to the neck of a quadruped represented on the lower part of the panel. The surface of the north-west panel appears to have been completely destroyed.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

On the west octagon is carved a chalice, while the south-east side is ornamented with a grotesque caryatide. Upon the lip of the basin are four oblong incisions, apparently formed to hold the ends of an iron framework, to carry a font cover. This font, which is an unusually fine example of its period, is suffering from exposure to the weather.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 5th September 1912.

SITES.

262. *Castledykes, Kirkcudbright.*—The ancient Castle of Kirkcudbright, probably dating from the end of the 13th century, was situated upon the left bank of the Dee, about ¼ mile to the south-west

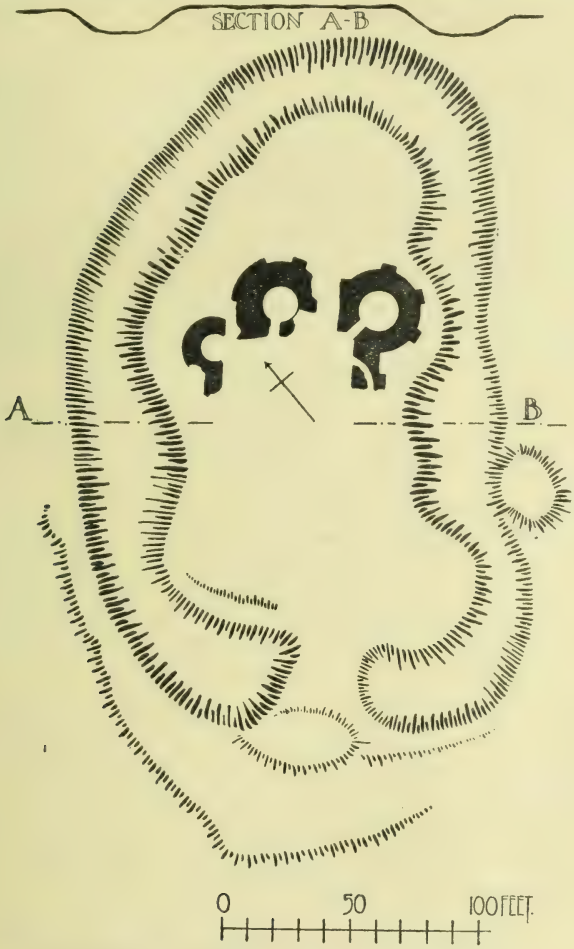


FIG. 108.—Castledykes, Kirkcudbright (No. 262).

of Kirkcudbright. The site clearly indicates that the buildings must have been originally of considerable size and importance. It is oblong on plan, measuring about 200 feet by 100 feet within a ditch

which averages 50 feet in width and 9 feet in depth. The north-east end of the site was partly excavated by the proprietor in the autumn of 1912, when the foundations of two circular towers were revealed with indications of a portcullis gateway between them, as also a fragmentary portion of circular walling to the west. The towers have been of exceptional size, each measuring about 35 feet in diameter over walls of undetermined thickness. The masonry, where cleared, exists to a height of fully 4 feet 6 inches. The bases of the towers are solidly built with a batter to the exterior and sloping towards the scarp of the ditch. On the face of the east tower there are indications of three buttresses each measuring about 5 feet in width and with a projection of fully 2 feet from the vertical surface of the tower. Indications of similar buttresses are also to be seen on the exterior face of the north-west tower, which has been only partially excavated.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 5th September 1912.

263. *Palace Isle, site of Castle Fergus.*—Some ¾ mile due east of the town of Kirkcudbright, and to the south of the farm-house of Loch Fergus, is a low-lying meadow formerly the bed of a loch from which rises a mound to a height of 12 to 14 feet, and overgrown with trees. This mound has for long been traditionally regarded as the site of a castle of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. It is an oval hillock lying north and south rising by an easy gradient at the base and steeply towards the summit. Along the south arc of the summit periphery are the distinct traces of a parapet mound, and a little to the south of the centre, bisecting the plateau, is an oblong hollow, measuring interiorly some 45 feet by 18 feet, evidently the site of a building, but showing no trace of ruins. The low bank which surrounds it is about 4 feet thick, and appears to have been constructed of small angular stones laid without mortar. A small depression at the south-west angle has probably been an excavation.

Possibly the foundations are those of the building referred to in a paragraph in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, which relates that on 25th February 1499–1500 a Remission was granted to "Thom Huchonsone and Johne Carynis in the Copwod for arte and parte of the byrning of Lochferguse belangand to the Larde of Bondby (Bomby) etc."

See *Stat. Acct.*, xi. p. 25; Pitcairn, i. pt. i. p. 100.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 3rd October 1911.

264. *Fort, "The Battery," near Torrs.*—The irregularly circular mound of fine sand and gravel which bears this name is situated in a low-lying meadow about ½ mile north-north-east of Torrs farm. It is now quite featureless as a fort, but previous to 1889, it is recorded that it consisted "of a circular rampart 3 to 4 feet high, surrounding a flat mound lower than itself, the diameter east and west being 120 feet."

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW. Visited 28th September 1911.

265. *Priory, St Mary's Isle.*—The O.S. map indicates the site of the Priory of S Maria de Trayll (founded in the 12th century by

* Since the date noted above, further excavations have revealed data from which fuller measurements have been obtained. See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1914–15.

Fergus, Lord of Galloway) at the Mansion House of St Mary's Isle. The *Statistical Account*, 1794 (xi. p. 29) states that "two gates that led to it were many years ago demolished. The outer one, which was placed about half a mile distant from the Priory, and about an equal distance from the town, still retains its ancient name—the Great Cross. The inner gate, which led immediately to a group of cells, the habitation of the monks, was called the Little Cross. All these cells and buildings were pulled down and removed about a century ago."

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW.

266. *Monk's Well, St Mary's Isle.*—The Monk's Well is indicated about ¼ mile to the south of the site of the Priory.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SW.

267. *Tumulus, 300 yards north of Whinnyliggate School.*—In 1893 there were turned up by the plough here two urns, the larger of which fell to pieces when discovered. The smaller one (fig. B of Introduction), which belongs to the type known as incense cups, is the first specimen of its class discovered in Scotland, and is deposited in the Stewartry Museum. In shape it is doubly conical and truncated at either end, measuring 2 inches in height, $1\frac{5}{6}$ inches across the mouth, 2½ inches at its widest bulge, and 1¼ at the bottom. On its upper half around the lip are two incised parallel lines beneath which are fourteen large triangular perforations within a continuous chevron ornament of incised lines, while two parallel lines encircle the vessel at the bulge. Beneath the lower of the two lines is a row of minute punctures.

See *Antiquaries*, xxviii. p. 204.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. SE.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

268. *St Cuthbert's Church, Kirkcudbright.*	O.S.M.,	KIRKCUD.,	lv.	NW.
269. *St Michael's Kirk, Kirkstead.*	„	„	„	NE.
270. *Galtway Church, south-east of Low Banks.*	„	„	„	SW.
271. *Bombie Castle.*	„	„	„	NE.
272. *Galtway Village, east of Low Banks.*	„	„	„	SW.
273. *Dunrod Village, Milton Parks.*	„	„	„	„
274. "*Dun's Wa's,*" *300 yards south of Queen Mary's Bridge.*	„	„	xlix.	SW.

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

275. *Corra Castle.*—This castle is situated about ½ mile to the south of Kirkgunzeon upon rising ground to the north of the main road from Dalbeattie to Dumfries. The remaining portions of the building show that it was originally oblong on plan, measuring about 45 feet

by 16 within walls averaging 3 feet in thickness. The north gable exists to a height of about 24 feet and appears to have contained two storeys and an attic. On the ground floor there are indications of a fireplace in the east wall measuring about 7 feet in width, and two small windows remain at the north-east angle. The extent of the south wall is clearly defined with the return of the side wall at the south-west angle. It still shows evidence of two windows. The central portion, 15 feet in width, is almost level with the surface of the ground, while the remainder is fairly complete to the level of the wall head, a height of 17 feet 6 inches. The north and west walls have been taken down to make room for modern farm buildings which now fill up what has been the interior of the castle, leaving a clear space of only 6 feet within the south and east walls. The existing portions of the castle have lately been pointed and cemented at the wall-head level; they are, however, entirely without distinctive features of any kind. From its general dimensions, the building appears to have been of the domestic type, probably dating from the 17th century.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxvii. SW. Visited 26th May 1911.

276. *Drumcoltran Castle.*—This castle (figs. 109, 110, and 111) is situated to the north of Kirkgunzeon village. It is now surrounded by modern farm buildings, and has a two-storeyed dwelling-house on the western side with which it communicates by a passage 5 feet wide.

The castle stands upon comparatively level ground, and consists of a rectangular tower measuring 34 feet from east to west on the exterior and 26 feet 8 inches from north to south. At the north-west angle is a projecting staircase wing measuring 15 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 4 inches, with the entrance to the castle at the re-entering angle—thus forming a building of the L plan.

The ground floor, which is vaulted in stone, enters from the vestibule formed by the clear space between the entrance doorway and the start of the circular staircase. This apartment has originally been used as a single room, but is now divided into two by a stone partition built at a later date and shown by hatched lines on the plan. There is a large fireplace in the east wall 7 feet 3 inches wide between the jambs, which have the usual half-round mouldings on the interior angles. In the north wall is a stone sink with a drain formed to the outside. This, together with the large fireplace, indicates that this ground floor was designed as the kitchen for the castle.

The circular stone staircase continues from the entrance door to the attic-floor level, giving access to each floor in turn. At the level of the top floor the wheel-steps cease and the parapet walk is reached by ten straight steps. From a level plat dividing the flight of straight steps into two, a small projecting staircase is built across the re-entering angle and leads to a small cape-house over the main staircase. This cape-house measures 12 feet by 9 feet 6 inches inside, and has a fireplace in the north wall. The first floor is entered directly off the wheel-staircase and appears to have been originally one room, but in modern times has been divided by wooden partitions into two rooms and a sleeping-closet for the use of farm labourers, and a fireplace has been built in the south-west angle. The second floor appears to have

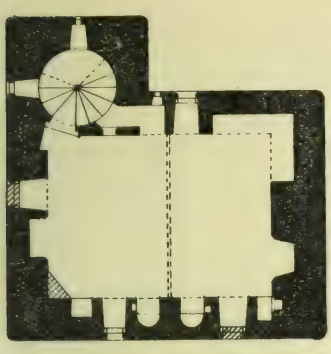
Fig. 109.—Drumcoltran Tower from the South (No. 276).

To face p. 146.

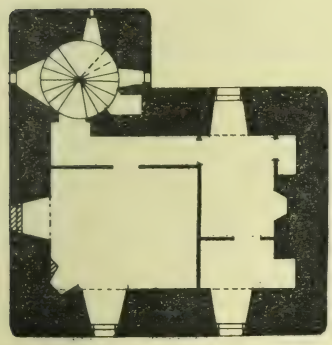
FIG. 110.—Drumcoltran Tower from the North (No. 276).

To face p. 146

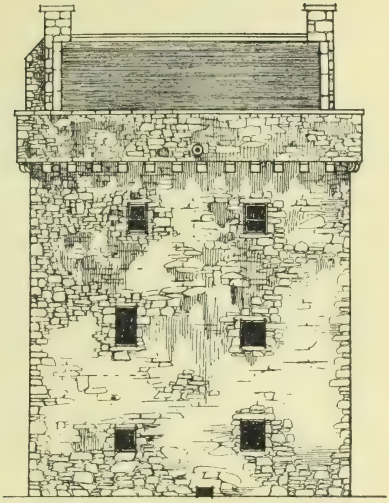
Parish of Kirkgunzeon.



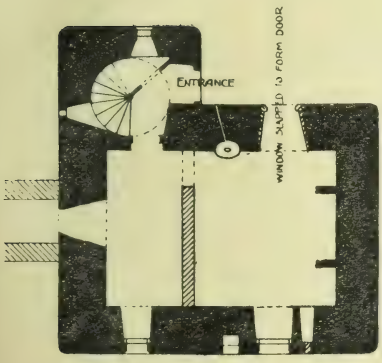
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



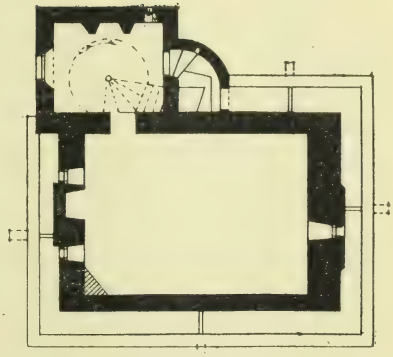
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



SOUTH ELEVATION.



PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR



PLAN OF TOP FLOOR

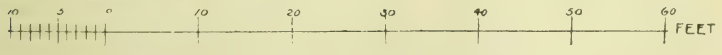


Fig. 111.—Drumcoltran Tower (No. 276).

been divided into two. Here there are two fireplaces, one in each gable. There have been considerable alterations on this part of the castle. In the south wall are two small *garde-robes* two feet apart in the thickness of the wall—very similar in arrangement to those at Castle of Park in Wigtownshire. At the entrance to the first-floor apartment there is a wall-chamber at the north-west angle with a door entering off the room and with a small opening into the staircase, now built up, about 3 feet in height. There is also a small window from this wall-chamber to the outside, and an opening into the room situated between the two doorways. This arrangement might indicate that the rectangular castle was built first, with a small wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall at the north-west angle, and that the projecting wing containing the circular stone staircase was added at a later date, probably in the 16th century, as in the case of Carsluith Castle near Creetown (No. 282). If this surmise is correct, the wall-chamber would be explained as the usual *garde-robe* in the thickness of the wall. There are recesses in the north-east angle of this floor which have now no features to indicate what their purpose was. The attic floor consists of one large room with a fireplace in the west wall.

The exterior is exceedingly plain, built of rough rubble. The projecting parapet is supported by a single row of corbels, and is finished by a straight stone cope. The gables are finished by straight skews, not with crow-steps as is usual in buildings of the period. Above the entrance doorway is a recess probably intended for the arms of the family who built the castle. Unfortunately there is nothing now to indicate who were the owners or builders.

A panel above the doorway bears the following legend in raised letters:

CELA SECRETA : LOQVERE
PAUCA : VERAX · ESTO :
(Ā · V)INO CAVE : MEMĒ(N)TO
MORI : MISERICORS ESTO.*

There seems to be little history attached to this building, but, comparing it with others of the same type, it probably dates from the 16th century. The ground floor of the castle is said to have been inhabited twelve years ago; but since then the building has stood empty. It is now used as a store for the farm, and the window in the north wall of the ground floor has been converted into a doorway to facilitate the handling of goods. The upper floors, which are of wood, are in a dangerous state. The beams have in many places fallen and the flooring is rotten. The chimney heads to the east and west gables are in a most precarious condition, and the stone coping to the parapet is loose and threatens to fall at more than one place.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, ii. p. 84.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvii. NW. Visited 25th May 1911.

277. *Barclosh Castle.*—This fragment of a castle is situated upon rising ground to the south-east of Southwick Station, from which it is

* Keep hidden what is secret; speak little; be truthful; avoid wine; remember death; be pitiful.

distant about ½ mile by road. On plan it has been a simple oblong measuring about 15 feet in width between walls averaging 3 feet in thickness. Portions of the north-east and south-west walls remain for a length of 18 feet and 10 feet respectively from the inner surface of the south-east wall. The north-west and south-east walls are entirely demolished with the exception of a small portion at the south angle which contains a single window jamb, the only portion of hewn work now remaining. The walls are not more than 12 feet in height. Judging by the plan and the thickness of the walls, the building may possibly date from the end of the 16th century.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. NE. Visited 25th May 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

278. *Fort, Tarkirra.*—The lower of the two forts at Tarkirra is situated in the north angle formed by the junction of the farm road with the highway from Kirkgunzeon to Dalbeattie *via* Barclosh Hill. It is in low-lying ground at the base of a gradual slope and at an elevation of 250 feet above sea-level. It has been an irregular circular work, with, however, an almost rectangular point towards the east, the whole surrounded by a trench some 30 feet wide, with a stony rampart on the counterscarp some 24 feet in breadth at base, and an inner mound above the scarp. The fort has been much destroyed by agricultural operations, and towards the west the defences have been entirely ploughed down. Interiorly from north to south it has measured about 125 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxvii. SW. Visited 5th September 1911.

279. *Fort* (*upper*), *Tarkirra.*—This fort (fig. 112) is situated at an elevation of 350 feet above sea-level, close to Tarkirra farm on the east. The site is a natural gravel ridge, or hillock, which has been steeply scarped all round and made up where necessary with granite boulders. There is a general rise on the ground level from west to east, and the fort, oval in shape, lies with its longest axis in that direction. Its interior measurements are 262 feet from east to west by 146 feet from north to south; and the elevation from the base to the edge of the summit, on the north 19 feet, and on the south some 23 feet. Around the hillock has been a summit rampart; while near its base on the north side, and 17 feet below the summit edge on the south, runs a shallow trench or terrace some 12 feet in width, which gradually rises towards the crest of the ridge on the east, where it is only some 6 feet below the summit level. Here the trench has been covered to the outside by a strong stony rampart some 20 feet wide at base, and behind it the summit rampart has been more formidable than elsewhere. Large granite boulders have been freely used in the composition of the ramparts. There is a gap in the defences towards the east and another towards the north-west, both probably secondary or enlarged, to afford access to the summit for the purpose of cultivation. Dug out of the top of the scarp below the trench on the south-west is an oblong hollow measuring some 17 feet by 5 feet, showing a small portion of built wall on its inner face towards the north-east and other indications of building around it. Along the north side

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

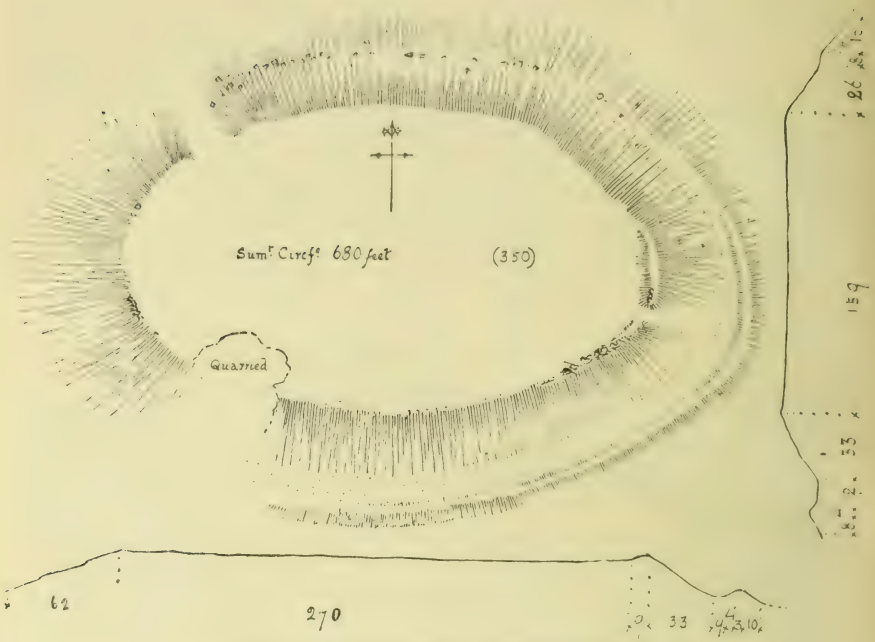


FIG. 112.—Fort (upper), Tarkirra (No. 279).

and at the west end the defences have been much broken down and quarried for stones, and a sand-pit, still in use, is eating into the interior from the south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXXVII. SW. Visited 5th September 1911.

280. *Fort, Drumcoltran.*—This fine circular fort (fig. 113) is situated on the north-west slope of Drumcoltran Hill, sheltered and overlooked by higher ground towards the east, but commanding a fine prospect round from north-west to south. It has been formed by the excavation of a deep trench, now quite obliterated on the lower slope to the west, but well-preserved on the upper side, where it measures 30 feet across the top and 9 feet in depth. The upcast has been piled up so as to form a massive rampart above the scarp some 25 feet broad at base and 9 feet in height above the level of the interior behind it. The fort is formed without levelling on the natural slope of the hill, and from east to west has a fall of 24 feet in the interior. The defences towards the east, where the interior was commanded by the higher ground, were on that account probably more formidable than on the west, where they have now been obliterated. The interior measures 202 feet from north to south by 189 feet from east to west. There is a gangway 8 feet wide across the trench from the north-east leading directly to an opening through the rampart which appears to be the original entrance, and there is also a wide gap on the south which is probably secondary. The area of the fort is enclosed and planted. It is recorded (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. XXVII. p. 106) that in the trench where deepest there was found in 1837 a hoard of bronze weapons, and in the same trench

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

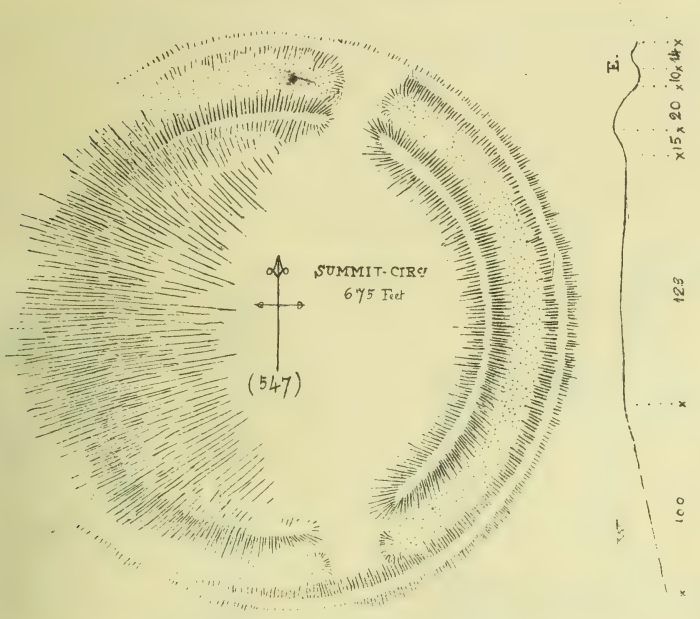


FIG. 113.—Fort, Drumcoltran (No. 280).

in 1867 an "18-inch blade." One of these blades, a sword of rapier form, is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvi. NE. Visited 5th September 1911.

SITE.

281. The O.S. map indicates a cairn some 500 feet to the east of the fort on Drumcoltran Hill (No. 280), but it appears to have been entirely removed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvii. NW.

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

282. *Carsluith Castle.*—This castle is situated about 50 yards south of the main road to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, 3½ miles south-south-east of Creetown. It stands upon a promontory overlooking Wigtown Bay, to the south and west, with a natural ravine to the east. The ground to the north between the castle and the highway is said to have been "a pond" (*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iv. p. 247), but it is now filled up and forms the site of a garden and farm buildings.

The castle, which is of the L plan, consists of an oblong building measuring on the exterior 32 feet by 24 feet, with a projecting wing to the north, containing a wheel-staircase and measuring 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet. The entrance doorway is in the re-entering angle, leading

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on the ground floor to a passage formed partly in the thickness of the wall which gives a separate access to each of the two vaulted chambers

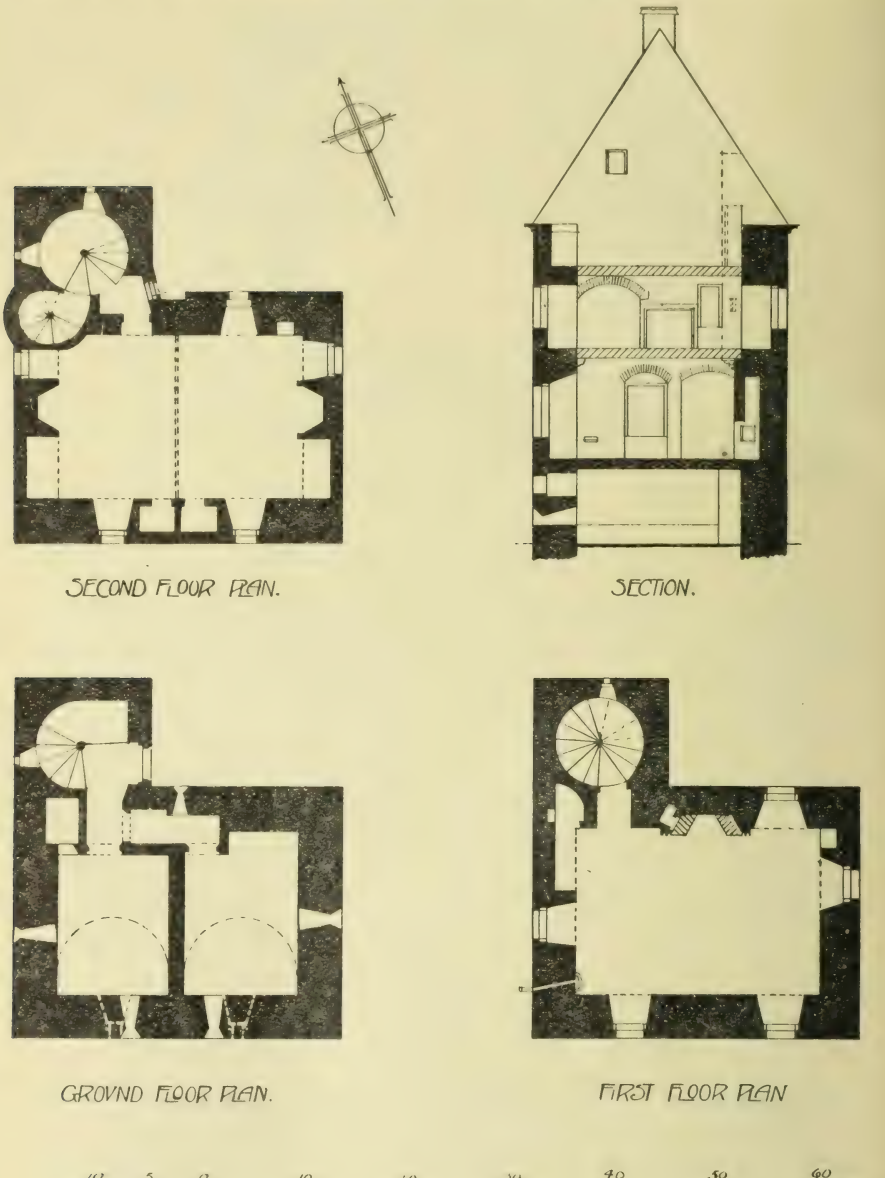

FIG. 114.—Carsluith Castle (No. 282).

on this floor. The space between the eastern chamber and the staircase has been used as a cupboard or press, with an opening from the interior. There are two curiously placed windows in the south wall

of each chamber, one above the other—an arrangement for which it is difficult to assign any reason, unless one of the openings was made at a later time for additional light. Neither apartment has a fireplace. The circular wheel-staircase leads from the ground to the second-floor level, whence the attic and cape-house over the main staircase are reached by a smaller wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall. The position of this staircase is unusual, not being corbelled out over the re-entering angle, which was a favourite device in castles of this type.

The first floor (the kitchen of the dwelling) consists of one large room with a fireplace 7 feet wide in the north wall. This fireplace has moulded jambs and lintel, also a curious "salt-box" at the west side with two openings, one giving access from the in-go, and the other from the interior of the apartment. There is a stone sink in the south-west angle with a drain leading to the exterior, also an ambry in the north-east angle, and a *garde-robe* entering off the recessed angle at the north-west. The second floor consists of two apartments entering one off the other, which appears to have been separated by a wooden partition. Each room has a fireplace in the east and west gables, also a *garde-robe* to each in the south wall. These apartments are lighted respectively by two and three windows. The attic has consisted of two apartments with a fireplace in the east and west walls, which would no doubt be lighted by dormer windows.

The building has undoubtedly been altered from time to time. Possibly the original structure consisted of a plain oblong, the staircase wing being a later addition. The curved side of the *garde-robe* at the north-west angle would in that case indicate the position of the staircase belonging to the original castle. The way in which the east wall of the staircase wing runs into one of the second-floor windows of the main building goes to prove that the projecting staircase was an after-thought, as does the manner in which a small staircase window is built at the angle of the window thus encroached upon by the staircase wing. It is important to note the corbels on the north side, which are of a different type from those on the east wall and at the angle turrets. The former are the earlier in form, and have probably carried a projecting parapet which has been taken down when the later additions were carried out. The string courses on the staircase wing are late in style, and there was at one time a grotesque figure on the chimney cope, now almost entirely decayed. Over the doorway in the east wall of the staircase is a panel containing a shield with the arms of Brown, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis: the letter B, and, cut on a raised circular scroll, a motto, now almost effaced, but of which the letters S DOM · · S FO · · remain; above is the date 156—.

These dates no doubt refer to the staircase wing, while the original building may date from the end of the 15th century. With the exception of the ground floor, which is vaulted, none of the upper timber floors remain. The building is roofless, the walls are covered with ivy, on the eastern side a hay-shed is built against the gable, while on the north side opposite the entrance doorway is a one-storeyed outhouse. The steps of the wheel-stair are still intact,

although very much worn in many places. The building is not in a good state of preservation.

Cross-slab (fragment).—On the west jamb of the door which leads from the farm court to the west side of the castle is a fragment of an ancient grave-slab of red sandstone measuring 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 4 inches by 5 inches, whereon is carved one arm of a cross expanding outwards and a mediæval chalice of which the base and the cup are of similar bowl-shaped form.

Carsluith appears to have been possessed by the Browns till about the middle of the 18th century. Gilbert Brown of Carsluith was the last Abbot of Sweetheart[1] or New Abbey.

See [1]*Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 8; see also *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 513 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iv. p. 242.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. SW. Visited 13th May 1912.

283. *Barholm Castle.*—The ruins of Barholm Castle (figs. 115 and 117) are situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the coast (some 2 miles south-east of Carsluith Castle, No. 282) and midway between Creetown and Gatehouse-of-Fleet. They stand upon rising ground overlooking Wigtown Bay to the west, and have been protected on the east by a deep natural ravine. The building is of the usual L plan, with a wheel-stair in the projecting wing leading directly to the second floor, while a circular turret-stair corbelled out over the re-entering angle gives access to the upper floor and cape-house. The castle has been entered at the ground level by a doorway in the re-entering angle, while at the stair foot another doorway in the main north wall leads to a single vaulted chamber, measuring some 23 feet by 14 feet within walls averaging 6 feet in thickness, and lighted by two narrow windows in the south wall. The first floor consists of a single apartment entered directly off the wheel-stair. It is well lighted by four windows, and in the south wall there is a fireplace measuring 7 feet between the jambs. The second floor and attics appear to have been also used as single apartments. The forms of two of the staircase windows are somewhat unusual. The one at the first-floor level consists of a square-headed lintel with a shallow sinking cut in the form of two semi-circular arches. The one above is also formed out of a single stone shaped to a rough ogee. The entrance doorway (fig. 116) has also some uncommon features. The mouldings and segmental-shaped arch-head are not remarkable, but the cabled hood-moulding carved with a knot at each end and the grotesque animal and two masks worked upon the arch-moulding are peculiar. The staircase wing has a shallow projection supported upon corbels at the attic-floor level, finishing in the usual way with a small chamber or cape-house over the staircase, vaulted in stone and entered off the turret-stair. On the exterior of the east wall immediately above the window lighting the first-floor apartment are a number of irregularly placed corbels, the purpose of which is uncertain. The opening appears to have been originally a doorway which has been converted into a window at some later period. This feature is somewhat difficult of explanation, as, even if the staircase wing were an addition to a plain 16th century keep, as at Carsluith Castle, a doorway entering at the first-floor level belongs to a much

Fig. 115.—Barholm Castle (No. 283).

To face p. 154.

FIG. 116.—Barholm Castle: Entrance (No. 283).

To face p. 154.

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

earlier period than can be assigned to this building. Abutting against the west wall of the castle is an enclosure formed by ruined walls about 9 feet in height and about 3 feet in thickness. There is a window in the west wall and two openings in the north wall. This building appears to have been used as a cottage, and is probably contemporaneous with the adjacent farm-house dated 1797. The castle is now in a very ruinous state, hemmed in on two sides by farm buildings. The roofs and timber floors have entirely disappeared, while the wall

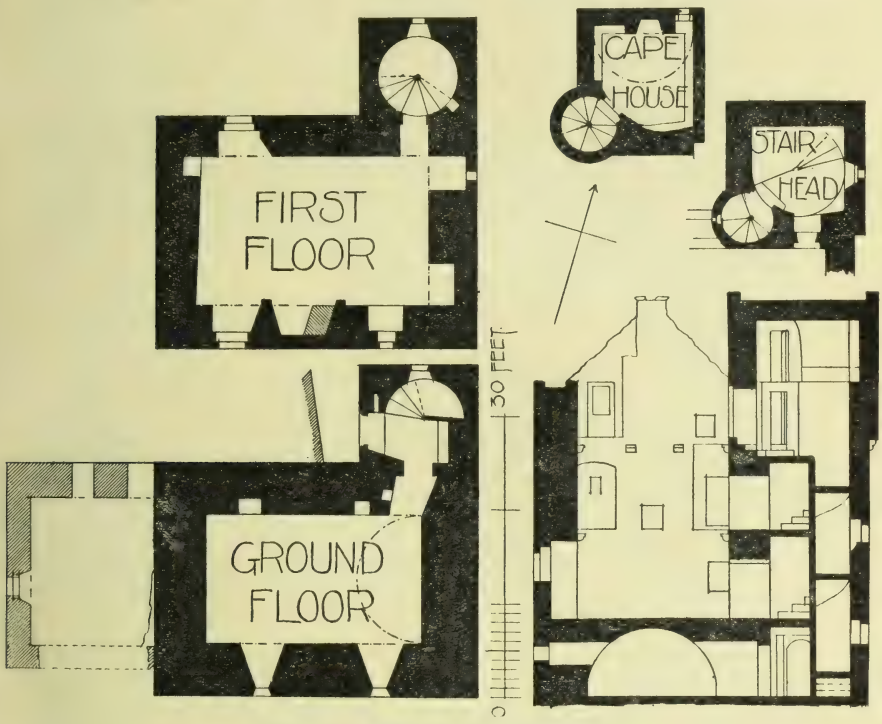

FIG. 117.—Barholm Castle (No. 283).

head and chimneys require immediate attention. The wheel-stair is practically complete, but the upper part of the cape-house has lost both gables and is covered with grass and ivy.

Barholm has belonged to the M'Culloch family from the beginning of the 16th century, but, judging by the details, the existing building would seem to date from the early years of the 17th century.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 520.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. SW. Visited 4th September 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

284. *Doon of Carsluith.*—A conspicuous ridge lying with its main axis north and south overlooking Carsluith Castle, and terminating in a bold rugged front to the southward, bears on its summit, some 500 feet above sea-level, the not inconsiderable remains of fortification. The situation is by nature strongly defended, the hill rising

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

steeply on the west to a height of 60 to 80 feet above the regular slope of the brae to shoreward, and on the east cut off from the adjacent hill-top by a narrow glen some 30 feet in depth known as "the Nick of Doon" or "Cleugh of Doon," and very noticeable from the shore road below. The rising crest of the ridges from the northward has been crossed from flank to flank by a stone wall some 8 feet in thickness, but now in great measure removed. Some 36 feet in rear of it, near the centre of its course and with a gradual convergence to the eastward, rises a bold rampart, the inner defence, some 16 feet in thickness at base and showing indications of having been originally surmounted by an inner wall. Along the steep flanks of the hill this rampart has not been continued, but on the slope of the west side there are two distinct terraces, which, however, may be natural. The main entrance, about 9 feet wide, has been through the defences near the centre of the north end, and there appears to have been a track passing up the south slope of the ridge and entering the enceinte at the south-west corner. The outline of the fort follows the general contour of the hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. S.W. (unnoted).

Visited 16th May 1912.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

285. "*Cairn of Knockglass.*"—This cairn, situated in an upland cultivated field about 1 mile north of Creetown railway station, has long since been reduced to a mere ring of stones, the whole centre having been cleared out. In *The Reliquary* (new series, vol. iii., January 1897) will be found a description of it as it was at that date under the heading "Blair's Croft, Kirkmabreck." Three large stones of a central cist or chamber were then visible, containing an area measuring some 7 feet by 4.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xl. SW. Visited 16th May 1912.

286. *Cairn and Stone Setting, Baybie.*—Some 200 yards to the north of the standing-stone of Baybie (No. 297), and 50 yards beyond the field dyke into the moorland, is a circular cairn overgrown with turf, measuring some 40 feet in diameter and some 3 feet in elevation. Near the centre is exposed the upper surface of a flat slab, and towards the edge of the cairn, at 10 feet 6 inches to the east-north-east and 10 feet 9 inches to the west-south-west, there project to a height of 1 foot 8 inches and 1 foot 3 inches respectively, facing each other, two flat stones measuring 1 foot 8 inches and 1 foot 6 inches across. On the south-east quadrant of the cairn are placed six stones, squarish in section, measuring about 2 feet across each face, and the highest standing about 2 feet 6 inches above ground. The significance of these stones is not apparent, and they are probably a remnant of some associated construction the rest of which has been removed. As will be seen from the plan (fig. 118), four of the blocks appear to be on the arc of a circle, and this would be so even although the most easterly of the stones had not been overturned.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. NW. Visited 9th May 1912.

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

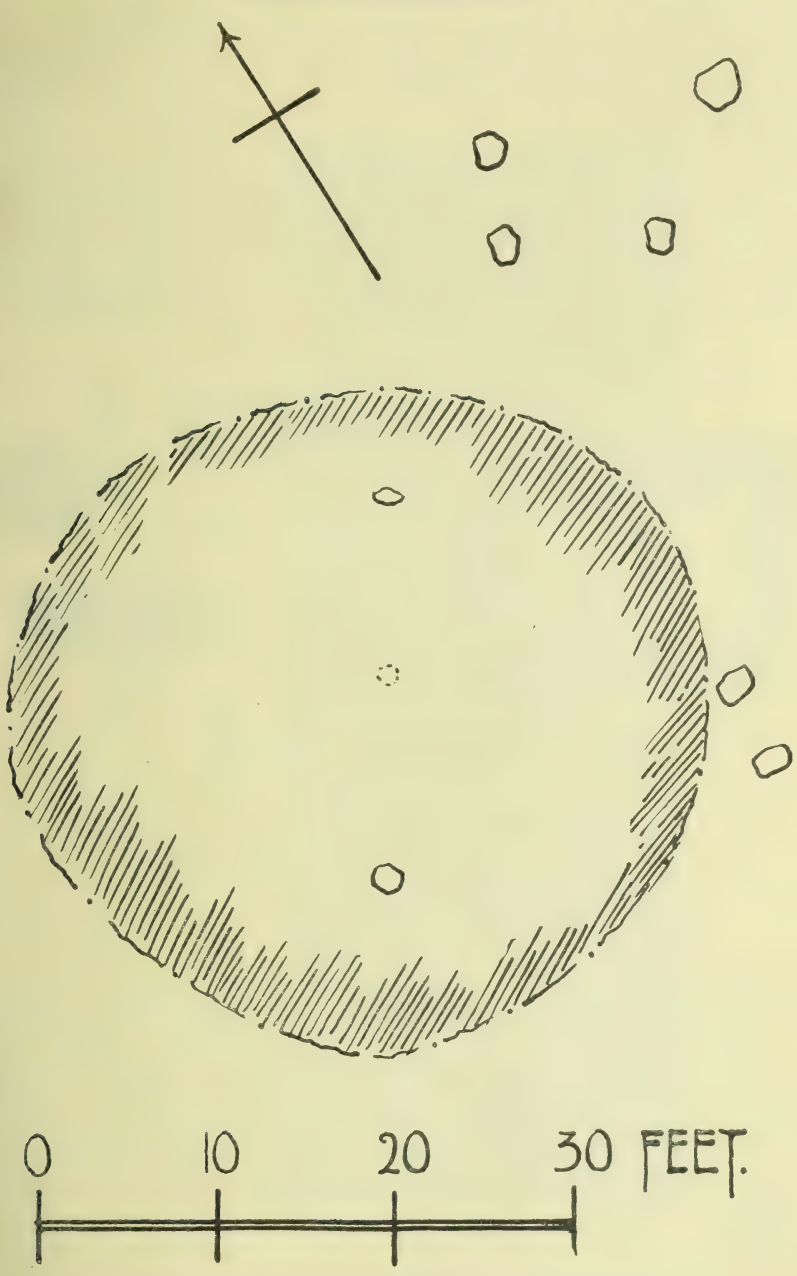

FIG. 118.—Cairn and Stone Setting, Bagbie (No. 286).

287, 288. *Chambered Cairns, Cairnholy.*—Situated on a slight rocky hillock, some 60 yards to the southward of the farm of Cairnholy, are the remains of a chambered cairn, consisting of two tall portal stones, the only survivors of the frontal arc, the passage to the chamber, and the chamber itself, of dolmen type, with the roofing

slab still upon it. The cairn appears to have been a round one, measuring from back to front along the line of the chamber some 62 feet, but the stones which composed it have been entirely removed, with the exception of a fringe here and there. Facing eastward (see plan, fig. 120) stand two high squarish pillars, some 6 to 10 inches apart at base, that on the right standing 8 feet 2 inches above ground, that on the left 4 feet 2 inches, forming the portals to the passage that leads to the chamber. The passage appears to have increased in width as it passed inward till it measured some 2 feet 5 inches at its termination. On the left side beyond the portal only one stone remains *in situ*, standing to a height of 3 feet 9 inches above

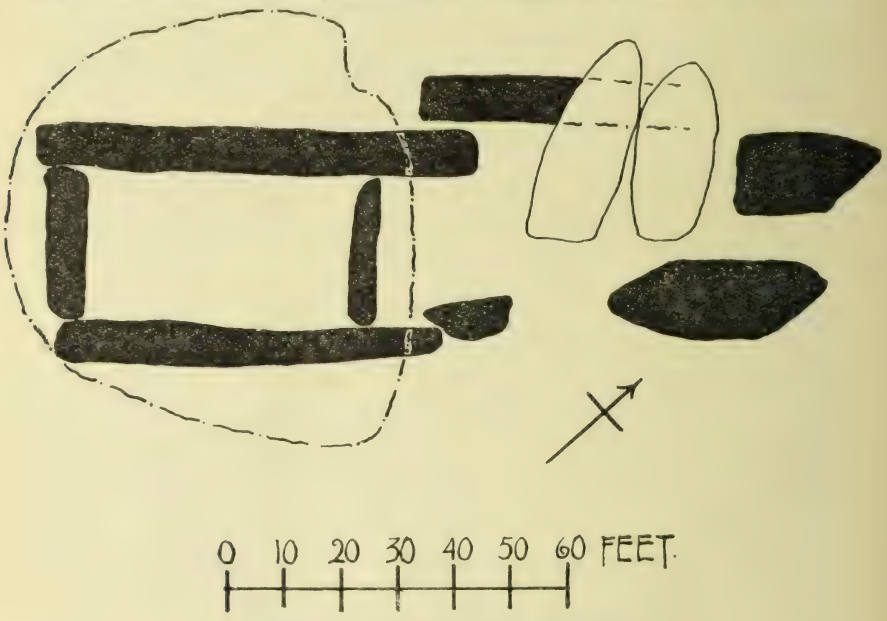

Fig. 120.—"Galdus's Tomb" (No. 287).

ground, while other two lie displaced. On the right side a large slab deeply set in the ground lies parallel with the passage and has probably supported the wall slabs, now removed, on that side. At 8 feet 2 inches from the outside the chamber is reached. It has been a rectangular compartment some 5 feet in length by 3 feet in breadth and now some 4 feet in height from the floor level to the under side of the roofing slab. A massive slab 7 feet or thereby in length forms the lower portion of each side and extends beyond the chamber. The chamber is closed at both ends, but, while the slab forming the innermost termination helps to support the roof, the slab in the front is not in contact therewith, although the roof declines 15 inches from the horizontal level in its direction. Above the large lateral slabs other slabs and flat stones, for the most part removed or displaced, have been employed to raise the sides to the required height. The massive slab which forms the roof measures superficially 7 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 11 inches. The interior of the chamber has probably been cleared out long ago. Numerous tall

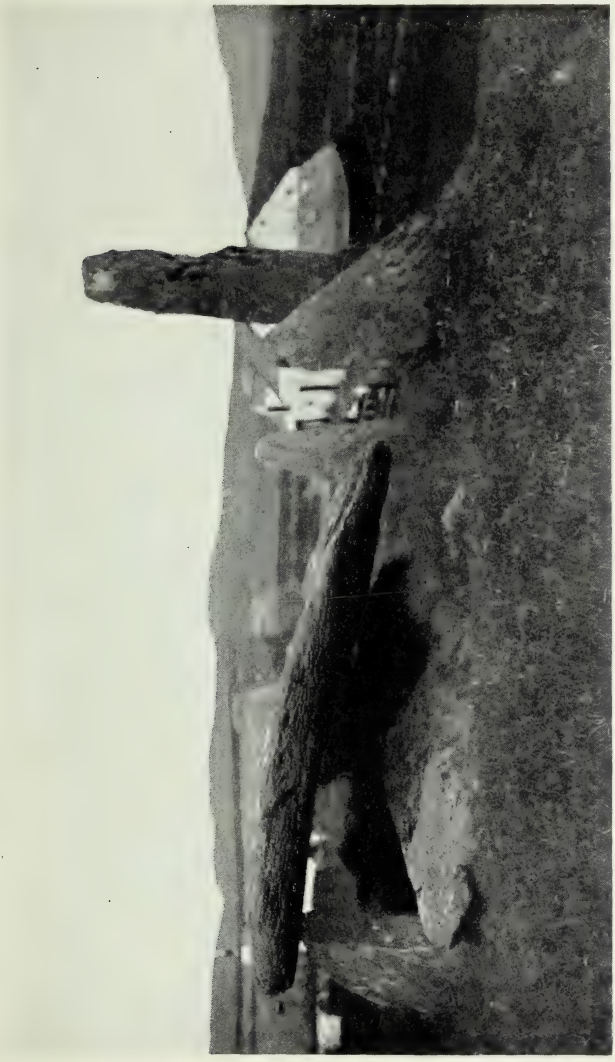

FIG. 119.—Chambered Cairn, Cairnholy, showing remains of Chamber and Frontal Semicircle from the Rear (No. 287).

Fig. 121.—Chamber of Cairn, Cairnholy (No. 288).

To face p. 158.

monoliths, used as gateposts, etc., at the adjacent farm, have probably been taken originally from this monument.

Some 200 yards due south, and just over the field dyke to the south of the road, are the remains of another cairn of the same character. Though the peculiar features of the horned chambered cairn have escaped destruction, the cairn itself has been almost entirely removed to build dykes, etc. With its longest axis south-east by east and north-west by west the extreme length has been from 80 to 100 feet, but, owing to the building of a wall partly on the site, the breadth is not accurately ascertainable; it has, however, increased from the west end towards the east, and the outline of the cairn appears to have been marked with pointed standing-stones. At the east end are the remains of a frontal semicircle of standing-stones,

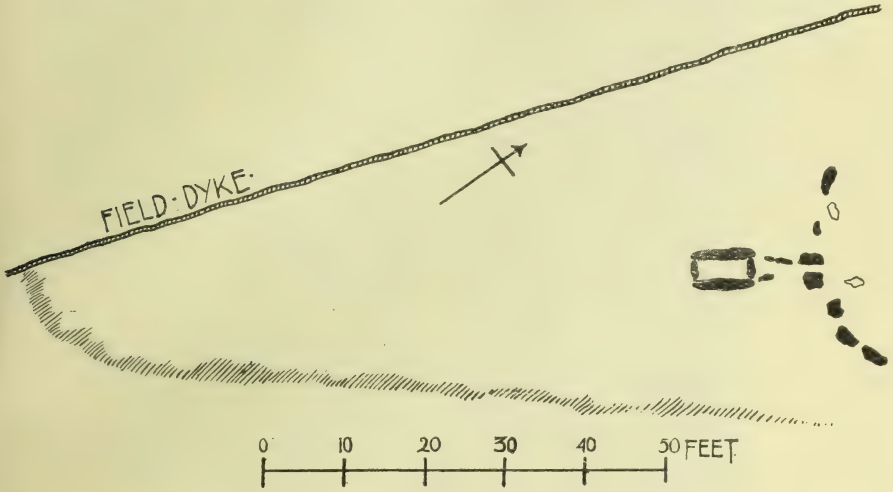

Fig. 122.—Long Cairn, Cairnholy (No. 288).

now consisting of seven stones *in situ*, four on one quadrant and three on the other, and of other two stones, one apparently from each quadrant, lying displaced. The two central stones are squarish pillars, set 1 foot 2 inches apart at base, each rising to a height of 7 feet above ground level, while the other stones vary in height from 3 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches, and in breadth from 1 foot 5 inches to 3 feet 2 inches. Behind the two central pillars the passage, gradually widening to 2 feet, extends to the chamber with a total length of 9 feet. The chamber has been rectangular, some 7 feet 6 inches in length, and closed at both ends. The roof is gone, but, as in the previous instance, the slab closing the front is slightly lower in elevation than that at the back. Along each side extends a massive block some 7 to 8 feet in length, which has formed the lower part of the side; the superstructure has been entirely removed.

Cairnholy is one of the legendary tombs of Galdus, a mythical King of Scots.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. SW. Visited 10th May 1912.

289. *Cairn, do.*—In the park adjoining the farm steading on the east, and about 175 yards distant, is a circular cairn, much dilapi-

dated, measuring some 50 feet in diameter and from 5 to 6 feet in elevation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. SW. Visited 15th May 1912.

290. "*White Cairn*," *Chapelton*.—Situated at the upper side of a cultivated field, some 250 to 300 yards south of the farm of Chapelton, is a grass-covered circular mound with an elevation of some 4 feet and a diameter of 60 feet, bearing the name of the "White Cairn."

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xl. SW. Visited 10th May 1912.

291. *Stone Cist, Larg Moor*.—On the Larg Moor, some 200 yards west-south-west of the stone circle on Glenquicken (No. 292), is a cist (fig. 123) complete with its cover and standing out above the ground level, from around which the cairn has been entirely removed. It measures interiorly 4 feet long by 1 foot 8 inches broad, while the covering slab measures 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet. Each side has been formed by a single slab. The cist lies with its main axis from east by north to west by south.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. NW. Visited 10th May 1912.

292. *Stone Circle, Glenquicken*.—On a level grassy area at an elevation of some 500 feet above sea-level, not far north from a

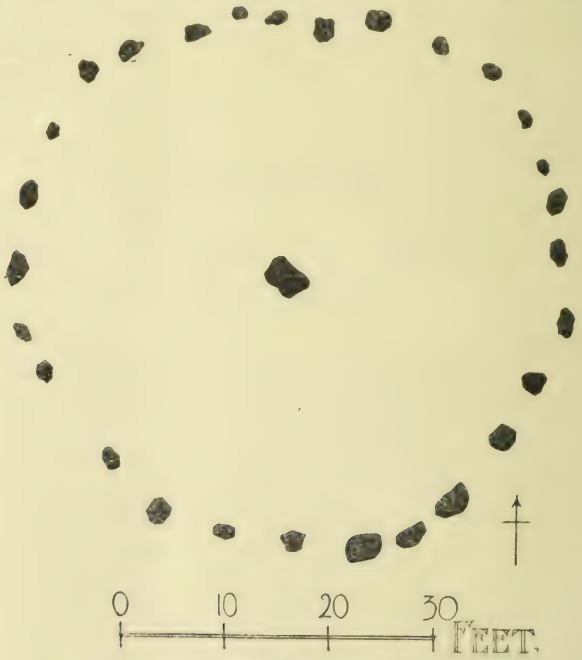

FIG. 125.—Stone Circle, Glenquicken Moor (No. 292).

branch of the Englishman's Burn, on the south side of the Old Military, or Corse of Slakes Road that leads from Creetown to Anwoth, and some ¾ mile south by west of Glenquicken farm, is a stone circle (figs. 124 and 125) of 28 stones encircling, somewhat to the west of

* It is suggested locally that an urn in the British Museum from Kirkmabreck may have come from this cist, but there is no definite information to that effect.

FIG. 123.—Stone Cist, Larg Moor (No. 291).

To face p. 160.

From photo by Dr W. S. Bruce.]

FIG. 124.—Stone Circle, Glenquicken Moor (No. 292).

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the centre, what appears to be an ice-borne granitic boulder 5 feet 9 inches in height above ground and 10 feet 9 inches in circumference. The circle has a diameter of about 51 feet and is formed of boulders, the highest of which stands about 3 feet above ground. The stones have been placed with their broad faces along the line of the circumference, and are set at an average distance of from 3 to 4 feet apart. A gap of 8 feet 7 inches between two boulders on the west side suggests that one stone has been removed at this point, otherwise the circle is complete. A number of stones, probably gathered from the field, have recently been laid in a heap at the base of the central boulder.

There is now no trace of the second circle marked on the 1-inch map as adjacent to the above.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. NW. Visited 10th May 1912.

293. *Stone Circle, Claughreid.*—About $\frac{1}{3}$ mile north-west of Claugh-

FIG. 126.—Stone Circle, Claughreid (No. 293).

* In Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* mention is made of a Roman encampment on Glenquicken. This is an ancient field enclosed with a turf bank, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-west of the stone circle. The position it occupies does not in the least suggest a defensive work.

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reid farm-house, at an elevation of some 700 feet above sea-level, is a stone circle (fig. 126). It lies in the upper half of the third park from the house, and some 40 yards distant from the dyke that forms the boundary on the south-east. The monument consists of nine stones surrounding a large central granitic boulder, probably ice-borne, measuring superficially 5 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 8 inches, and in elevation above ground 2 feet 1 inch. The stones in the circumference are small granitic boulders, the highest of which does not extend more than 2 feet above ground, set with fair regularity at an average distance of about 9 feet 4 inches apart. The diameter of the circle has been some 30 feet within the stones. There is no trace of any cairn in the vicinity.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlvii. SW. (unnoted). Visited 12th May 1912.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

294. *Cup and Ring Marks, Kirkmuir.*—Situated some 200 yards east of the ruined church of Kirkdale on the farm of Kirkmuir, and

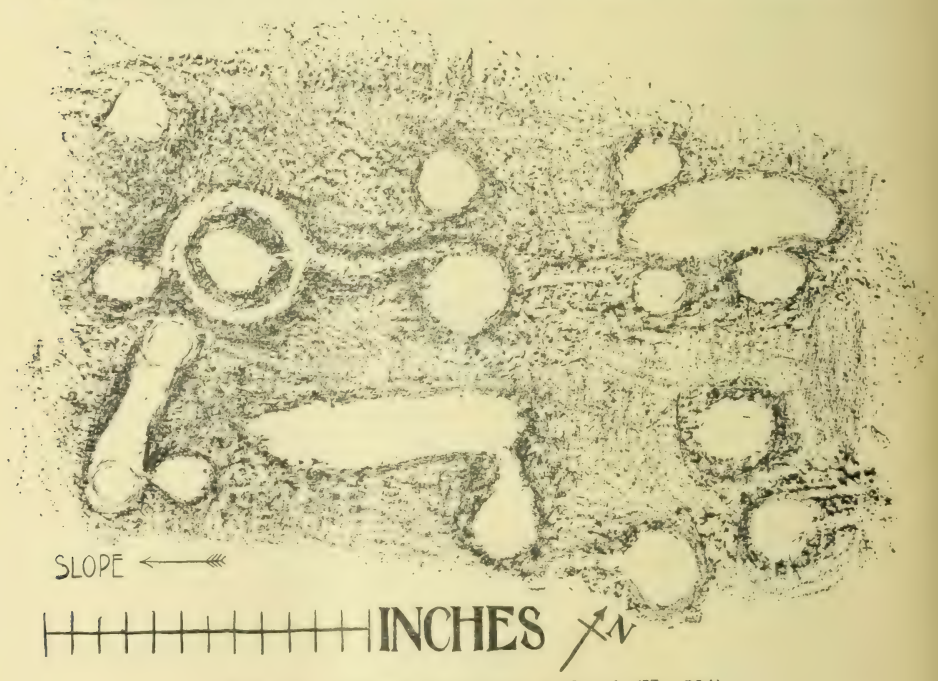

FIG. 127.—Cup and Ring Marks, Kirkmuir (No. 294).

some 30 feet west of a dyke which runs up the hill, is an outcropping rock with an almost level surface on which are visible some rather faint cup and ring markings (fig. 127). The sculpturing consists of fourteen cup marks which have the appearance of having been arranged to some extent in groups of three. Two natural hollows, each some 8 or 9 inches in length, lie in the line of cleavage of the rock; three cup marks are placed in close proximity to one hollow, while

another cup placed near the second is connected with it by a duct. One cup encircled by a complete ring has a channel leading from it in the direction of two other cups, while in contact with the ring at the opposite side is another small cup. Adjacent to this figure are two cups connected by a broadish channel traversing the line of cleavage, and forming a dumb-bell figure with a third small cup in connection.

Immediately across the stone dyke to the eastward is another sculptured rock surface bearing six and possibly seven cup and ring markings (fig. 128). From the cup mark in each case a channel passes outward between the closed extremities of the penannular rings, in

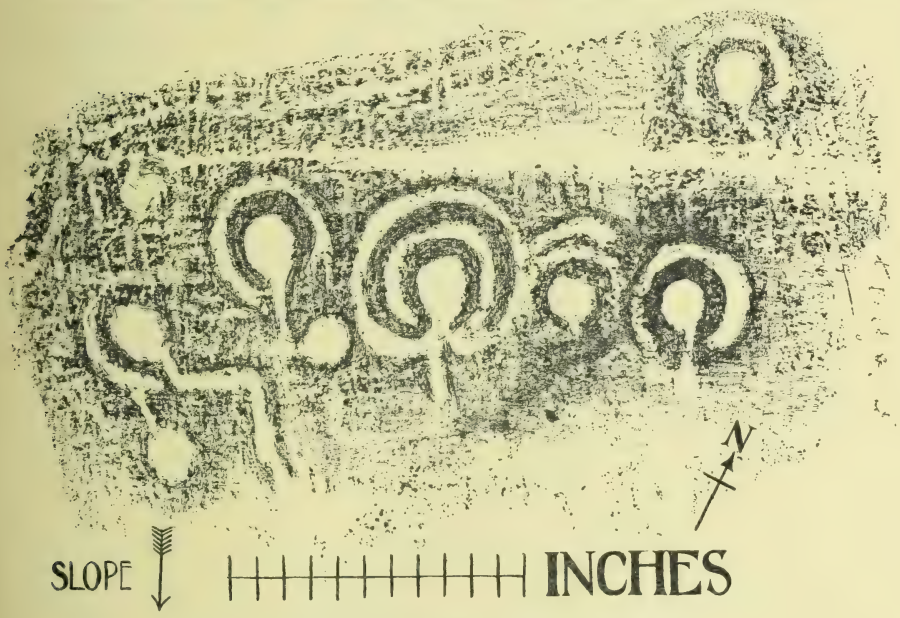

Fig. 128.—Cup and Ring Marks, Kirkmuir (No. 294).

two instances seemingly connecting with outer cups. It is noteworthy that in this group the openings through the rings all face in the direction of the slope of the surface. The rock has been much scoriated by the plough and harrow.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. SW. (unnoted.) Visited 9th May 1912.

295. *Cup and Ring Marks, Cambret Moor.*—On the eastern slope of Cambret Moor, towards its base, and some 400 yards north-north-west of the large cairn at Cauldside (No. 16), across the parish boundary and in Kirkmabreck parish, is a large detached block of whinstone measuring superficially 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 2 inches in thickness, sculptured with cup and ring marks (fig. 129). There are only two figures on the stone; one of unusual dimensions measuring 1 foot 11 inches across consists of a cup mark surrounded by a ring from which a groove is carried in a curve towards the outer limit of the figure. Beyond the inner ring five other encircling rings are carried spirally around the central cup and ring, the continuity

of each broken by the radial groove, while a sixth, apparently opening on the groove, is carried only half-way round. Almost contiguous

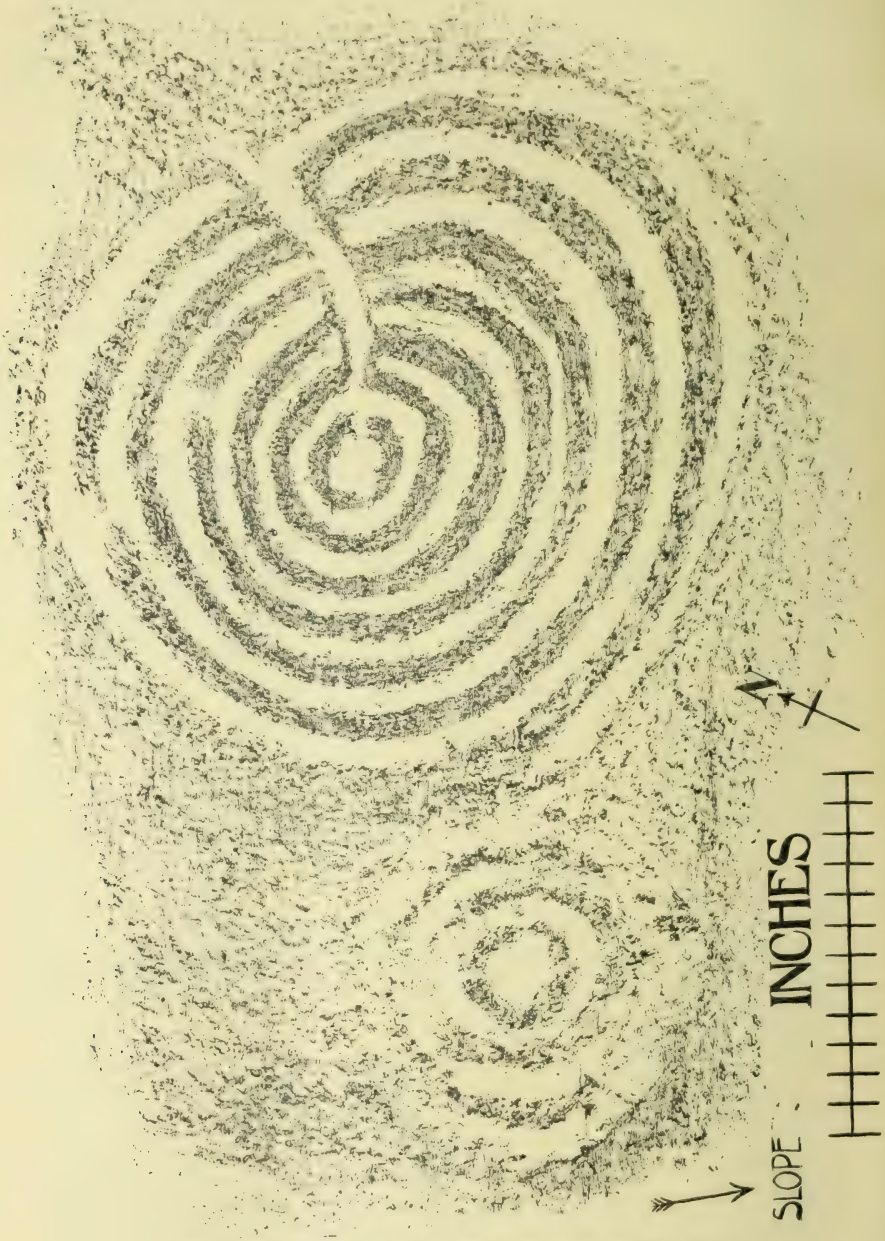

FIG. 129. Cup and Ring Marks, Cambret Moor (No. 295).

is the second figure, much more worn, consisting of a cup surrounded by two rings. It has been suggested that this sculpturing may be that referred to by Symson in 1684 as the stone that "hath upon it

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the resemblance of that draught which is commonly called the walls of Troy."

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 12th May 1912.

296. *Cup and Ring Marks, Cairnholy.*—On the farm of Cairnholy are three examples of rock sculpturing, one on an outcrop of rock and two on detached blocks.

The first occurs in a low-lying meadow about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile to the north-north-west of the farm buildings, on a mass of rock adjacent to a dyke that forms the west boundary of the field, and some 350 yards east-north-east of the farm of Kirkmuir. It consists of a few much worn cup and ring marks on the upper surface of the rock.

In the same field, near the central line, about 100 yards from the north end, and 30 yards north of a large heap of stones, lies a block of whinstone, rectangular in section, measuring 5 feet 3 inches in length by 2 feet in breadth and 14 inches or thereby in depth, on the upper surface of which are a number of faint cup and ring markings. This is just such a block as might have been utilised in a stone circle, but there are no definite remains of such a monument adjacent. The markings are very faint, but there are recognisable three cup markings each surrounded by three or four rings, traversed by a radial groove, each figure measuring some 10 inches in diameter.

The third example is on the upper surface of a somewhat cube-shaped block of whinstone rock containing about 3 cubic feet ploughed up in the field about 400 yards north-east of the farm-house. The single figure, which measures some fourteen inches in diameter, occupies the greater part of the surface and consists of a single cup surrounded by six concentric rings, traversed by a radial groove.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. SW. Visited 15th May 1912.

Miscellaneous.

297. *Standing-Stone, Bagbie.*—On the summit of a broad flat-topped ridge between the Kirkbride and Carsluith Burns, and some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north of the farm of Bagbie, is an upright slab of schistose stone 5 feet 5 inches in height above ground, 3 feet 3 inches in breadth at base, 2 feet in breadth at top, and 1 foot thick, facing east and west.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlvii. NW. Visited 9th May 1912.

298. *Dirk Hatteraick's Cave.*—Some 250 yards to the east of the mouth of the Kirkdale Burn, in the high bank above the shore, and some 35 feet up, is visible a small aperture giving access to the cave believed to be that immortalised by Scott in *Guy Mannering.* So narrow is the aperture that a full-grown man can only with difficulty squeeze himself sidewise between the opposing rock faces, and the entrance is further rendered difficult by the steep talus of soil and stone filling the lower part of the chasm, and down which an intruder has to "slither" to reach the floor of the cave some 14 feet below. The cave is some 33 feet in length, with a narrow projection extending some 10 feet farther, and has an average floor width of from 4 to 5 feet, diminishing as it rises upwards. Along the left wall from the entrance are tiers of small rectangular recesses, resembling pigeon nests in a dove cot, but believed to have been formed for the

storage of bottles of spirits by the smugglers. In rear of this arrangement of bins or nests there is a small inner recess. The dimensions of the "nests" are about 10 inches by 6 inches. In its present condition it would have been impossible to convey any object larger than a very small keg or a bottle through the entrance, but a fall of earth some years ago has partially filled the entrance.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liii. NW. (unnoted). Visited 9th May 1912.

SITES.

298A. *Kirkmabreck.* — The O.S. map indicates "Kirkmabreck Church (Ruin)" near the Kirkbride Burn, about ¾ mile to the east of Kirkmabreck House, but no remains of an ecclesiastical character are observable at the spot.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

299. *Church, Creetown.*	O.S.M., KIRKCUD.,	xlvii.	NW.
300. *Kirkbride Chapel, Kirkbride Hill, about ⅓ mile up the Kirkbride Burn, and some 150 yards to the west of it.*	„	„	„	SW.
301. *Muirfad Castle, about 200 yards north-west of Muirfad, between the burn and the road.*	„	„	xxxix.	NE.
302. "*Cairnwany*" *to the north of the road about ¼ mile east of Glenquicken Cottage.*	„	„	xlvii.	NW.
303. *Cairn, ¼ mile to the south of Glenquicken Cottage.*	„	„	„	„
304. *Do. Cambret Moor.*	„	„	„	„

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DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

305. *Fort, Moat Hill, Margley.*—On the edge of the high ground which slopes upwards to the east of Margley farm, 400 feet above sea-level, and overlooking the valley of the Urr, is a small circular fort surrounded by a double concentric mound, with a flat intervening area some 19 feet in width showing no indication of its having been dug out to form a ditch. The inner mound where preserved is 1½ to 2 feet in height and the outer one is also low. The interior diameter, measured from crest to crest, is from north to south 111 feet, and from east to west 114 feet. On the west side some 50 feet of the inner mound, and rather more of the outer, has been obliterated. A gap in the south-west side probably marks the position of the entrance, and at the foot of the slope beneath this rushes indicate the presence of water. The mounds are probably of earth.

O.S.M. KIRKCUD., xxvii. SE. Visited 8th August 1911.

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

306. *Defensive Construction, Arkland.*—About ¼ mile north-west of Arkland farm, on the east side of the well-wooded valley of the Urr, and in low-lying ground which in former days was probably a swamp, is a small circular construction consisting of a low outer mound or bank about 15 feet in breadth and of low elevation (1 to 2 feet), fairly complete except on the east, where for a space of 40 feet or thereby it has gone. Within the circle thus formed, which measures some 70 feet in diameter, and somewhat towards its east side, is a low irregular mound not rising higher than the bank, and, as far as ascertainable, measuring about 25 feet in diameter. An excavation near the centre shows that it consists of peat. Towards the north-east the bank has been dug up, and the upcast from this excavation may account for a greater breadth on the north side. On the south-east a tongue of firmer ground seems to project from a somewhat higher slope beyond to junction with the outer bank. This may have formed an approach. There is a strong resemblance between this and the construction at Trowdale (No. 140).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxvii. SE. ("Fort" (supposed)).
Visited 8th August 1911.

307. *Fort (remains of), Crofts.*—Within a small and dense fir plantation, standing on the end of a grassy ridge in the enclosed rough pasture about ½ mile north of Crofts farm, are the remains of the north end of a fort, all trace of which outside the plantation has disappeared. A segment of a rampart some 16 feet in breadth exists for a length of about 140 feet measured along the curve. At the base of the scarp, which has a vertical elevation of about 10 feet, is a ditch 16 feet in width and now only 2 feet in depth below the top of the counterscarp. On the west the ditch has run out on the slope. The rampart is apparently of earth.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxviii. NW. Visited 8th August 1911.

308. *Fort, Minnydow.*—Some 200 yards to the west of the farm buildings of Mains of Minnydow, crowning the western side of a deep hollow, is a low domical mound. From the north and west there is a general fall in the level towards it. Terminating at either side on the edge of the hollow beyond it a trench and rampart have been drawn round the front of the mound, enclosing an enceinte, oval in form, and measuring 162 feet from east to west by 132 feet from north to south. The site has been long under cultivation, and the defences are much ploughed down. The trench is, however, still clearly visible, with a breadth of 25 feet and a depth of 3 feet 6 inches or thereby.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvi. NW. ("Moat").
Visited 17th August 1911.

309. *Doon of Urr.*—On a commanding situation overlooking the valley of the Urr from the east, and about 1 mile north of the Old Bridge of Urr, is the Doon of Urr, surrounded by a belt of trees and a modern wall no longer effective to keep the cattle out. The "Doon" is a circular or elliptical construction surrounded by a single bank of earth and stone rising but little above the level of the interior, but with a scarp some 9 to 10 feet in height at the west and about 5 feet towards the

east. In thickness the bank measures, as far as it is possible to judge, some 20 feet, and appears to be of earth, or earth and stone. A gap at the east end, some 8 to 9 feet in width, probably marks the position of the entrance, while the break towards the south-west is clearly secondary. The longest axis is east and west, along which the diameter is 182 feet, while from north to south it is 161 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvi. NW. Visited 8th August 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

310. "*Meikle Cairn*," *Minnydow*.—This cairn is situated about ¼ mile north-west of Minnydow farm and is now enclosed by a stone wall and planted with fir trees. In diameter it measures some 55 feet and in elevation about 3 feet 6 inches. There is no indication of its having been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxviii. SW. Visited 17th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

311. *Mound, Kirkpatrick-Durham*.—Close to the road on the east side of Durham Street is a low mound with a circular flat summit and a projection towards the east, so as to give it an oval plan on base. Around the foot is a slight ridge, too slight to be termed a rampart, with a scarp about 3 feet in height, but no sign of any trench or true defensive work. The summit measures some 24 feet in diameter, but has been dug out to some extent on the south. The length of the mound is 85 feet, its breadth at centre 54 feet, and its elevation about 6 feet. Though bearing a somewhat artificial appearance, it has not now the character of a mote or defensive work of any kind, though what it may originally have been it is impossible to say.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvi. NW. (unnoted).
Visited 17th August 1911.

311A. *Heraldic Stone, Kirkpatrick-Durham*.—Built into the north gable of the church at Kirkpatrick-Durham is a stone bearing the arms of Kennedy, viz.: a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchy within a double tressure flory-counter-flory. At the top of the shield rises a crosier between the initials V. K., and at the foot is the date 1748. The carving of the stone (which is much weathered) is in relief, with the exception of the date, which is incised. A former church was erected in 1748, and the stone then placed in the gable. In itself the slab appears to be 16th-century work, and the initials and crosier with the arms would thus seem to indicate William Kennedy, second son of the third Earl of Cassilis, and abbot of Crossraguel 1520–1547.

312. *Font, Kirkpatrick-Durham*.—In front of the manse at Kirkpatrick-Durham is an ancient font which is said to have been brought from the old chapel of St Bridget at Kirklebride. It is rectangular in shape, with a basin of similar form, both dying away into the circle at the base. The bowl is 1 foot 2 inches in height and 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 8½ inches in width, while the width of the orifice is 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 2½ inches and the depth 9 inches.

Parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

The drain is large. It is fully described and illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. p. 395.

313. *Oak Panels, Kirkpatrick-Durham.*—Preserved at the Manse are three carved oak panels (fig. 130, p. 180) from the Macartney seat in the old church now demolished. They are each 13 inches in length, two of them 7 inches in breadth and the other 9 inches. The larger panel bears a shield charged with three boars' heads erased (for Gordon), the initials I.G. and N.G., also three figures of a date 162 · . The other two panels represent respectively Satan, and a pelican feeding her young—emblematic of the Church.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxvi. NW. Visited 17th August 1911.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

314. *Chapel and Grave-yard about 200 yards north of Arecming to the south of the road to Crocketford.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxviii. NW.

315. *Kirkyard, Cairneyhill, about ¼ mile east by north of Minnydow.* „ „ „ SW.

316. *St Patrick's Well, do., a little to the south-east of No.* 315. „ „ „ „

317. *"Marl Mount," Moat Hill, Garmartin.* „ „ xxxvi. NW.

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Defensive Constructions.

318. *Fort, "The Doons," Doon Hill.*—This fort is situated at an elevation of some 500 feet over sea-level on the summit of the Doon Hill, a long flat-topped ridge which slopes upwards from the left bank of the Old Water to the north of Shawhead. It is a circular construction measuring interiorly 190 feet from north to south by 214 feet from east to west, surrounded by a steeply scarped bank, above which there seems to have existed a stony rampart now supplanted by a stone wall. The scarp is well defined all around except on the south, where it has been broken down and is only a foot or so in height, whence, passing round to the west, it gradually rises to 7 or 8 feet, which height it maintains to the east end. In the interior the level rises from within the rampart to a central plat some 7 to 8 feet higher.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxix. NW. Visited 17th August 1911.

319. *Fort, MacNaughton.*—This small fort is situated in an inconspicuous situation above a small glen about 200 yards south of MacNaughton and adjacent to the cottage of Oakwood on the west. It is a circular construction measuring interiorly some 60 feet and

surrounded by a trench and rampart, the former some 30 feet in width from crest to crest and 7 feet at greatest depth. There has been an entrance on the east. A segment of the defences on the north, cut off by a modern field wall, has been obliterated in the field beyond. The rampart appears to be of earth and stone, and many large boulders are visible on the face of it. It is said (*op. cit.*) that about 1840 arrow-heads of flint and flint chips were found in this fort, and spear heads, presumably of bronze, which, it is stated, were ornamented on the sockets with gold.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 112.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SW. Visited 17th August 1911.

320. *Enclosure, Barnsoul.*—On the flank of a low hill some 250 yards west of Barnsoul, and at the edge of a steep slope to a burn on the northward, are the remains of a circular construction which has all the appearance of being a defensive work though marked on the O.S. map as the site of a chapel. With its ends resting on the edge of the slope is a broad bank of earth and stone in horse-shoe form enclosing an area measuring 85 feet from north to south by 66 feet from east to west. Probably the enceinte has originally been oval and the bank continuous on the north, though now in that direction it is quite obliterated. The bank is very irregular in thickness, varying from 14 to 20 feet, and is some 2 feet 6 inches in height. It shows many large stones in its composition. (Mr F. R. Coles, writing in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 112, considered this site very doubtful as a defensive work, and recorded that it was formerly known as "The Angel Chapel" as the spring in the hollow to the north still bears the name of "The Angel Well." See No. 329.)

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SW. ("Chapel" (site of)).
Visited 17th August 1911.

321. *Fort, Hallhill.*—Immediately to the south of the farm of Hallhill the land rises by a steep grassy bank to a height of 300 feet above the Cluden Water which flows by on the opposite side of the farm. Crowning this bank is a rocky ridge trending from east by north to west by south, and gradually rising in the latter direction. From the general level of the top of the bank the eminence attains an elevation of some 38 feet on the north and 18 feet or thereby on the south. On the higher end of this ridge the "Mote" has been formed by a cutting through the rising ground at the east end some 18 feet wide, partially driven through rock, and by a rampart and trench across the west end where the fall from the summit is less pronounced. Of the trench the indications are now slight. The area enclosed contains little level ground beyond a small plateau on the summit, and rises with a considerable inclination from the side of the eastern cutting. It is an oval in form, measuring in length and breadth some 235 feet by 110 feet. The north flank is so steep as not to require any accessory defences, but along the south side the rampart from the west end has seemingly been prolonged at the edge of a terrace which is carried along that side some 8 feet above the base. The scarp below this terrace is somewhat stony, as if it had been revetted or been strewn with the debris of a parapet. An

old grass-covered road runs along the top of the bank at the base of the mound on the north, but, as it extends in both directions beyond it, it is doubtful if it has ever formed part of a terraced defence.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SW. ("Hall Hill Moat").

Visited 23rd May 1912.

322. *Fort, Ingleston.*—This is a fort on the crest of the ridge rising to the west-north-west of the farm of Ingleston, about ¼ mile distant from that place, and at an elevation of 400 feet above sea-level, in a situation commanding an extensive prospect to north-east and south. The ground falls sharply away from the position on the north-east to the haugh-land by the Cairn or Cluden Water, and in the other directions except to the westward, where the higher elevation is maintained, the slope downward is considerable. The fort has been sub-oval, or circular in form, but the effect of continuous cultivation has reduced the outline beyond the power of accurate measurement. The defences appear to have consisted of a single encircling stony rampart with, towards the south-east where the ridge is crossed, an outer trench of which there is a trace. A break in the rampart adjacent to the steep wooded slope and facing the east indicates the position of the entrance.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SW. ("Moat"). Visited 23rd May 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS.

323. *Gateside "Mote."*—A short distance to the east of the farm of Gateside is a round hillock known as the Mote. The extent of the mound is considerable; it shows no signs of artificial shaping, and the angle of the scarps is much too flat for a mote-hill. It is probably natural.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SE. Visited 23rd May 1912.

Grave-stones, Irongray Churchyard.—Irongray Church is situated about 4½ miles to the north-west of Dumfries, and in the churchyard lie the stones enumerated below, Nos. 324, 325 and 326, as also a tombstone erected by Sir Walter Scott in memory of Helen Walker, the prototype of "Jeanie Deans" in the *Heart of Midlothian*, who died in 1791 and was buried here.

324. Some 25 feet south-east of the east end of the church is a large "table" stone 7 feet 6 inches in length by 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, inscribed around the edge and across the west end as follows:—

> HEIR LYES KATRIN MILL WHO DEPARTIT THE 11 OF JANVARI ANNO DOMINI 1633. IN TERRIS CREDIDI ET SPERAVI IN COELIS · FRUOR · ET GAUDEO.*

A large shield occupies the lower half of the stone, bearing arms in relief: a chevron couped between three fleurs-de-lis (for Brown). Above the shield in a sunk panel are the letters K.B. A modern inscription on the side commemorates various members of the family of Broune, pastors of Irongray and adjacent parishes.

325. Some 25 feet to the eastward is another "table" stone dated

* On earth I trusted and hoped in heaven. [Now] I enjoy and rejoice.

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

1707, to the memory of Bessie Edgar, at the lower end of which, standing up 2 inches in relief, is a female figure 1 foot 8 inches in length, in a full pleated bodice and skirt with a belt at waist, holding in her right hand a book inscribed THE WORD OF GOD.

326. About 25 feet due south of the east end of the church another stone commemorates James Anderson of Knockshinnoch, who died in 1733, and his family. At the foot, within a foliageous border, is a curious group of figures. On the left side a woman with legs very much foreshortened; in the centre a man dressed and armed as a Roman gladiator with sword and buckler, in combat with an animal, probably a wolf, while above these figures is a lion passant.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SW. Visited 23rd May 1912.

327. *Martyrs' Monument, near Irongray Church.*—About ¼ mile to the west of Irongray Church on the north side of the road is a monument marking the grave of two covenanters—Edward Gordon and Alexander M'Cubbine—hanged near the spot. A slab lying prostrate has rudely carved upon it the following inscription:—

HERE LYES EDWARD GORDON AND ALEXANDER McCUBINE · MARTYRES · HANGED WITHOUT LAW BY LAGG AND CAP BRUCE FOR ADHERING TO THE WORD OF GOD CHRIST'S KINGLY GOVERNMENT IN HIS HOUS · AND THE COVENANTED WORK OF REFORMATION AGAINST TYRANNY PERJURY AND PRELACY. REV 12 · 11 · MAR 3 · 1685

AS LAGG AND BLOODIE BRUCE COMMAND
WE WERE HUNG UP BY HELLISH HAND
AND THUS THEIR FURIOUS RAGE TO STAY
WE DY'D NEAR KIRK OF IRONGRAY
HERE NOW IN PEACE SWEET REST WE TAKE
ONCE MURDER'D FOR RELIGEON'S SAKE.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 352.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SW.

328. "*Communion Stones,*" *Skeoch Hill.*—In a secluded hollow in the moorland at the north end of Skeoch Hill is a modern granite obelisk, bearing an inscription to the effect that at this spot a large number of Covenanters met in the summer of 1678 to worship God, and that about three thousand communicants on that occasion celebrated the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. To the north-east of this monument are four distinct rows of flattish stones and a fifth less distinct stretching for a distance of from 40 to 45 feet and 4 feet apart, on which the people are believed to have sat.

See *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.) p. 268; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 354.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xx. SE. Visited 17th August 1911.

SITE.

329. *Chapel and Well, Barnsoul.*—Some 250 yards to the west of Barnsoul there is indicated on the O.S. map the site of a chapel, and to the north-west of it is the Angel Well referred to in No. 320.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SW. Visited 17th August 1911.

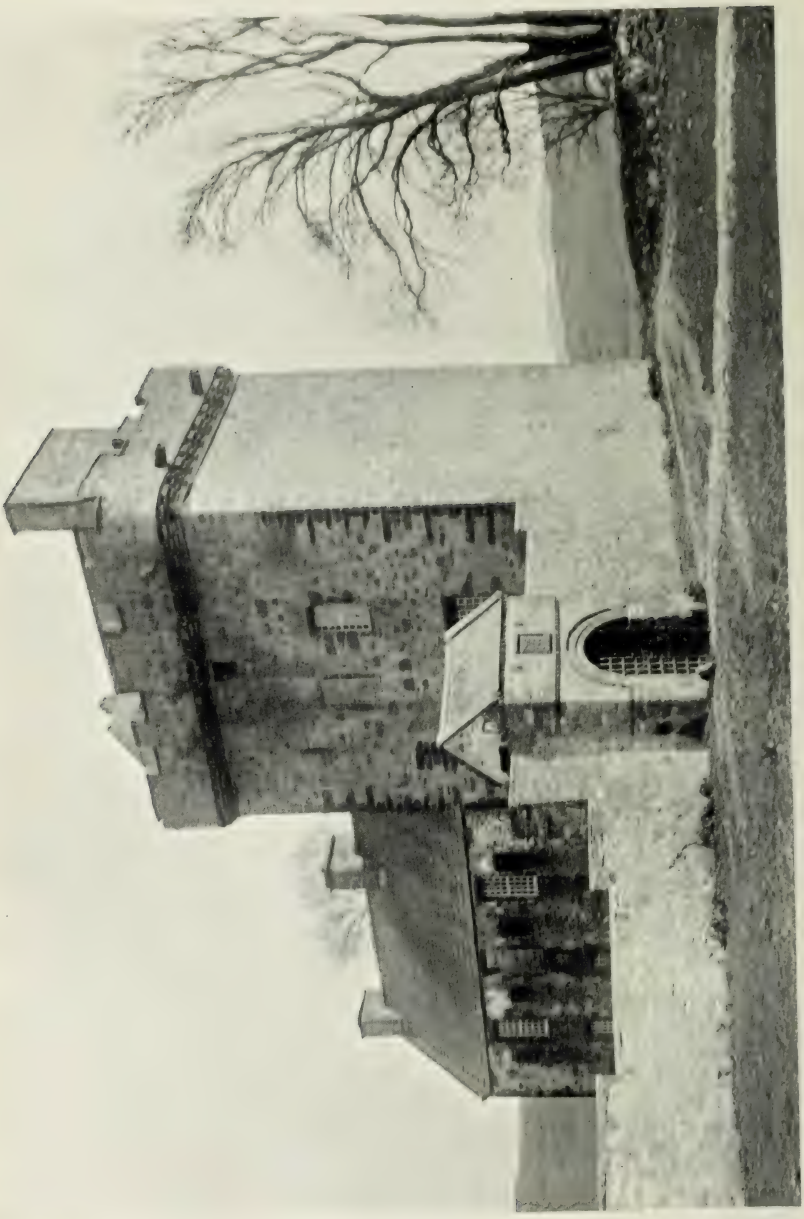

FIG. 131.—Hills Castle from the North-west (No. 330).

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

330. *Hills Castle.*—The Tower of Hills (fig. 131) stands upon the high ground to the east of Lochrutton and about 6½ miles by road south-west of Dumfries. It thus commands a magnificent expanse of country in every direction excepting towards the north, where the ground rises rapidly. The keep or tower is situated at the south-west angle of a square courtyard enclosed on the south side by an 18th-century dwelling-house, and on the three remaining sides by a high enclosing wall. This wall, which is 6 feet 6 inches in height, has been built on the north and west sides within recent years; and at the same time, a range of farm buildings which abutted against the western wall of the keep was removed, so that the old buildings are now free on all sides and clear of the modern farm buildings on the west. The most striking feature in the group of buildings is the unique and interesting gatehouse in the centre of the western wall of the courtyard. It consists of a semicircular arched gateway leading to the interior of the courtyard, measuring 6 feet in width and 7 feet 5 inches from the ground to the under side of the arch. On plan the gateway projects 2 feet 8 inches from the outside face of the enclosing wall, which is 3 feet thick. Above the arched gateway is a small chamber 9 feet by 4 feet 3 inches internal dimensions, projecting 2½ inches on the exterior at the level of the string-course. Access to it was gained by a wheel-stair on the north side 2 feet 4 inches wide, formed in the thickness of the enclosing wall. Only a portion of the stair now exists, starting about 4 feet above the level of the courtyard. Above the string-course is a carved panel 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches, having a shield in the centre bearing the royal arms, with two unicorns as supporters; above the shield is a small crowned figure. The cornice at the wall head consists of two rows of miniature corbels placed chequer-wise and returned round the four sides. The upper chamber is finished at the north and south ends with a small gable. It is roofed with timber and slated, the height from floor to ceiling measuring about 5 feet 6 inches.

The tower or keep is entered from the courtyard level at the north-east angle, and communicates directly with the wheel-staircase, which in its turn gives access to the apartments on each floor and to the parapet walk. It measures on the exterior 23 feet 7 inches from north to south, and 29 feet 9 inches from east to west, and the height from ground to the top of the parapet is 45 feet. The ground floor consists of one large apartment, 15 feet by 21 feet, vaulted in stone, 8 feet 9 inches from floor to crown, and entering off a small passage in the thickness of the wall at the foot of the staircase. There is no fireplace in this vaulted chamber, from which it may be inferred that it was not used as a living room. Above the vaulted chamber are three apartments, or living rooms, and an attic. The first and second floor rooms have each a *garde-robe* in the south-east angle of the building. Fireplaces are provided in the west wall, one for each of the upper floors. The gargoyles at the level of the parapet walk represent the cannon of the period, made in two pieces and secured by iron bands.

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

Above the entrance to the tower is a carved panel divided into two compartments. On the upper compartment is the Maxwell crest: a stag lodged in front of a holly tree, bearing between his

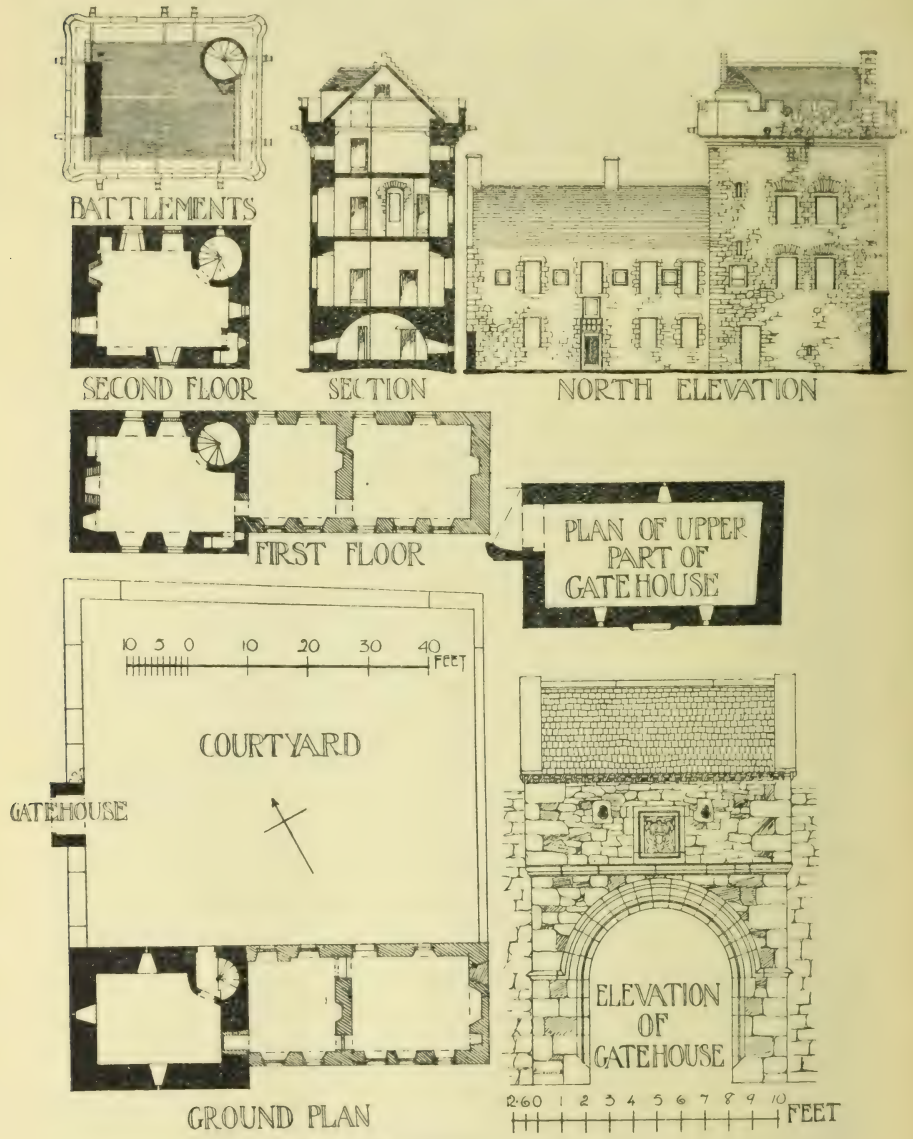

FIG. 132.—Hills Castle (No. 330).

fore-feet a shield charged with their arms: a saltire, above which is an inscribed scroll, seemingly illegible. The lower compartment contains two shields, with a thistle between, and beneath, the letters E M · I C. The shields bear arms, viz.: (1) a saltire with a cinquefoil in chief and a roundle in base; (2) impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, a

saltire with a cinque-foil in chief and a roundle in base; *Sinister*, three crescents.

The house built on to the east side of the ancient tower bears the date 1721, and consists of a two-storeyed dwelling with two apartments on each floor. The entrance is on the north side from the courtyard level, and has a door of communication between the two rooms on each floor. A doorway has also been slapped through the east wall of the tower to give access between the ground and first floors of the two buildings, no doubt at the time when the later dwelling-house was added. The staircase has been of wood, but is now destroyed.

Upon a stone over the doorway at the wall-head level is the date 1721 and initials $E^{JM}J$, and on the north wall of the dwelling-house is a series of three carved panels between the upper floor windows.

In order eastward from the castle the first panel contains a shield bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, a saltire, with a cinque-foil in chief, and a crescent in base; *Sinister*, a saltire, with a label of three points in chief, and a cinque-foil in base; Supporters, a stag sejant, and a savage; Crest, a mount charged with three lozenges, from which issues a holly tree. In the dexter top corner of the panel the initials E M: in the sinister A · M · for Edward Maxwell and Agnes Maxwell. The second panel contains a shield bearing arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a saltire with a label of three points in chief; 2nd and 3rd, three urcheons; Supporters, two savages; Crest, a mount charged with three lozenges, a heart at base, and wreathed with holly leaves. These are the arms of Sir John Maxwell, created fourth Lord Herries in right of his wife in 1566, and of Agnes Herries, his wife. The shield on the third panel bears arms: A saltire; Supporters, two stags sejant; Crest, a stag lodged in front of a holly tree issuing from a mount charged with three lozenges.

The tower and gateway have fortunately been put into a fair state of repair, the outside walls have been pointed, the roof and floors made secure, and the windows bricked up with a view to keeping out birds and vermin.

The two-storeyed house adjoining the tower was inhabited a few years ago, and although of much later date than the tower, is yet worthy of some attention. It is now uninhabited and in a state of disrepair. The joists of the upper floor are quite unsound, while the roof and windows require attention.

Hills Castle appears to have been built about the middle of the 16th century, when it was possessed by Edward Maxwell. It passed by marriage into the possession of the M'Cullochs of Ardwall in 1730, and is still owned by that family.

Grose gives a view of it as it appeared in 1789.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 390 (plan and illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 185 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxix. SW. Visited 29th May 1911.

Crannog or Lake Dwelling.

331. *Crannog, Lochrutton.*—Lochrutton Loch is situated between 5 and 6 miles to the west-south-west of Dumfries, and is some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile

in length by about ½ mile in breadth at its broadest part near the middle. There are two islands in the loch, one of which is called Dutton's cairn and is natural; the other to the south-east of it and occupying the centre of the loch is artificial and was excavated in 1901–2, when the following observations were made and recorded. The loch where the crannog was situated had a depth of from 11 to 13 feet. The crannog presented the appearance of a low circular cairn resting on a foundation of logs of wood, and rose from the water with a slightly rounded section to a grass-covered plat in the centre. In diameter it measured 80 feet, the centre plat rising some 6 feet above the log floor. Four sections taken across the crannog showed strata from the top of the centre plat downwards to the wood floor, consisting of, first, turf and free soil about 18 inches thick, then another layer of soil of similar thickness, but more compact and changing to marl or clay at the bottom. Below the second bed a quantity of whinstones, unshaped and disposed without order, the interstices being filled with marl-coloured earth, lay on the wood floor. The layer was 3 feet thick in the centre, but towards the margin tapered down to the wood. The floor was comparatively level, and was composed entirely of logs of wood laid side by side disposed in groups of parallel pieces lying in many different directions closely fitted together, and in some cases assorted in equal lengths as if prepared beforehand to go together. In the case of a forked piece a filler had been inserted. Axes had been freely used to cut the pieces to the length required. Oak, birch, and other woods (not specified) were found. Round the exterior of the island a rough banking of tumbled stones sloped outwards into the water, with numerous timbers lying apparently displaced among them. Between the log pavement and the layer of logs beneath it lay a thin bed of stones which appeared to have been used to fill up the inequalities of the lower layer and raise the smaller timbers of the pavement itself in order to secure a level upper surface, remaining inequalities being thereafter reduced by the axe. Remains of superimposed work were found near the north margin of the island consisting of two parallel oak logs 9 to 10 feet in length, 11 inches by 6 inches in section. Posts of oak 3 inches to 6 inches in diameter were also observed projecting above the surface of the floor. The posts were pointed evidently by a sharp axe, and driven into the floor a depth of 1½ to 2½ feet. In the interior small oak branches similarly pointed were found driven between the logs as if intended to secure them in position.

A peninsula somewhat north of the centre of the east shore of the loch has been severed from the mainland by an artificial ditch and rampart drawn across the neck, thus transforming it into an island of about 1 acre in extent. This area was partially examined at the same time as the crannog by cutting sections through the rampart and making a number of short trenches in the interior. No relics were found in the interior, but teeth of animals were plentiful along the water's edge, and in the material of the rampart were found fragments of bone, deers' horn, glass slag, and nondescript iron or iron slag.

The relics recovered from the crannog were got from among the

stones overlying the log floor and at a depth of not less than 3½ feet below the turf of the centre plat. They were generally of a mediæval character and indicated continuous occupation over a lengthy period. Pottery predominated, numerous fragments being found, showing variety of material, make and form of vessel, almost all wheel-made, and, with few exceptions, glazed with a greenish or yellowish green glaze. Several of the fragments were ornamented with herring-bone markings, others with sort of a reticulated pattern formed by applied fillets coarsely fashioned with roughly moulded bosses at the intersections. The bases of several vessels showed occasional thumb markings around their exterior margins and were slightly convex. Some of the jars in addition to the large carrying handles at the back had been furnished with smaller supplementary handles in front on each side of the spout. Amongst the other relics recovered were a piece of red pigment, probably hæmatite, sheet lead, nondescript pieces of iron, five leaden spindle whorls, a small ring or link of bronze or brass, two fragments of a circular vessel of red sandstone of fine workmanship, and a small imperfect pendant cross of jet. Of these the most remarkable is the cross. It consists of a circular central disc ⅝ inch in diameter with two arms, the other two arms being broken off and awanting. The disc is flat on each face and rounded on the edge, and the arms have the corners rounded off, and terminate in flat triangular ends with a moulding at base. When complete the cross would measure 1½ inches between the points of the transverse arms. On the face of the cross the disc has been inlaid with a floriated Greek cross and with small discs between the outer terminations of the arms. A socket marks one of the arms below the moulding. The reverse is plain, except the disc, which bears the letters I.H.C., with a mark of contraction over them. The form of the lettering on the cross and the character of the ornamentation on the pottery suggest an early 13th-century date for the mediæval occupation of the crannog. Though the character of the structure is analogous to that of the earlier iron-age lake dwellings, none of the relics recovered appear to belong to that period. Such relics, however, would probably be beneath the water or at a lower level of the crannog than it was possible to excavate.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1901–2, p. 128 ; 1902–3, p. 246.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxix. SW.

Sepulchral Construction.

332. *Stone Circle, Easthill.*—Situated on the moorland at an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level, about ¼ mile south-south-east of the farm of Easthill, on the Old Military Road, are the remains of a stone circle (fig. 133). The stones, now eight in number, have been placed upon a slight eminence, seemingly rock, and have been much disturbed, only two of them probably remaining upright, the rest being overturned, or to a greater degree displaced. They have not been large, the longest, of which the full extent is exposed, being 3 feet 10 inches, and the highest *in situ* extending to 3 feet above ground level. They have seemingly been placed with their flat faces in the

line of the circumference of the circle. The diameter of the circle seems to have been from 60 to 70 feet. On the upper side of a stone on the east arc of the circle are three small circular depressions

FIG. 133.—Stone Circle, Easthill (No. 332).

which are in alignment and have a somewhat artificial appearance, but as undoubted natural pittings occur on all sides of the stone it is very doubtful if they can be regarded as artificial cup markings.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxix. NE. Visited 24th May 1912.

SITES.

333. *Fort, Lochfoot.*—The O.S. marks a "mote" around the summit of a broad-backed ridge in rear of the Moat farm, and to the north of Lochfoot village, but now through long years of ploughing the traces of fortification are practically eliminated. The remains are in no way suggestive of a mote-hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxix. NW. Visited 24th May 1912.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

334. *Auchenfranco Castle, Lochrutton.* O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxix. S.W.

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

335. *Garlies Castle.*—The ruins of Garlies Castle (fig. 134) are situated upon rising ground distant about 3 miles north by east of Newton-Stewart, and within the policies of Garlies House. The castle appears to have been built upon a place of natural strength, protected upon the south-east and south-west sides by a large extent

of marshland, while to the north is a rugged and mountainous tract of country. The existing ruins cover a considerable area, the nucleus being a simple oblong keep situated at the north-west angle of a courtyard surrounded by numerous outbuildings. On plan the keep

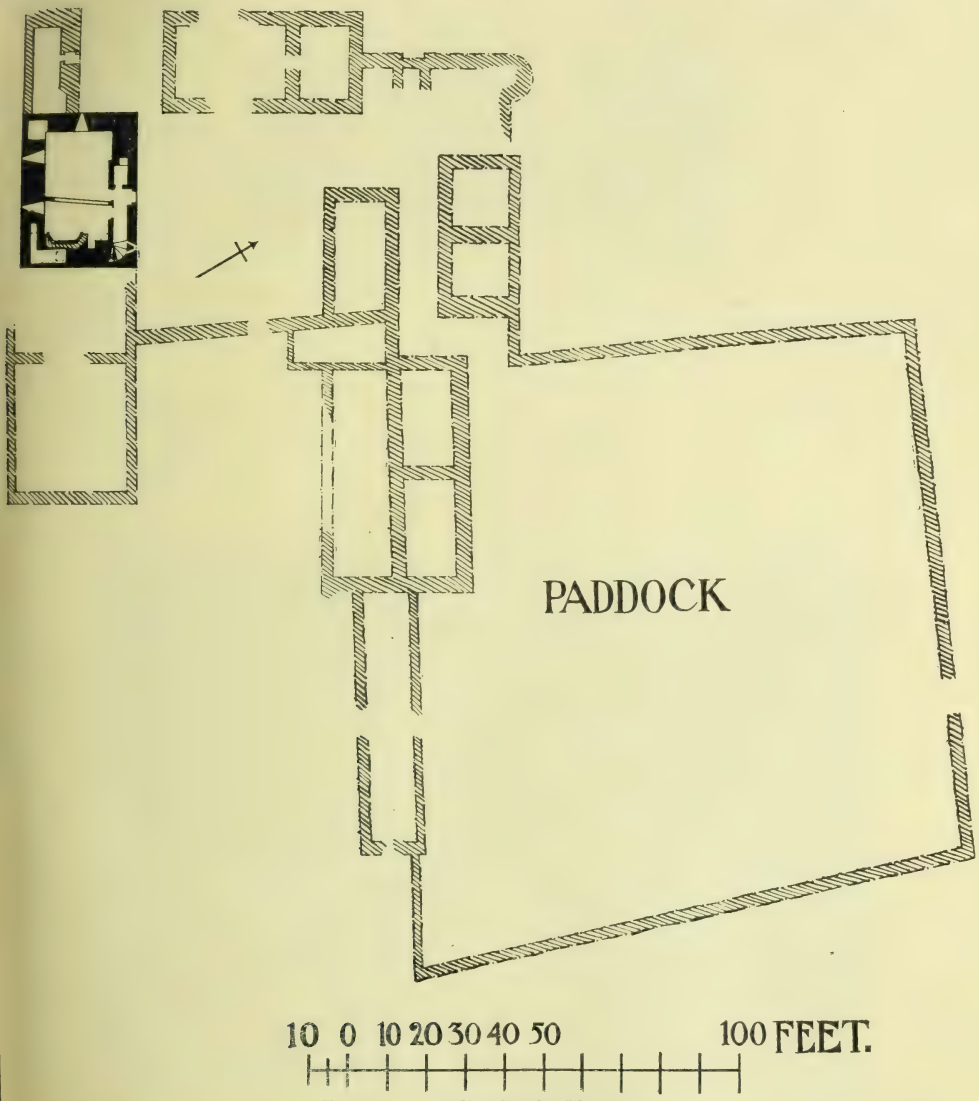

Fig. 134.—Garlies Castle (No. 335).

has a remarkable resemblance to both Cardoness and Rusco (Nos. 8 and 9). It measures some 30 feet by 40 feet over walls varying from 5 to 8 feet in thickness. The entrance has been from the courtyard through a double door leading to a passage 3 feet 6 inches wide formed in the thickness of the east wall, with a mural guard-room to the north, and a wheel-stair to the south which no doubt communicated with the upper floors. Opposite the entrance are two

doorways giving access to the basement, which has been vaulted and unequally divided into two chambers by a stone wall, now almost entirely demolished. No part of the main vault now remains, but the line of the springing is plainly marked on the west wall, and at the same level indications of corbels exist where the floor timbers of an entresol have rested. Evidence of an entrance to this intermediate floor is to be seen at the highest point of the ruined wheel-stair. At the south-west angle is a dark dungeon in the thickness of the wall with a trap opening from the floor of a mural chamber at the entresol level which appears to have communicated with the wheel-stair but is now much ruined. The smaller room to the south contains a narrow light in the west wall and a small ambry in the south wall. The larger chamber has a narrow window in each of the north and west walls and a square recess at the north-west angle, similar in position to the circular recesses at Cardoness and Rusco. The walls of the keep do not now exceed 10 feet in height, excepting at the north and west, where they remain to a height of about 30 feet, showing an ambry and window at the first-floor level.

About twenty years ago an effort was made to clear the walls of fallen debris and to preserve all features of interest. During these operations several carved stones were unearthed, the most important being the jambs and lintel of a fireplace which were at that time built into the south wall of the keep for preservation. The fireplace (fig. 135) is an unusually fine example of its period, measuring 9 feet 6 inches between the jambs. The lintel is constructed on the straight-arch principle with joggled joints; on its upper edge is an enriched moulding with a floral ornament and spirited hunting-scene carved in relief, while on the portion immediately over the keystone is carved a shield bearing arms: a fess-chequy surmounted of a bend engrailed. Lying loose in the fireplace recess is a stone bearing the same arms, on which there rests another single stone with an ogee arch worked upon one face; above the arch is an inscription in raised letters bearing the legend :—

ALNS STEUARD MILES FEC.

The courtyard to the east of the keep is a rough square on plan and measures about 48 feet by 53 feet. It is enclosed on the south and east by a rough rubble wall 4 feet in thickness and about 8 feet in height. Some 6 feet to the east of the keep and on the north side of the courtyard are the remains of a one-storey building of two apartments measuring some 51 feet by 26 feet over walls which average 4 feet in thickness. About 11 feet from the north-east angle of this building are the remains of a wall continuing eastwards with indications of cross walls on the interior, and terminating in what seems to have been a circular tower with a gateway to the south communicating directly with the inner courtyard on the south-east. On each side of this passage are the remains of outbuildings measuring some 40 feet by 20 feet over all, which may have been used as stables. The large paddock or outer courtyard to the south-east is a special feature in the plan of the subsidiary buildings. It is in the form of a rough rectangle, and measures about 140 feet by 125 feet within strong walls built of granite boulders and having an

Fig. 130.—Carved Oak Panels, Kirkpatrick-Durham (No. 313).

Fig. 135.—Fireplace, Garlies Castle (No. 335).

opening on the east side. On the west side of the paddock are two ranges of buildings, the northmost measuring some 60 feet from north to south and projecting about 14 feet into the paddock. The south range is some 67 feet long and 16 feet wide, enclosed on the east by the west wall of the paddock. Against the north wall of the keep a building of later date appears to have been erected, measuring 28 feet by 15 feet over all. In the east wall, which is 6 feet thick, there is a doorway. It has been suggested that this building afforded a means of access to the great hall on the first floor, but no evidence of that can now be traced. To the south of the keep are to be seen fragmentary walls which may have enclosed a garden.

There seems little doubt that the keep is the oldest portion of the existing ruins. Judging by its details and the remarkable similarity of the plan to those of Cardoness and Rusco, it probably dates from the end of the 15th or commencement of the 16th century. The outbuildings are so utterly devoid of features that no date can be assigned to them with certainty.

The Barony appears to have been bestowed by King Alexander III. upon Alexander, Hereditary High Steward of Scotland in 1263. It subsequently passed to his second son John (called "John of Bonkyl" on account of his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Bonkyl of Bonkyl (Bunkle), in Berwickshire), by whose descendant (The Earl of Galloway) it is still possessed.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 412; *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, v. p. 279 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxii. SW. Visited 5th September 1911.

336. *Castle of Old Risk.*—The ruins of this castle are situated upon the left bank of the Penkiln Burn, about 4 miles to the north-east of Newton-Stewart. The whole is now almost level with the surface of the ground, excepting a portion of the east wall which rises to a height of a few feet above it. The marshland to the south and west no doubt made the site one of considerable strength. Unfortunately no openings or features of any kind survive to give an indication of the castle's antiquity.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxii. NE. Visited 6th September 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

337. *Mote, Minnigaff.*—On the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Penkiln Burn and the river Cree stands the Mote of Minnigaff. It has been fashioned from the natural promontory at the meeting of the high banks which face the respective streams, by a cutting some 50 to 60 feet wide. To the south lies the mote, and to the north the ruins of the old church of Minnigaff. Above the streams the sides of the mote rise to a height of from 60 to 70 feet, but on the west and south a road has been formed some 35 feet below the summit, and in its construction the contour of the eminence has been considerably interfered with. The summit, which is sub-oval running to a point towards the south, measures 106 feet in length by 45 feet in width near the centre. There is a

marked hollow at the north end into which a narrow pathway leads up from the cutting, and lying parallel with the sides, 7 feet back from the edge, is clearly traceable a low stony bank or foundation which curves across the top some 22 feet back from the south extremity.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxii. SW. Visited 8th May 1912.

338. *Machars Hill Mote, or "The Beacon."*—Situated on a grassy plateau at the base of Ardwell Hill, a low spur of Cairnsmore of Fleet, and 1 mile north of Cairnsmore House, at an elevation of 372 feet over sea-level, is an oval mound which appears to be formed of earth and stone. It is a simple truncated cone rising to a height of 14 feet, with a slope at an angle of 40°, and measuring on its level summit 46 feet by 30 feet. There is no trench around its base nor mound around the edge. Down the glen of the Cairnsmore Burn the site commands a view of the upper end of Wigtown Bay.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxix. NE. Visited 11th July 1911.

339. *Fortified Site, "Parliament Knowe," Kirroughtree.*—At the east side of an area of rough ground, and about ½ mile east of Kirroughtree House, is an oblong or circular rocky hillock standing at the edge of a bank which declines towards the east. Except in that direction, it is steeply scarped all around to a height of about 10 feet at an angle of 38°, and from the edge of the bank on the south-east passing round towards the north-north-west there is visible a ditch, now shallow, measuring some 13 feet in width, the counterscarp of which, to judge from the loose stones lying upon it, has probably been crowned with a wall. At the point where the ditch appears to terminate on the north-north-west, there is a single upright stone in the line of the counterscarp and adjacent to it a row of stones may be seen converging towards the base of the scarp. Around the summit on the crest of the scarp there is visible a stony mound except across the natural bank on the east, where a disordered mass of stones may indicate the previous existence of a wall. From this direction there is a suggestion of a road leading up the slope. The highest point of the interior rises to a height of some 9 to 10 feet above the level of the scarp at the sides. From north to south the area within the defences measures some 96 feet, and from east to west about the same.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxii. SW. Visited 19th July 1911.

340. *Defensive Enclosure, Kirriemore.*—Directly behind the shepherd's house at Kirriemore is a circular elevated plateau on the end of a low natural ridge. It is surrounded by a scarp some 5 to 6 feet in height, showing a good deal of stone lying on the slope. The diameter of the plateau is about 140 feet. Some 30 yards to the north of it is a small oval enclosure with its longest axis west-south-west and east-north-east, measuring interiorly some 39 feet by 24 and surrounded by a bank of earth and stone. The ground slopes towards the west-south-west and at the higher end the floor level is sunk about 2 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xv. NE. (unnoted). Visited 20th July 1911.

341. *"Wallace's Camp," Gillwood, Minnigaff.*—On the left bank of the Cree, at a spot where the river in its course forms a right angle

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and about ½ mile to the north-west of Minnigaff Church, is situated the entrenched work known as "Wallace's Camp." It lies in a wood at the edge of a steep bank which falls away some 30 to 40 feet towards the river, and is further confined by a deep ravine on the north-west, and a slighter hollow, down which flows a rivulet, on the south-east. From this latter hollow a trench has been drawn to the north-west, of slight depth at first but gradually deepening till it merges in the ravine on the opposite side of the enclosure. About the middle of its course the trench measures some 15 feet across and now about 2 feet in depth. The area thus cut off presents at its highest point an irregularly level plat some 25 feet in diameter, from the side of which the ground declines for a distance of 40 feet or thereby, to the steeper edges of the bank and ravine. From the south-east an approach leads to the interior on the inner side of the trench, constricted immediately before it attains the plat by a trench-like hollow, possibly natural, which passes down the bank. Across the trench the ground rises sharply and completely dominates the interior.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxii. SW. Visited 8th May 1912.

342. "*Bardrochwood Mote*," *Bargaly.* — Situated in a low-lying meadow on the west side of the road from Palnure to Bargaly, and about 100 yards beyond Bardrochwood, is a long narrow gravel ridge rising to a height of 15 or 16 feet by a gradual slope from the north-west and with a scarp at an angle of 33° at the south-east. The highest level continues for a distance of about 65 feet with a narrow crest of an average breadth of 8 feet expanding slightly towards its south-east end, where it forms a plat with a breadth of about 10 feet. At the base of the ridge at both ends, and along a part of the west side, there are visible the remains of a trench some 18 to 19 feet in width and with a depth of from 2 to 3 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxix. NE. Visited 11th July 1911.

Hut Circles, etc.

343. *Hut Circle and Cairns.*—On the open moor about ¼ mile southward of Cairnkinna is a hut circle, the wall of which, now a mere foundation, has been formed with large stones on both faces and smaller pieces in the centre. The interior measures some 23 feet by 22 feet and is entered from the east. The thickness of the bank or wall is 5 to 6 feet at the sides and 8 feet at the entrance. On the side of the entrance the outline of the bank curves inwards towards an upright stone, which, protruding about 10 inches above the turf, has probably formed one side of a portal.

Some 40 feet to the south are the remains of a cairn of large stones, low in elevation and with a diameter of about 12 feet. About 35 feet to the south-east of it is another measuring some 13 feet in diameter and 1½ to 2 feet in height, while a few feet further south are the remains of a third.

Some 150 yards south of the hut circle are the remains of several cairn-like constructions built against the face of a low bank each measuring in diameter about 15 feet, and on the level area in

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front of them, some 30 feet distant, there are three other typical cairns, the most prominent of which, formed of large stones, measures some 20 feet in diameter and 1½ to 2 feet in elevation. To the southwards about 80 yards are several similar heaps of stones. The largest of these has a concavity on one side making it somewhat kidney-shaped, and a slight hollow in the centre. Along its longest axis it measures 22 feet, and across, from what seems to be an entrance on the east, 12 feet. Some of these constructions are possibly ruined huts.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XV. SE. (unnoted). Visited 11th July 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

344. "*White Cairn*," *Rig of Drumwhar*. — This construction, situated ½ mile to the east of Lilie's Loch, has been a small circular cairn with a diameter of some 40 feet, but it has been almost entirely destroyed, and small sheep shelters have been built out of its material on the site. It is probable that the interment has been long ago disturbed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXV. SW. Visited 4th September 1911.

345. *Cairn*, *Clauchaneasy*.—On the north side of the branch road which leads to Minniwick, about 200 yards west-south-west of its junction with the road to Borgan and at the base of a small rocky eminence, lies a round cairn with a diameter of 12 feet and elevation of 1½ feet, constructed of large angular pieces of stone gathered from the surface of the moorland.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXIII. SE. Visited 11th July 1911.

346. *Chambered Cairn*, "*Cairnderry Cairn*," *Cairnderry*.—Some 3½ miles from Bargrennan, on the road to Barrhill, on a slight hillock to the east of the Goat Burn and about 80 yards north of the road, are the remains of a large cairn (figs. 136 and 137). Most of the stones have been removed and the site is overgrown with heather, but the remains of three megalithic chambers still exist. The cairn is pear-shaped, lying with its longest axis almost north and south, and measures 92 feet in length, 70 feet in breadth at 28 feet from the south end, expanding to 81 feet at 40 feet; the removal of the stones, however, renders exact definition impossible. In the interior are the remains of three megalithic chambers placed so that each would occupy the angles of an imaginary triangle whose apex faced the south and each apparently entered direct from the outside. At 25 feet from the south end in the mesial line of the cairn is the outer stone of the first chamber which has been entered from that end. Of this chamber four stones remain *in situ*, two on one side, one on the other, and the back stone. The total length from the end of the outer stone to the front of the back stone is 11 feet 4 inches, and the width is 3 feet at the inner end and 3 feet 3 inches between the outer ends of the opposite side stones. The height above present floor level of the interior of the back slab is 3 feet 9 inches. The longer stone on the east side is a large boulder which appears to have been split before being utilised as a side of the chamber. Within the chamber there is standing on edge another large stone 3 feet 5 inches above ground, 5 feet 7 inches in length, and 2 feet

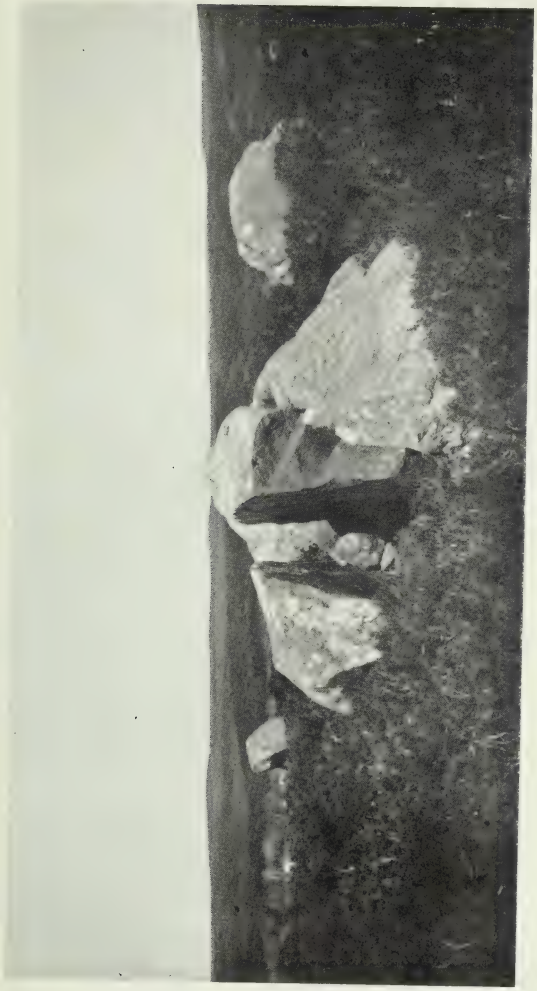

Fig. 136.—Megalithic Chamber, "Cairnderry Cairn" (No. 346).

To face p. 184.

1 inch in thickness, which has evidently formed a part of the roof. The second chamber is placed some 7 feet to the east of the mesial line and faces the edge of the cairn towards the east-north-east, from which it is distant some 26 feet. The structural features remaining of it are similar to those of the first chamber,—two stones

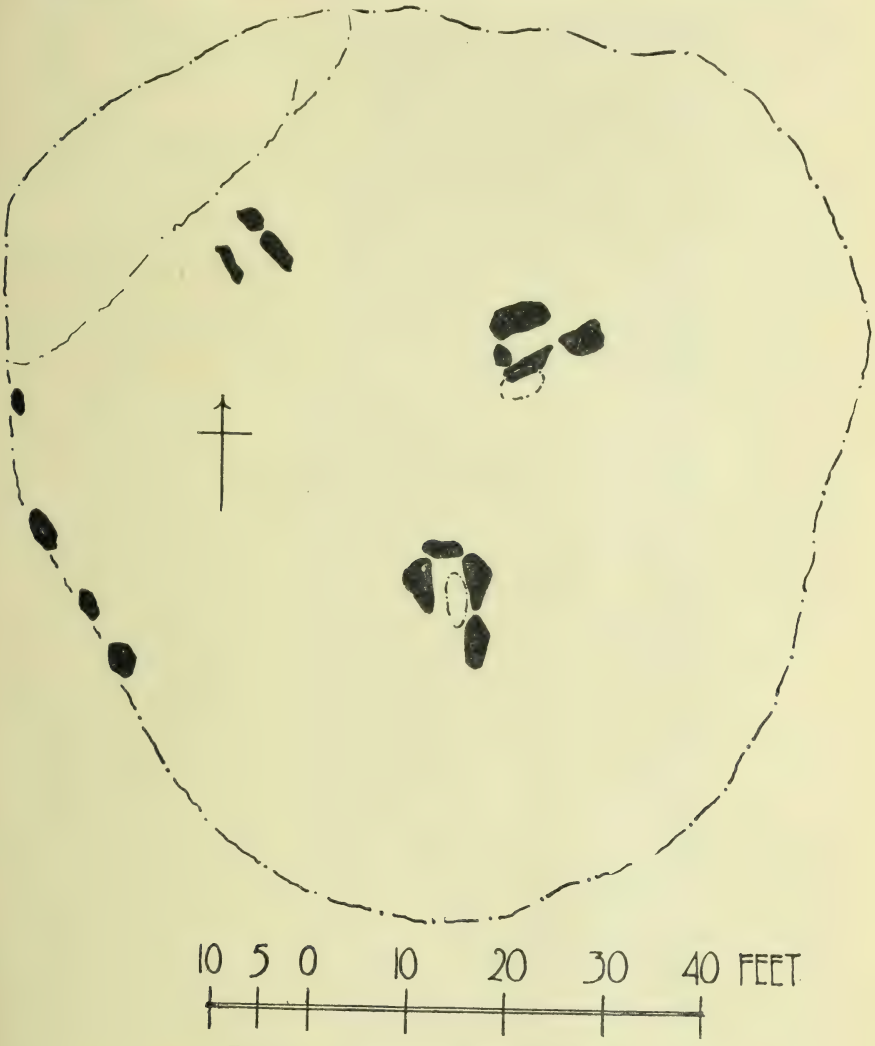

FIG. 137.—"Cairnderry Cairn" (No. 346).

on one side, one on the other, and a stone at the back. The total length of the side on which two stones remain is about 9 feet 6 inches, the breadth at the inner end 2 feet 8 inches, and between the outer extremities of the opposite side stones 2 feet 5 inches. The stone forming the back has been broken off at a height of 1 foot 10 inches above the ground. The side stones are 3 feet and 3 feet 3 inches in height respectively. Leaning against the outer face of

the inner stone on the south side is a slab 4 feet 2 inches in length and 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, which has probably formed a part of the roof. The third chamber is situated some 12 feet to the west of the mesial line and faces north by west. The edge of the cairn is somewhat indefinite in this direction, but appears to have been about 19 feet distant from the end of the chamber. Three stones only remain, two on one side and one on the other, the opposite stones placed from 3 to 4 feet apart. On the west side of the cairn four large stones remain in the periphery set at irregular intervals. There is no suggestion of a frontal semicircle.

347. "*Cairn Kinna*," *Cairnkinna Rig.*—Situated on the Rig of Cairnkinna about ½ mile east of the shepherd's house at Corrafeckloch is a large circular cairn which has been quite recently dug into to a depth of 5 feet, but there is no evidence in the excavation that the interment has been disturbed. The diameter over all is 54 feet, and the elevation from 6 to 7 feet.

348. *Cairn, do.*—Some 30 yards to the south of No. 347 is a low cairn formed of large stones, measuring some 20 feet in diameter and 1 to 2 feet in elevation (unnoted).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xv. SW. Visited 11th July 1911.

349. "*White Cairn*," *Bargrennan.*—On the lowest slope of Glencaird Hill, towards the south-west and about ½ mile north of Bargrennan Cottage, is situated the "White Cairn." It measures in diameter 50 feet and in elevation about 7 feet. In the past it has to some extent been pillaged for stones from the south, and in that direction there is consequently a concavity in the outline. There is also a small circular excavation about 2 feet in depth on the top.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxiii. NE. Visited 11th July 1911.

350. *Chambered Cairn*, "*White Cairn*," *Bargrennan.*—Situated on a high ridge of the moorland 1 mile north of Bargrennan, and about ¼ mile west of the road to Glencaird, are the remains of a circular cairn, containing a single undivided chamber (figs. 138 and 139). The cairn which has measured some 46 feet in diameter, has been in great measure removed, leaving the chamber exposed and still perfect for the greater part of its length. It is set with its longer axis north-north-west and south-south-east and has been entered from the latter direction. The back, formed of a flattish boulder set on edge, 3 feet 7 inches in breadth, 3 feet 8 inches in height above the floor level, and 13 inches in thickness, is situated 16 feet in from the edge on the north-north-west and 29 feet on the south-south-east. The extreme length of the chamber as remaining is 18 feet 4 inches, and for 10 feet 6 inches of that length from the inner end it is roofed by two massive slabs, measuring, the largest 6 feet 3 inches in length by 5 feet 8 inches in greatest breadth and 1 foot in thickness, and the other 3 feet 4 inches in length, 5 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 7 inches in thickness. Between these two slabs is a space varying from 4 inches to 1 foot in width, through which many stones have evidently fallen into the interior. On the north-east side of the chamber the blocks of stone at the base of the wall do not rise to the full height, and other large blocks

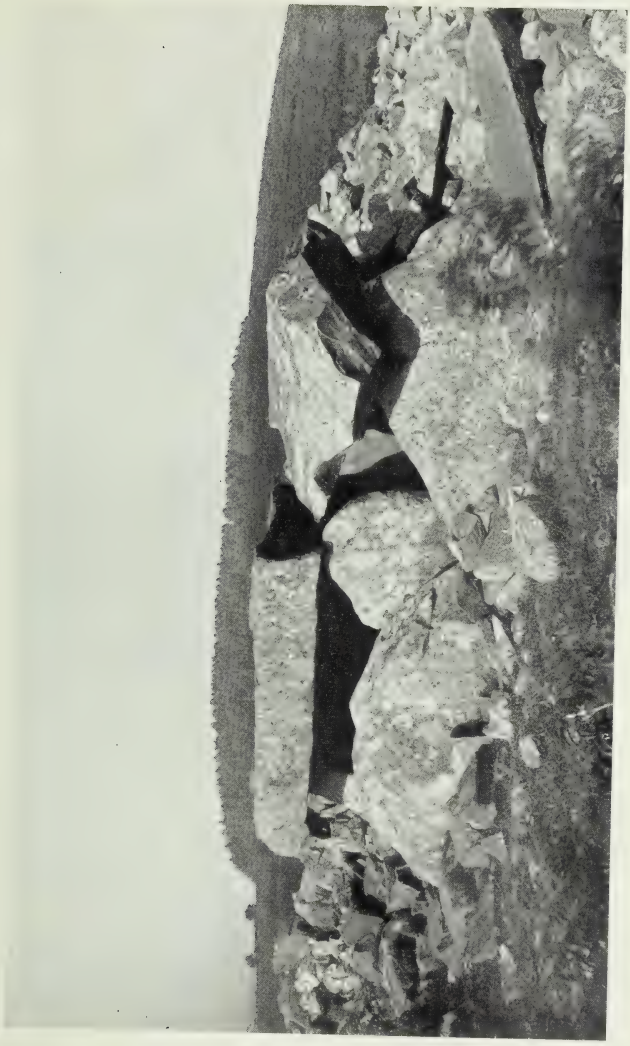

FIG. 138.—"White Cairn," Bargrennan (No. 350).

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and smaller stones have been used to build the wall to the required elevation. The width of the chamber at the back is 3 feet 7 inches,

FIG. 139.—"White Cairn," Bargrennan (No. 350).

whence it gradually contracts outwards, and at a distance of 18 feet it is only 1 foot 6 inches wide. Beyond this point one stone remains on the east side only, the opposite wall having been removed. There are no divisional stones in the chamber nor portal stones,

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and the passage appears to have been formed by a gradual contraction.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxiii. NE. Visited 11th July 1911.

351. "*King's Cairn*," *Kirriemore*.—About ¼ mile east-north-east of the shepherd's house at Kirriemore, on the slope of the hillside, is a large cairn, much dilapidated, known as the "King's Cairn." It measures in diameter 73 feet from east to west by 84 feet from north to south, and in elevation at highest about 10 feet. It has been quarried on the top, and somewhat to the east of the centre a large slab is exposed indicating the position of a megalithic cist or chamber.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xv. NE. Visited 20th July 1911.

352. "*Sheuchan's Cairn*," *Highlandman's Rig*. — This cairn is situated at the north end of a hill which rises to a height of about 200 feet above the low land intervening between it and the west end of Loch Moan about 1 mile distant, and at an elevation above sea-level of 900 feet. It is in a hilly region, with Corrafeckloch rising to an altitude of 1000 feet to the south of it and Garwall Hill 130 feet higher on the east. The cairn measures in diameter 51 feet and in elevation 5 feet. At 15 feet inwards from the south-east edge a megalithic chamber, from which the roof has been removed, lies exposed with its major axis north-west and south-east and measuring 7 feet in length by 3 feet in breadth.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xv. NW. Visited 20th July 1911.

353. *Cairn, Cordorcan*.—Within an enclosed park, about ½ mile north-east of Cordorcan, and at an elevation of some 590 feet above sea-level, is a large circular cairn measuring in diameter some 80 feet from east to west by 76 feet from north to south, and in elevation 6 feet. A considerable amount of stone has been removed from it on the south, and an excavation has been made on the top to a depth of about 3 feet 6 inches, but neither cist nor chamber has been exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxii. NW. Visited 26th July 1911.

354. *Cairn, Cordorcan Burn*.—About 1¼ miles to the north-east of Cordorcan, on the ridge between the Cordorcan Burn and the Black Burn, and about ¼ mile above a sheep-fold, is a cairn measuring in diameter about 37 feet and in elevation 3 feet. It does not appear to have been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxiv. SW. Visited 26th July 1911.

355. "*Drumfern Cairn*," *Drannandow*.—On the open moorland about ¼ mile to the north-east of the sheep rees, at the upper edge of the enclosed land above Drannandow, is a cairn measuring some 22 feet in diameter, low in elevation and overgrown, surmounted by a pile of stones erected at a comparatively recent date. There is no evidence of its having been excavated. Between it and the corner of the enclosed land to the south-west lie a number of small cairns.

356. *Cairns, etc., do*.—Some 70 yards to the east of No. 355 is another cairn, also reduced to a low elevation, with a diameter of about 20 feet. In its vicinity are the remains of what appear to be ancient sheep rees and ruins of walls of larger enclosures. The rees are

somewhat bean-shaped, narrowing a little to one end, where also the wall of one side is carried onward so as to cover the entrance. This projection would shelter the entrance and assist in directing the sheep to the fold. Here and there are the foundations of small elliptical structures—probably shieling bothies.

Some 30 yards south of the last cairn there seems to be the remains of another adjacent to a sheep shelter. Various heaps of stones still further south between two lines of old enclosing walls more resemble "cloddings" than sepulchral cairns.

357. *Cairn, do.*—About ½ mile north-east of the sheep rees, just at the base of a steep slope, and some 300 yards due north of the cairn beside the stone circle, is another cairn larger and more prominent than No. 355. It measures some 34 feet in diameter and about 4 feet in elevation. There is evidence on the top that in the past some excavation has been done on it, but it is doubtful if the interment has been reached.

358. *Chambered Cairn* (*long*), *The Nappers, Drannandow.*—Immediately in rear of the shepherd's cottage and garden at "The Nappers," a rocky ridge forming the highest point of the moorland of Drannandow, are the remains of a chambered long cairn. It lies with its main axis almost east-south-east and west-north-west. In form it appears to have been elliptical, measuring 80 feet in extreme length, about 37 feet in breadth at the west end, 44 feet near the centre, and, as far as ascertainable, from 30 to 35 feet at the east end. From the east extremity inwards for some 40 feet it has been greatly pillaged for stones, and in consequence its outline in that direction is no longer distinct. At some 8 feet inwards from the presumed eastern termination, set in the mesial line, are two parallel rows of slabs, 2 feet 4 inches apart, with fair regularity, which have formed the sides of a chamber 10 feet 8 inches in length. The north side is formed of two slabs 6 feet 5 inches and 3 feet 1 inch in length respectively, and the south side of three slabs, the longest of which is 5 feet 3 inches. The greatest height exposed above ground is 2 feet 8 inches, and the thickest slab measures 1 foot 3 inches in thickness. At 16 feet further on into the cairn, almost at the centre and at right angles to the main axis, are indications of other two chambers in alignment. On the north side three protruding slabs, two on one side and one on the other, are set 2 feet 3 inches apart, and indicate a chamber about 10 feet in length commencing some 8 feet in from the edge of the cairn and extending inwards across the mesial line. The chamber entering from the south side is evidenced also by three slabs, the edges of which just project above the debris, two on one side and one on the other, 2 feet apart. The indicated length of this chamber is also 10 feet, and the first visible slab occurs at 5 feet in from the edge of the cairn. Some 16 feet further west and 18 feet from the west end on the south side, the edges of other two slabs set parallel at 2 feet apart are visible, indicating a fourth chamber, and, like the other lateral chambers above described, placed at right angles to the main axis of the cairn. The greatest height of the cairn towards the west end is 6 feet.

Some 7 feet to the south of the west end there lies, evidently

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broken off at ground level, a large rectangular block of whinstone, measuring some 5 feet 9½ inches in length, and 1 foot 9 inches in breadth across the upper surface, which alone is fully exposed (unnoted).

359. *Cairn, Drannandow.*—Some 200 yards south-south-west of No. 358 is another cairn, circular in form, measuring some 40 feet in diameter. Its elevation to the base of a small modern cairn which surmounts it is about 3 feet. There is no indication of its having been excavated.

360. *Small Cairns, etc., do.*—Stretching for some 250 yards to the southward is a group of small cairns measuring about 12 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height, and crowning a small hillock which overlooks the marshy ground to the southward is the site of a larger cairn, the centre of which has been entirely cleared out.

For some 250 yards north-north-west of the most westerly point of the Knockman wood, between 400 and 500 feet above sea-level, occur numerous cairn-like heaps of boulders with occasional ruins of ancient walls running among them. The largest "cairn" noted, and that near the upper side of the group, measured over all some 23 feet by 20. The sepulchral character of these remains is open to doubt as they may be merely "cloddings" from ancient cultivated areas no longer distinguishable on the moorland.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxii. NW. Visited 7th May 1912.

361. "*Drumwhirn Cairn*" (*long cairn*), *Moor of Barclye.*—Situated on the top of a slight undulation which rises on the lower slope of the moor of Barclye, at an elevation above sea-level of some 275 feet, is a long cairn known as the "Drumwhirn cairn." It lies with its longest axis from 18° west of north to 18° east of south with its prominent end towards the former direction. In length it has measured originally about 135 feet, but for a distance of some 92 feet from its southern extremity the stones have been almost entirely removed, and considerable pillage has occurred all round the remaining portion. In form it has been somewhat pear-shaped, with a large prominent extremity towards the north measuring some 73 feet in diameter across the main axis, and diminishing to 59 feet at 43 feet from the north end, and to 48 feet at 25 feet from the south end, which appears to have been rounded. The greatest elevation to the base of the modern apical cairn is 12 feet. There are no indications of the chamber, nor remains of a frontal semicircle. By drawing down the stones so as to form walls, a number of small enclosures or folds have been formed around the remaining portion.

362. "*Boreland Cairn*" (*long cairn*), *Boreland Plantation.*—This cairn (fig. 140) is situated at an elevation of about 450 feet above sea-level, some ¾ mile higher up the hillside than No. 361, and within the Boreland plantation which lies about 1½ miles northward of Minnigaff Church. It is also a long cairn, lying with its main axis almost south by east and north by west, measuring in extreme length about 70 feet, in breadth at the north end some 27 feet, and at the south end about 44 feet, with a general elevation throughout of about 6 feet 6 inches. At the south end are the remains of a frontal semicircle, or, more properly speaking, a crescent, of standing-stones. Two

squarish boulders 2 feet 6 inches in elevation, placed 2 feet apart, stand in the centre, evidently forming the entrance to a passage; to the west rises a massive upright slab, pointed at the top, measuring 5 feet 9 inches in breadth, 5 feet 6 inches in height above ground, and 1 foot 6 inches in thickness, and beyond a gap of 9 feet, a boulder the upper part of which has been broken off 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, 2 feet 6 inches in height and 1 foot 9 inches in thickness. On the east adjacent to the portal stone on that side is a large slab tilted forward measuring 4 feet 7 inches in breadth, 4 feet in length and 1 foot in thickness, while 22 feet beyond lies a pointed stone

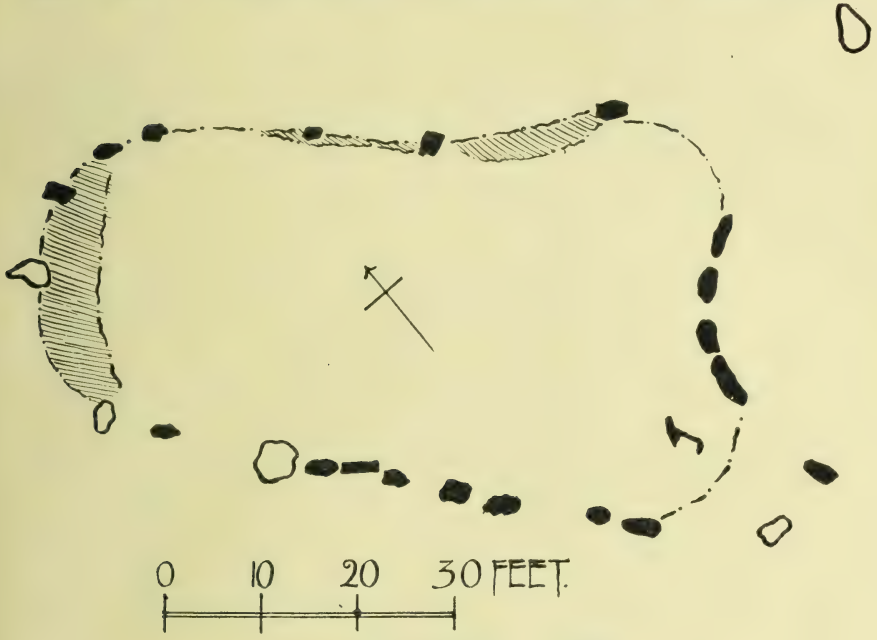

FIG. 140.—"Boreland Cairn" (No. 362).

overturned, 4 feet 8 inches in length by 3 feet in breadth towards its centre, which has in all probability stood originally in the crescent or on the outer side of the horn. At fairly close intervals along the side of the cairn, as shown on the plan, have been placed large stones, many of them pointed, and now for the most part tilted forward or fallen. At a point near the centre of the west side there lies a stone some 3 feet 8 inches in length and squarish in section, resembling a lintel. This cairn has been much pulled about to form sheep shelters on its flanks. It has also been greatly pillaged for dykes and road metal, and in front of it, ready prepared for removal, is about a cartload of broken stones showing clearly the fate that ere now would have overtaken the whole had not the vandalism been timeously checked some years ago.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxii. SW. Visited 8th May 1912.

* These two cairns are understood to be the "cairns, with chambers and galleries partially dilapidated," scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, though no signs of chambers or galleries are visible in either.

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363. *Cairn, Cree Bridge.*—Situated on the south side of the road which leads from Newton-Stewart to Palnure, and about ¼ mile east of Cree Bridge near Minnigaff, is a circular cairn measuring some 65 feet in diameter. It rises to a height of from 8 to 9 feet from the centre of a level platform or base of stones which extends out from it for a distance varying from 15 to 20 feet. The ground falls slightly towards the south, and in that direction the base has an elevation of about 4 feet 6 inches. On the north it appears to be somewhat lower, but has been interfered with by the bank at the roadside. The cairn has not been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxix. NW. Visited 19th July 1911.

364. *Cairns, Kirroughtree.*— In the park of Kirroughtree, adjacent to the road from Newton-Stewart to Palnure, and about 100 yards east of the junction of the branch road from Machermore Castle, is a large circular cairn measuring in diameter about 70 feet and reduced in elevation to about 2 feet. The chamber or cist has in all probability been destroyed. It bears the name of "Lessons Cairns."

Some 200 yards to the east is another large cairn, more than one half of which has been removed from the south side. It measures in diameter 70 feet, and the highest portion has an elevation of 6 feet.

Enclosed by a wall and partially overgrown with trees, situated about ⅓ mile south-east of Kirroughtree House, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter some 65 feet and in elevation about 5 feet 6 inches. Some excavation has been done on the top, but the hole has been partially filled in and no cist is exposed. (Unnoted.)

Within a circular walled enclosure resting on the dyke which runs south from the east avenue to Kirroughtree House, and about ¼ mile south-east of the mansion, is a large circular cairn in good preservation measuring some 68 feet in diameter and 6 feet 6 inches in elevation. (Unnoted.)

On a slight hillock on the north side of the park, about ¼ mile east by south of Kirroughtree House, there is a small round grassy mound marked "Cairn" on the O.S. map. It measures in diameter about 24 feet and in elevation 2 feet 6 inches. A hollow on the top probably indicates that it has been excavated.

In a strip of plantation, and about ¼ mile north-west of Kirroughtree, there are the remains of a circular cairn consisting of a ridge of stones lying east and west and apparently across the centre, with an elevation of about 3 feet 6 inches and breadth of 12 feet. The original diameter of the cairn is indefinite, but it appears to have been about 60 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxii. SW. Visited 19th July 1911.

365. *Cairns, Cairnsmore.*—On the highest point of Cairnsmore of Fleet, at an elevation of 2331 feet above sea-level and reduced almost to the level of the outcrop of rock on which it has been placed, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter about 45 feet.

On the southern summit of the mountain, at a level of 2132 feet, is another circular cairn, much dilapidated, reduced to an elevation of

about 3 feet and measuring in diameter about 44 feet. It is now surmounted by a modern beacon.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxiii. SW. Visited 11th July 1911.

366. *Stone Circle, Drannandow.*—Some 84 feet north-east by east of "Drumfern cairn," No. 355, on a plateau whence the ground falls away to the Straminnon Burn, are the remains of a stone circle (fig. 141). Five stones remain *in situ*, two others are prostrate, and

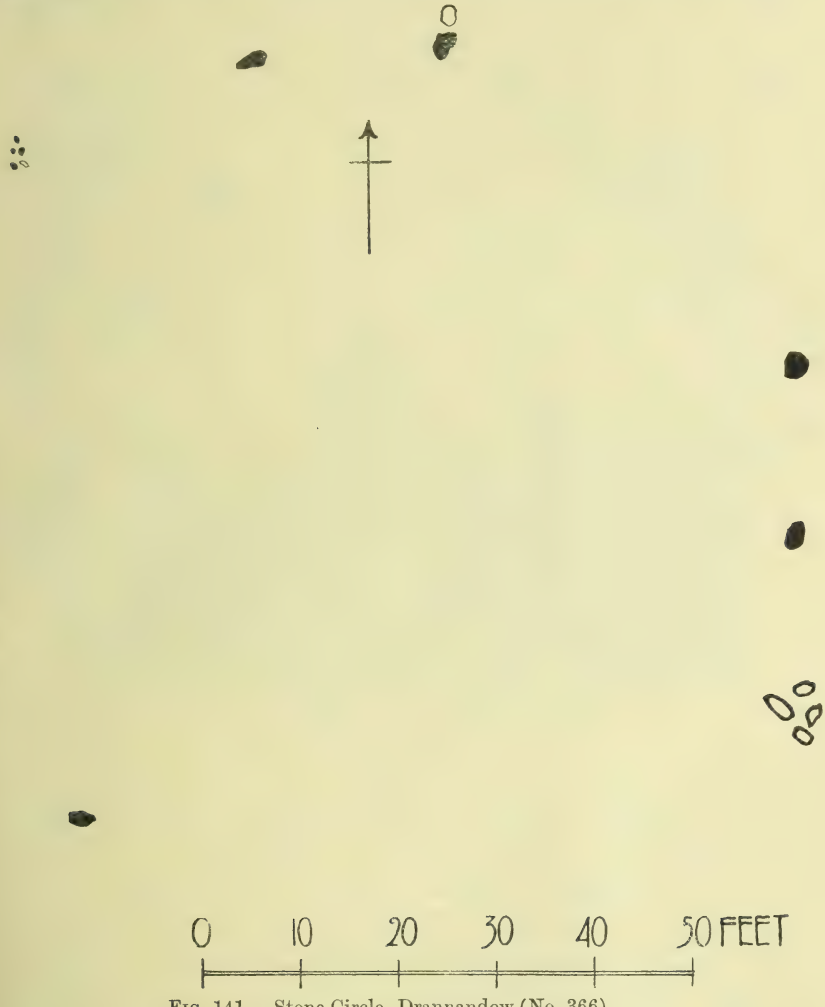

Fig. 141.—Stone Circle, Drannandow (No. 366).

at one spot a collection of boulders marks the site of another. The stones are medium-sized boulders, the highest extending 2 feet 8 inches above ground, and they are set with their broad faces in line of the circumference. Adjacent to the circle lie a number of similar stones, probably the other members which have been uprooted.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxii. NW. (unnoted). Visited 7th May 1912.

Parish of Minnigaff.

Miscellaneous.

367. *Standing-Stones, "The Thieves," Blair Hill.*—East by south of Cordorcan, about 1 mile across the glen of the Cordorcan Burn, and on the top of the ridge which lies to the east of it, at an elevation of 800 feet over sea-level, are two large standing-stones 14 feet 6 inches apart (fig. 142). They are angular blocks of whinstone, measuring in height above ground level 6 feet 8 inches and 7 feet 4

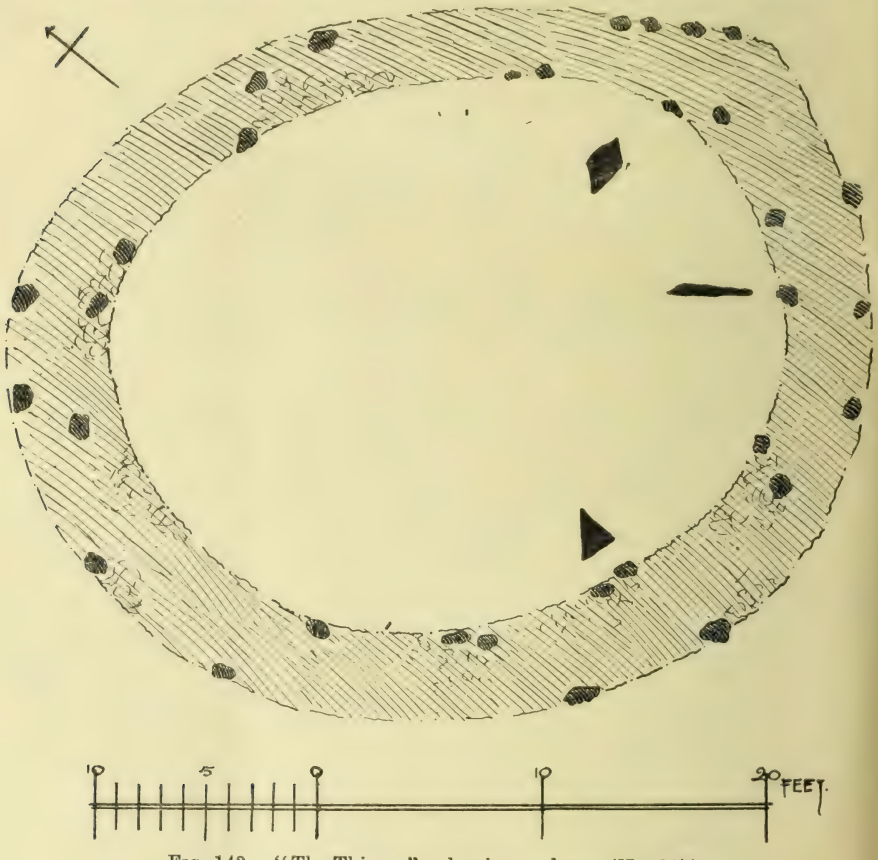

Fig. 143.—"The Thieves": showing enclosure (No. 367).

inches respectively. The former is triangular in section, the longest side measuring 2 feet 1 inch; the latter four-sided, its greatest breadth at base being 1 foot 8 inches and greatest thickness 1 foot 4 inches. They are placed near the south-east end of an elliptical enclosure (fig. 143) measuring 30 feet by 25 feet 9 inches formed by what appears to have been a low rubble wall, the stones of which are now displaced and for the most part overgrown with turf, and in its present state varying in breadth, measuring from 3 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 4 inches in thickness. Between the two standing-stones the edge of a slab 3 feet 9 inches in length merely protrudes above the surface. Some 8 feet in from the point of the enclosure an

FIG. 142.—"The Thieves" (No. 367).

To face p. 194.

oblong depression suggests either that a prostrate stone has been removed or a cist excavated. The encircling wall much resembles that within the stone circle at Torhousekie in Wigtownshire.*

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxii. NW. Visited 26th July 1911.

368. "*Deil's Dyke.*"—The remains of the construction which bears this name, sometimes appearing as a dry-stone dyke not of uniform width, sometimes as an inconspicuous rampart with a shallow trench on one side or other of it, is said to start on the east shore of Loch Ryan near Beoch. Its course across the shire of Wigtown has been noted in the Inventory of Ancient Monuments for that county, its most easterly appearance being on Glenvernoch Fell to the east of Loch Ochiltree. Across the Cree into the Stewartry it appears as a shallow trench some 8 feet in width, mounting the slope of the hillside that rises to the east of the Cordorcan Burn about ¼ mile below its junction with the Black Burn. Attaining the higher level of the moorland, it is traceable along the line marked on the O.S. maps as a ruined stone dyke of no great dimensions, which passes a short distance to the north of the stones known as "The Thieves" (No. 367) at an elevation of 800 feet over sea-level and maintains a general easterly direction past the south end of Bernera, losing itself in the eastern slope of that hill as it drops to the Pulwhat Burn. Beyond Talnotrie and Murray's Monument about a couple of miles, it reappears on the north-west flank of Brockloch Hill and of the Rig of Drumwhat on the line of the Old Edinburgh Road, which seems to have absorbed it. An old stone wall which has evidently been connected with the road, having a breadth at base of some 2 feet 6 inches, has probably been formed from its material. At rare intervals the road has deviated from the line of the "dyke," showing it remaining as a bank and trench. On coming to within ½ mile of the Black Water of Dee the road has followed the line now taken by a modern wall running from west-south-west to east-north-east along the hillside, and for a considerable distance parallel with this wall, on the lower side and 30 feet away, there is traceable a trench varying from 6 to 10 feet in width, with, in places, the remains of a stony bank on the north or lower side some 8 feet in width. On coming to within 30 yards of the spot where the modern dyke takes a sharp turn to the northward, the old earthwork returns towards the line of the road and is again lost. Crossing into Kells parish, the existence of the "Dyke" is again indicated on the O.S. map to the south-west and north-east of Upper Craigenbay. From the direction of an island in the Black Water of Dee above Craignell, it crosses the flow, passes Upper Craigenbay, and proceeds over the west shoulder of the Bennan. Below Upper Craigenbay there is a large enclosure surrounded by a wall, having three facets towards the west, the centre one of which lies north-east and south-west and is built on the site of the "Dyke." Using this portion of wall as a pointer, the direction of the earthwork across the flow may be easily discovered, at first by an irregular trail of stones, the base of a wall or rampart some 4 feet 6 inches broad, with a slight trench on the south-east side. Occasionally the line of stones gives place to a low stony rampart, and

* *Inventory of Monuments in Galloway*, vol. i. No. 531.

here the whole construction measures some 14 feet across. At about ¼ mile distant from the wall of the enclosure it crosses a low rocky hillock, and at this point does not appear to have been covered by a trench. The foundation of the wall is about 4 feet 6 inches in width, and nowhere does the amount of stone suggest that it has been of any considerable height. Beyond Craigenbay to the north-east it is very difficult to follow, as there are numerous remains on the ground of walls of old enclosures built with massive stones. The line indicated on the O.S. map is, near Craigenbay, that of a fairly well-preserved wall with a base only 2 feet 6 inches in width, and having no sign of a trench connected with it, which passes over the shoulder of the Bennan and thereafter turns sharply to the north-north-west in the direction of Clenrie. Thence it crosses the Black Burn, and, taking a north-easterly direction over Stranfasket Hill, it is noted as reaching the Polharrow Burn about ¾ mile to the east of Dukieston immediately to the south of the bridge which carries the roadway to Nether Knockreoch. Here the structure so noted is an old stone dyke only two feet wide at base, entirely ruined, but which has never been of any formidable dimensions. Thereafter its course is marked crossing the moorland towards the Polmaddy Burn, which it crosses about ¾ mile below Drumness. Beyond this, if it ever crossed the Deugh, its identity is lost.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxii. NW. Visited on various dates in 1911.
" " " NE.
" " xxv. SE.
" " " NE.
" " xvii. SE.
" " " NE.
" " xii. SE.
" " xiii. NW.

369. *Ancient Dyke, Cairnsmore of Fleet.*—Running across the west face of the north portion of Cairnsmore of Fleet, at about the 1600 feet elevation above sea-level, and in a general direction north-west and south-east, are the remains of a massive stone dyke. It is raised on a foundation about 5 feet 6 inches in breadth formed of three parallel rows of large stones some 6 to 8 inches apart, the largest stones being in the row to the west on the lower slope. On this side the dyke appears to have been more particularly built with a face than on the upper side. It has had an elevation of from 5 to 6 feet, gradually diminishing in thickness as it rose, and finishing with a single row of boulders along the top; below the stones for the most part are larger than could be lifted by a single man. The stones forming the lower part are of great size, many of them measuring from 3 to 4 feet in length and 1 to 1½ feet in depth. The building is very rude, showing no regular courses above the basal line of large blocks. Where it crosses the shoulder of Ardwell Hill, a spur of the mountain, there occurs a regularly built passage through the wall 3 feet high and 1 foot 4 inches wide covered by a lintel and evidently an original construction, the transverse slabs on the sides being regularly laid and there being no foundation in the bottom of the opening. This is such a gap as would be left for the passage of

sheep. The dyke appears to run from the glen of the Craddock Burn on the south to the vicinity of the Mill Burn on the north, demarcating along the hillside the rock-strewn area from the heather and grass-clad slopes below. This dyke is undoubtedly of considerable antiquity, but can hardly have been a defensive work: it may possibly have been erected, say, in either the 16th or 17th century to keep the deer off the pasture-land.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxiii. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 11th July 1911.

Sculptured Stones, Minnigaff.—Standing a few feet out from the wall in the north-east corner of the ruined church of Minnigaff are two cross-slabs (Nos. 370 and 371), both of which are fully described, and the first-mentioned illustrated, in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*:—

370. An upright pillar-cross of whinstone (fig. 144), nearly

Front. Right Side.

FIG. 144.—Upright Pillar: Cross sculptured in relief, at Minnigaff (No. 370).

rectangular in shape, but tapering upwards, 2 feet 10 inches in height by 6½ inches in width at the top, and 10½ inches in width at the bottom, sculptured in relief on three faces, thus:—*Front*: A cross surmounted by a bird and divided into three panels, containing (1) on the head, no ornament except five small dots in the centre, (2) on the shaft, at the top, spiral work not regularly formed, and (3) on the shaft, at the bottom, triangular interlaced work. *Back*: A fish or bird monster. *Right side*: A figure of a man, with only the head and none of the details of the body indicated. This stone was found serving as a lintel in the old market-house of Minnigaff when that building was demolished some thirty years ago.

371. A pillar of whinstone 4 feet 3 inches in height by 1 foot 1 inch in width at the top and 1 foot 5 inches in width at the bottom, sculptured partly in relief and partly with incised lines on one face, thus:—At the top, a cross similar to that on the other stone (No. 370), with five small dots in the centre; and, below, an extremely rude pattern composed of a reticulation of straight lines. This stone was found forming a doorstep to the old church.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 476 (No. 361, illus.); Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 221.

372. *Heraldic Stone, Minnigaff.*—Within the church at the east end, and built into the north wall, is a square tablet (fig. 145) measuring 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, bearing in Gothic lettering the inscription:—

HIC IACET PATRICIVS M'KE DE CALODĀ ME FIERI FECIT.

which surrounds a shield and supporters, blazoned thus:—Parted per pale, *Dexter*, a lion rampant crowned; *Sinister*, a bend engrailed between three boars' heads erased; Supporters, two lions.

See *Gallovidian*, iii.; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 222 (illus.).

373. *Carved Stone, Minnigaff.*—Adjacent to the mural tablet in the church at Minnigaff, and also built into the wall, is a curiously carved stone measuring 13 by 7 inches. At the upper end are arms: Two ravens transfixed by a dart, and beneath, the letters PMK and the date 164–. At the lower end of the stone is a small hollowed square or socket measuring 3½ inches by ½ inch.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxii. SW. Visited 19th July 1911.

374. *Heraldic Stones, Glencaird House.*—Built into the front gables of Glencaird House, near the apex, are two carved stones said to have been taken from the old house of Eschonchan. The stone on the westmost of the gables bears within a circular moulding the date 1694 beneath the initials I MK and AH, with armorial bearings: Two ravens pierced through the neck by an arrow and in base a sinister hand appaumé. The stone on the other gable bears a date partly obliterated, but which seems to belong to the 16th century. In the centre is a circular compartment enclosing a shield bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, parted per fess, two ravens in chief, and a left-hand appaumé in base: *Sinister*, two boars' heads erased in chief,

FIG. 145.—Heraldic Stone, Minnigaff (No. 372).

To face p. 198.

Fig. 146.—Minnoch Bridge (No. 375).

To face p. 199.

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

and a shake-fork couped in base. Beneath, at either side, are the initials A H. Each stone is about 2 feet square.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 229 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxiii. NE. Visited 20th July 1911.

375. *Minnoch Bridge.*—This single-arched bridge (figs. 146 and 147) spans the waters of Minnoch at a point distant about 13 miles to the north-north-west of Newton-Stewart. It is now fully 3 miles

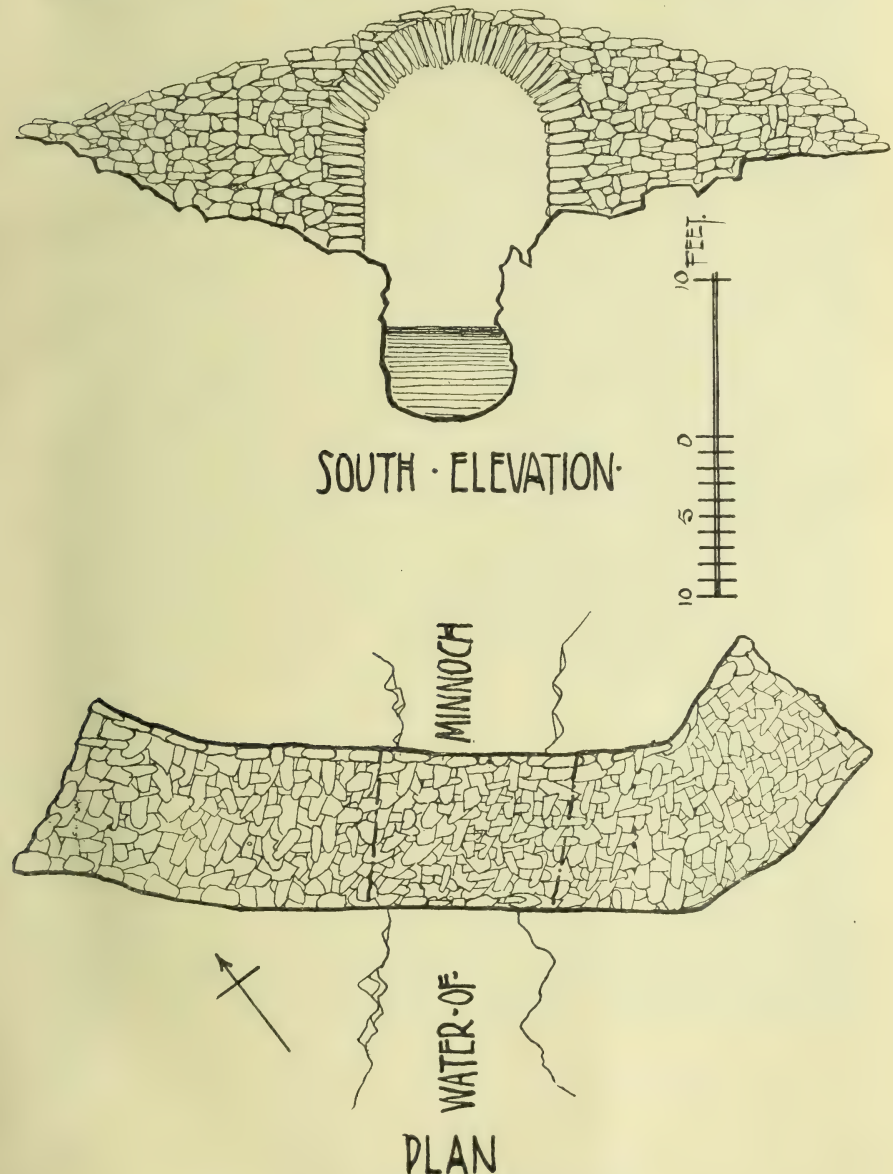

FIG. 147.—Minnoch Bridge (No. 375).

Parish of Minnigaff.

from the nearest public road and stands alone upon the open moorland which extends towards the south-west base of "the Merrick." The arch springs from the rocky banks of the stream immediately to the north-east of a deep pool. In form it is a rough semicircle about 12 feet in diameter: the roadway is 10 feet in width, and the height from the bed of the stream to the crown of the arch about 25 feet. There is a somewhat remarkable bend in the roadway towards the east before it reaches the south-east bank, probably owing to the shape of the rocks at that point. No indications of side parapets now remain, and the masonry consists of unhewn granite boulders, without any features to suggest its probable antiquity. The type of masonry is not inconsistent with a date in the 17th, or even the 18th century. Though locally believed to be Roman, there is nothing whatever in its characteristics to suggest such an origin.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxiii. SE. Visited 5th September 1911.

Sites.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

376. *"Stronbae," about 1000 yards north of Auchenleck on the west bank of the Penkiln Burn.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxii. NE.

377. *"Picts Kiln," about 200 yards east of Auchenleck.* ,, ,, ,, ,,

378. *Larg Tower or Castle of Larg, Doun Croft, about ¼ mile north of Larg.* ,, ,, ,, SE.

379. *Standing-Stone of Kirroughtree, about 1 mile east of Newton-Stewart.* ,, ,, xxxix. NW.

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

380. *New Abbey, or Sweetheart Abbey.*—The ruins of this Cistercian abbey are situated in a quiet woodland valley distant about 7 miles south of Dumfries, and almost under the shadow of Criffel. The approach has been from the north-west where the road from Dumfries now passes through an avenue of beech trees by the gates of Shambellie House. A massive stone wall, a feature of exceptional interest, surrounded the abbey precinct, which was quadrangular in form, measuring roughly about 1200 feet each way, with an area of fully 30 acres. On the north-east and west sides this wall still remains, varying in height from 3 to 12 feet, and with a thickness of about 4 feet, built of rough granite boulders averaging about 4 feet in diameter. The north and west sides are in a fair state of preservation, but the east side is reduced almost to the foundations. No indications of a wall exist to the south, but tradition says that

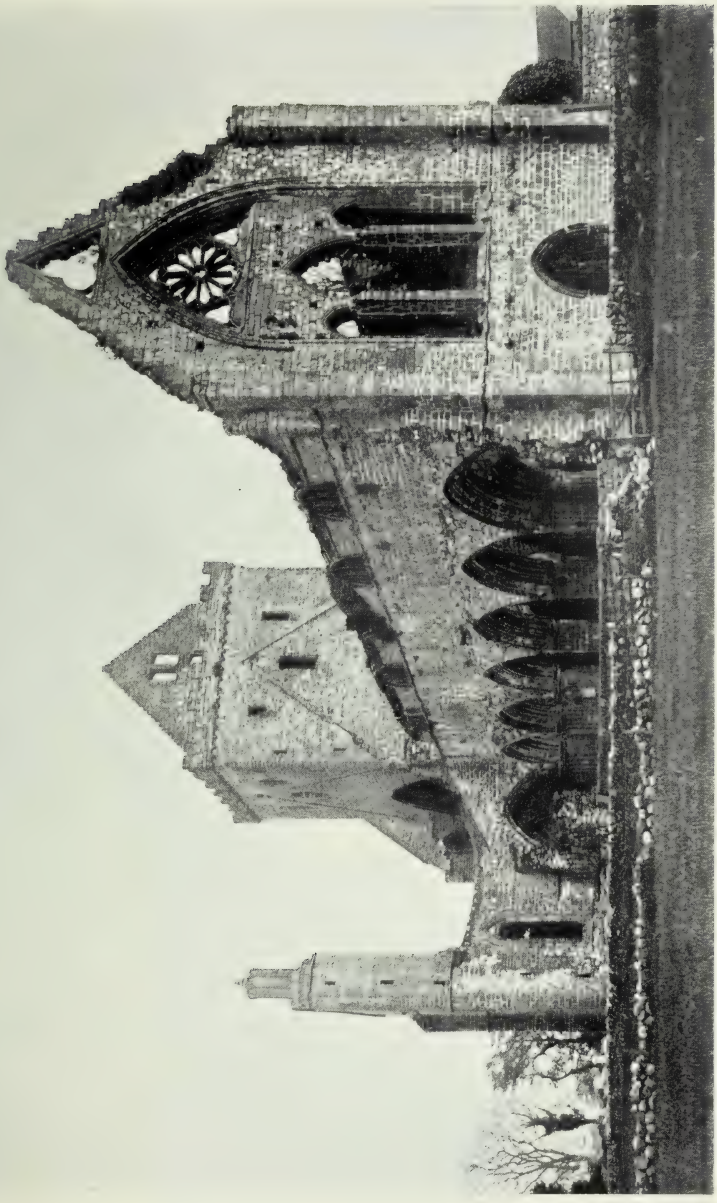

FIG. 148.—New Abbey from the North-west (No. 380).

To face p. 200.

FIG. 149.—New Abbey from the North-east (No. 380).

To face p. 200.

this side was bounded by a fosse, indications of which are said to have been discovered in 1877 when the work in connection with the parish church was in progress. The public road from Dumfries to Kirkbean now passes through the precinct, probably following the line of the old road to the abbey, and the village itself is, for the most part, built within the ancient enclosure. At the south side of the road where it passes through the west wall of the precinct a pillar can still be seen attached to a modern building, which, although obviously of late date, may indicate the locality of the west entrance. All trace of the east gateway has been destroyed. It is thought to have been situated where the public road passes by the school, beyond which all signs of the wall are lost. A stream called the Abbey Pow flows round the precinct at varying distances from the wall on the north-east and west sides. At the north-west end of the village it is crossed by a bridge of one arch, on the west side of which is a tablet of red sandstone relating that the bridge was erected by John Paterson, late bailie of Dumfries, in 1715. It appears to have originally been about 10 feet in width, but to have been widened and repaired within modern times.

The Abbey Church is situated at the east end of the village where the road turns sharply to the south. The conventual buildings have almost entirely disappeared, but the main divisions of the church are unusually complete, consisting of choir, north and south transepts with east aisles, a lofty square tower carried by the arches of the crossing, and a nave with north and south aisles. On the east side of the cloister-garth, which was in the usual position to the south of the nave, are the foundations of a sacristy, chapter-house, and one or two indefinite fragments of walling, and on the south side, now for the most part covered with modern outhouses, were no doubt the refectory and other buildings. All trace of buildings on the west side of the cloister is gone. The choir is without aisles, as at Dundrennan and Glenluce, and measures some 49 feet 6 inches by 28 feet 3 inches. It is lighted by a large traceried window in the east wall, and by two traceried windows in each of the side walls. The great east window is divided into five lights varying in width from 2 feet 4 inches at the sides to 3 feet 3 inches in the centre. The mouldings of the jamb and arch on the exterior are continuous, consisting of a series of recessed orders chamfered, while the internal splay terminates at each side in an engaged shaft with moulded base and cap. This angle shaft is carried up a considerable height to meet the label and outer order of the arch-moulding; this accentuates the impression that the centres of the main arch are struck below the springing line, whereas the inner order dies on to the surface of the scuncheon in a somewhat unusual manner. The tracery is geometrical in design and of rough workmanship. The central portion filling the arch-head consists of a large circle enclosing three smaller circles filled with trefoiled cusping, now much destroyed. The side portions are in the form of two subsidiary arches, each containing a circle with cinque-foil cuspings. The mullions are splayed on the exterior, but on the interior both the mullions and the arches over them have a beaded moulding which does not appear to have extended to the

tracery above. The general design and workmanship of the windows in the side walls are similar to that of the east window, probably dating from the first quarter of the 14th century. In the south wall are mutilated remains of the sedilia and a piscina, the former consisting of three arches of equal height, each with deeply cut mouldings and a cusped trefoil now very much destroyed. The central arch rests upon two detached shafts with moulded caps and bases, while each side has its corresponding respond. The recess

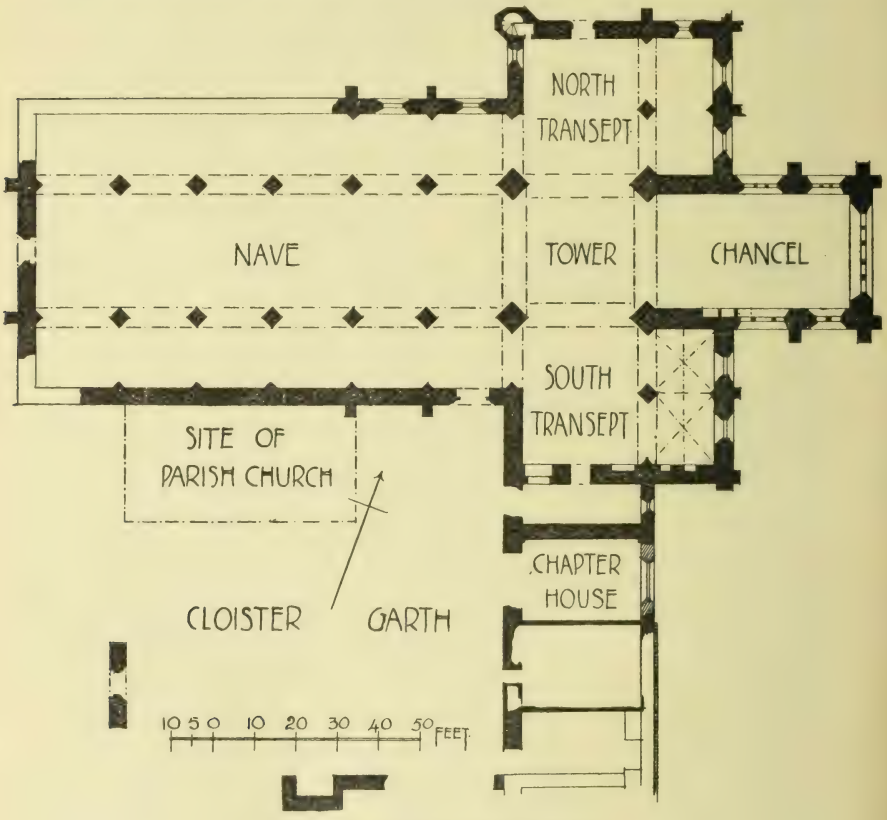

FIG. 151.—New Abbey (No. 380).

which appears to have contained the piscina is in the form of two trefoiled arches with continuous bead-and-hollow mouldings and a hood-mould which has been completely broken away. There was probably a moulded shaft between the two arches. The basins are gone, the sill of the recess being modern. The sedilia are an unusual distance west of the piscina recess, and are of remarkably large size, each division being 3 feet 5 inches wide, inside the arch. It seems clear that the high altar was not close against the east wall of the choir, but was in front of a wooden screen which cut off the eastmost portion as a sacristy. Socket holes for this screen remain in the side walls 14 feet 6 inches from the east end and 7 feet from the ground. The piscina was just within this

screen on the south side. Between the piscina and the sedilia are other socket holes which perhaps held the gear for raising and lowering the hanging pix above the altar and possibly also a lamp before it. There is a semicircular-arched opening over the great east window, which appears to have contained five plain lancets, judging by the fragments of tracery projecting from the soffit of the arch. Above this window is a small circular opening in the apex of the gable. At the south-east angle of the choir a fragment of the clerestory remains, showing that it has been similar to that of the transepts and the two east bays of the nave. The opening to the exterior of the central passage is now very ruinous. It consisted of two simple lancets with a continuous double splay on the arch and jambs, while the opening to the interior has been constructed with moulded trefoil arches springing from a moulded central shaft and responds, each with moulded caps and bases. The choir roof has obviously been of timber, the wall faces being

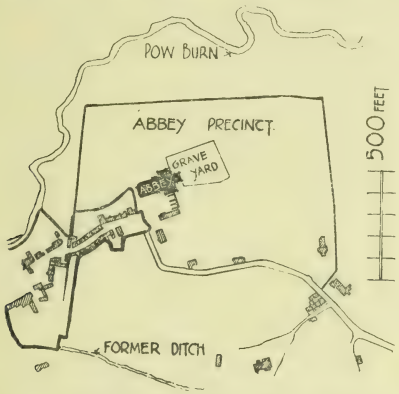

Fig. 152.—New Abbey (No. 380).

plain and without any indications of vaulting shafts. The north and south transepts have been of similar size, each measuring some 33 feet by 27 feet 6 inches within walls 5 feet in thickness. To the east of each transept is a vaulted aisle of two bays, 13 feet in width, communicating with the transepts by an arcade of two arches springing from a central pillar and wall responds, and lighted by windows in the east, north, and south walls. There is a piscina in the south wall of each aisle, showing that these aisles contained chapels with altars. A much mutilated doorway exists in the north wall of the north transept. It appears to have been of small dimensions with a moulded arch-head of pointed form and generally similar in design to the west doorway of the nave. Above the doorway is a large window, the tracery of which is entirely destroyed, while in the upper part of the gable there is a smaller three-light window with an irregularly shaped arch-head which is obviously a late reconstruction. At the north-west angle of the north transept is a turret staircase, exteriorly octagonal on plan, communicating with the clerestory passages, whence a separate staircase leads to the upper stages of the tower at its north-west angle. At the ground-floor level of the south transept a doorway in the centre of the south wall

communicates with the ruins of an apartment about 9 feet in width which was probably the sacristy. There is also the usual doorway at the west angle of the south gable, about 12 feet above the floor level. This communicated by a flight of straight steps (now demolished) with the monks' dormitory, which no doubt extended over the buildings on the east side of the cloister-garth. The clerestory openings in the transepts are very fragmentary, but there are sufficient remains to indicate that they were similar to those of the choir and nave, while the passage continued round the side and end walls. The two interior openings of the clerestory in the south wall of the south transept form an arcade closed on the exterior, consisting of two trefoiled arches of very beautiful proportions springing from moulded central shafts with moulded caps and bases, each group of two arches being separated by a central mass of masonry within which the clerestory passage has been continued. At the apex of the south transept gable there is a traceried wheel-window of peculiar form, so constructed that the lighting of the transept has been effected notwithstanding the height of the dormitory roof to the south, the apex of which has projected above the centre of the wheel. The transepts, like the other divisions of the Abbey Church, were covered with timber roofs. The crossing consists of four pointed arches springing from piers of the same section as those of the nave arcade, but considerably larger, also with similar caps, bases, and arch mouldings. In the responds of the eastern arch of the crossing are small socket holes 7 feet 3 inches and 11 feet 6 inches from the top of the base of the respond on the south side, and 7 feet and 11 feet 2 inches on the north side, which probably held hooks or other gear for suspending the Lent veil. These arches carry the four walls of the tower, measuring 28 feet square over walls fully 5 feet in thickness. The tower has been divided into several stages by wooden beams resting upon stone corbels. A wheel-stair, now much destroyed, led to the parapet at the north-west angle, and a doorway in each wall apparently led to the upper parts of the roofs over the nave, choir, and transepts, probably as a means of access for repairs. The tower is finished with a battlemented parapet of slight projection supported by a series of grotesque corbels and has a parapet walk on all sides. The roof has been a plain "saddleback" with crow-stepped gables, which, judging by the type of masonry, and the mullioned and linteled windows in the gables, are a late addition. The total height from the ground to the top of the parapet is about 79 feet and to the apex of the gables 95 feet.

The nave, which is probably the finest part of the abbey now existing, is about 112 feet in length. It has north and south aisles, with arcades of six bays each. The total width of nave and aisles within walls is about 66 feet, and the walls average 4 feet in thickness. The main piers and arches are bold and effective in section and characteristic of early 14th-century work. The arch mouldings, bases, and capitals, unfortunately much mutilated, have been good examples of this period. It is to be noted that the arches spring from centres below the level of the capitals. The west wall of the nave contains a small pointed doorway 5 feet 3 inches in width

FIG. 150.—South Transept, New Abbey: Interior (No. 380).

To face p. 204.

with deeply cut arch mouldings. The jambs are also moulded on the outer edge and recessed to receive angle shafts which have now gone, but the moulded bases and elaborately carved foliated caps still remain, although much decayed by exposure to the weather. A series of moulded corbels projecting from the face of the west wall appear to have supported the timbers of a western porch. The upper part of this wall is pierced by a wide and lofty window measuring about 16 feet between the jambs and 55 feet 8 inches from the ground level to the apex of the main arch. This window appears to have been originally designed to contain mullions and tracery, and to have been subsequently altered and strengthened to its present form. In the arch-head is a delicately constructed wheel which may be a part of the original tracery; below it is an infilling of solid masonry supported by three lancet windows springing from two solid piers of late character. The arch of the central lancet rises above the level of the side lights and shows signs of cusping. The arches of the side lights spring from the jambs in an awkward way as if they had been inserted. In the apex of the gable there is a triangular-shaped opening ornamented by a trefoiled cusp. It is thought that these alterations were carried out to make good the damage done by lightning in the latter half of the 14th century. The nave clerestory is for the most part well preserved. There is no triforium, the space over the main arcades consisting of plain masonry, unbroken by vaulting shafts, showing clearly that this part of the building was also covered with a timber roof. There has originally been a central passage, now built up, entered from an opening in the south jamb of the west window, whence a narrow stair in the thickness of the wall leads to the clerestory level. Towards the interior the clerestory takes the form of a series of triple openings, one in each bay, but by no means centred in every case with the arches of the main arcade. The arches are finely moulded and trefoil in form, springing from triple shafts and responds and terminating in beautifully carved foliated caps. In the two bays nearest to the tower the caps of the interior openings are moulded, while the outer openings consist of groups of two- and three-light lancet windows, similar in detail to these in the choir and transepts. The remaining clerestory windows consist of a series of five lancets enclosed by one large semicircle. The substitution of the carved caps for the simpler moulded form, and the change in the arrangement of the exterior windows, seem to indicate an alteration or repair executed probably during the 14th century. The aisles appear to have been vaulted originally, but nothing now remains except the responds on the interior of the south wall. Indications of similar responds and also of windows and buttresses are to be seen on the fragmentary portion of the north wall. It is to be noted that the westmost bays of the nave arcades are wider by nearly 2 feet than the remaining bays. The reason for this deviation is not now easy of explanation. An examination of the piers of the nave shows that the monks' choir was placed between the two eastmost bays, and that the *pulpitum*, or screen, at the west end of it, was at the second pillars west of the crossing. The north-west side of the second pillar of the south arcade appears to have been

cut into to receive this screen. The choir of the *conversi* no doubt occupied the rest of the nave. The bases of the other three pillars of each arcade have been cut back on the nave side level with the face of the outermost shafts of the pillars, evidently to admit of some structure, probably of wood, being placed close against them. The fillets both on the north and south sides of the three westmost pillars of the north arcade have been roughly hacked away. It is difficult to understand the reason for this. The pillars on the south side are much weathered and broken, but they show no trace of such hacking. Nor is there any trace of it upon the two eastmost pillars (viz. those which adjoined the monks' choir) upon the north side.

It is noticeable that the part of the structural nave occupied by the monks' choir is that part which has plain moulded capitals in the clerestory windows.

Before the year 1731 the parish church was situated upon the south side of the cloister-garth, and a new church was built at that date abutting against the south wall of the nave as shown on plan. This explains the fact that the buttresses have been cut away for the whole length occupied by the church, only the two buttresses next to the south transept remaining as originally designed. This second church was removed in 1877, when the existing parish church was built and the south wall of the nave was repaired. The doorway in the south wall of the nave leading to the cloister walk still remains, and is somewhat similar in design to the doorways in the nave and transepts. The fragmentary window now built into the east wall of the chapter-house was formerly incorporated in the east wall of the church removed in 1877, as were fragments of the isolated arch now standing in the cloister-garth.

Monuments.—A few fragmentary monuments still remain within the abbey walls.

One of these lies below the crossing with an inscription round the margin, now illegible, but made up of letters indicating that it may date from as late a period as the 16th century. There is also a broken fragment of red sandstone about 3 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 7 inches and 2½ to 5 inches thick, bearing the words:

· · · ABBAS DOM ·
ANNO DOM ·

on the margins in Gothic lettering. The latter fragment would seem to indicate a date not later than the 14th century.

In the south transept six carved stones are preserved in a recess to the east of the central doorway. It is supposed that they were originally parts of an altar-tomb. Each stone measures about 12 inches square and has carved upon one face a quatre-foil enclosed in a square and containing either a shield or a conventional flower. One shield bears upon it the lion rampant, another a fleur-de-lis, and in chief three stars, while a third is uncharged. The other three panels have each a five-petaled rose, in each case differently placed within the quatre-foil. Four stones within the same recess are splayed in the form of a coping, and may have formed another part of the altar-tomb. Each stone has an inscription carved in raised letters upon the splayed margin:—

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

(1) · · · · · (G)ILLA · FUDATRIX ·
(2) HUI(US) · MONA · · · ·
(3) STII · QUE · OBIIT
(4) M · CC · LXXXIIII ·

The inscription refers to Dervorgilla, the foundress of the abbey, and her death in 1284. The style of lettering shows that these fragments probably date from the 16th century. It has been suggested that the monument may have been erected by Lord Herries in the 16th century, and the fact that his mother was a Douglas is a possible explanation of the three stars in chief on one of the shields.

On one of the bosses at the intersection of the vaulting ribs of the south transept aisle appears a shield with arms in relief, viz.— Two croziers in saltire between a heart in chief and three stars in flanks and base (apparently the arms of Macguffock, subsequently of Rusco). Above the arms is an incised inscription, now illegible.

The abbey was founded in 1273[1] by Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, who married John Baliol of Castle Barnard in the County of Durham, and was the mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland (1292–1296). According to Wyntoun, upon the death of her husband in 1269, Dervorgilla had his heart embalmed and placed in an ivory casket, "lokkyt and bundyn wthe silvir brycht," which was buried along with her body in the abbey in 1289. With this tradition is linked the name which the abbey bears to the present day, and its original application is thus related by Wyntoun in reference to Dervorgilla:—

"Scho founddit in to Galoway
Off Cisteus [ordour] ane abbay:
Dulce Cor scho gert thaim call,
That is Suet-Hart, that abbay all.
And now the men of Galoway
Callis that stede the New Abbay."

The New Abbey was colonised by monks of the Cistercian order brought from the parent or old abbey of Dundrennan. The dates quoted above seem to indicate that the choir was probably completed before the end of the 13th century, although the character of the traceried windows is obviously of later date. The same remark applies to the termination of the upper part of the staircase turret at the north-west angle of the north transept. From its style the nave appears to have been built at a somewhat later period than the choir and transepts. At the wall head where the cornices of the transepts and nave abut, it may be observed that the section of the former is entirely different from that of the latter, and apparently of later date. Like many other religious houses throughout Scotland, the abbey seems to have become impoverished during the Wars of Independence and to have consequently fallen into a state of disrepair. In 1381 a charter of the church of St Colmanel of Butyll was granted by the Bishop of Galloway (who had it from the Earl of Douglas) to the Abbey and Convent of Sweetheart and their successors for ever on account of their pressing necessity, known poverty and smallness of income, and the demolition of that monastery by lightning, and

its being situated on the borders of Scotland and England where great depredations were frequently perpetrated. Again, in 1397 a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, surnamed "the Grim," of the advowson of the church of St Colmanel of Butyll to Sweetheart Abbey was confirmed by the Pope. The existence of this charter would seem to suggest that Archibald "the Grim" extended his interest and patronage to the abbey after he was created Lord of Galloway in 1369. The inference is that some repairs and alterations were carried out under his direction, which would explain the late work of the choir windows dating probably from the 14th century, and the later form adopted for the west bays of the nave clerestory. The infilling and reconstruction of the great west window was probably executed at the same time, while the alterations noted in connection with the north transept appear to belong to a still later date. Unfortunately the early documents relating to the history of the abbey appear to have been entirely destroyed.

In 1539 Robert, Master of Maxwell, and his heirs were appointed bailies of the Barony of Lochindow, in which the abbey is situated, and of Kirkpatrick. John, Master of Maxwell, and afterwards fourth Lord Herries, having been educated at the monastery, was much attached to it, and when ordered by the Lords of the Congregation to destroy the buildings he refused to carry out their command.[2] The property and barony of the abbey appear to have fallen into the hands of Archbishop Spottiswood in the first half of the 17th century, as his son Sir Robert Spottiswood assumed the title of Lord Newabbey upon his promotion to the Bench; but, being an adherent of Montrose, he was captured at Philiphaugh and executed at St Andrews in 1645–6. In 1695 Sir Robert's grandson, Sir John Spottiswood, petitioned the Scottish Parliament for the restitution of the lands and barony of Newabbey. The petition was approved the same year, but seemingly without effect.

The abbey buildings appear to have fallen into ruin and to have been utterly neglected from the end of the 16th century till within recent times. The illustrations given by Pococke and Grose, 1760 and 1789, show the buildings in practically the same state as they are to-day, with the exception of the parish church which was removed in 1877. During the last few years steps have been taken to protect this beautiful ruin from the effects of the weather. The walls of the choir and south transept have been carefully pointed and the ivy on the exterior has been removed, but the upper parts of the tower, the arches of the crossing, and the nave clerestory, are in great need of repair.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 3 (plans and illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 178 (illus.); Pococke's *Tours*, p. 27 (illus.); *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 334; [1] *Laing Charters*, No. 46; [2] *The Book of Caerlaverock*, i. p. 568.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxviii. SW. Visited 10th May 1911.

381. *Kirkinder.*—The ruined church of Kirkinder is situated upon an island at the south-east end of Loch Kinder and at a distance of about 70 yards from the north-east shore. Indications can still be seen of a causeway at the foot of the loch, which no doubt

originally formed a means of access from the mainland. The island is a rough oblong in form, with the main axis running north-west and south-east. Close to the edge of the loch at the south-west end stands the existing ruin. On plan it appears to have been a simple oblong measuring 44 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 4 inches within walls averaging 2 feet in thickness, built of rough boulders. The west end has obviously been altered within modern times and converted into a dwelling of one apartment measuring 14 feet 10 inches by 9 feet. A small square-headed window appears to have been inserted in the south wall of this portion, while the north wall and east cross-wall are probably of modern construction. The east wall of the main building is now almost level with the surface of the ground; the side walls are ruinous, not exceeding 6 feet in height, and densely covered with vegetation. The nature of the site seems to indicate an early date, and it may be that a church originally existed on this island, prior to the establishment of the Cistercian house at New Abbey. The existing building, however, does not possess a single ecclesiastical feature, and it may thus be entirely of recent date. The *New Statistical Account* mentions some repairs carried out on the ruins about 1840.

See *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.) p. 245.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. SW. Visited 22nd May 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

382. *Abbot's Tower.*—This small tower (fig. 153) is situated about ¾ mile north-east of New Abbey at the foot of a steep bank bordering

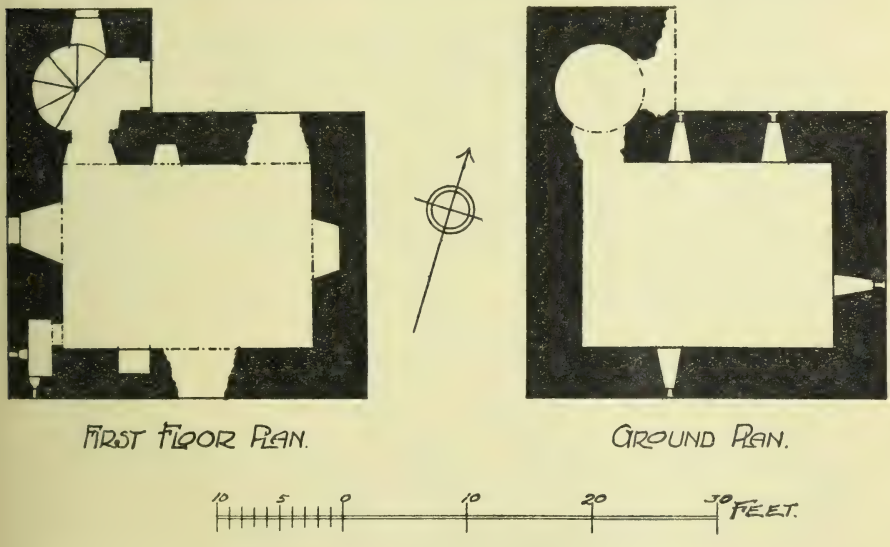

Fig. 153.—Abbot's Tower (No. 382).

upon a considerable extent of marshy land to the north, while at the top of the slope and about 100 yards to the south is the farm of Landis. The building is now closely surrounded by large trees, but

the unusual site must have made it a safe place of retreat at all times. It has been a small castle of the favourite L plan, with the doorway at the re-entering angle and the wheel-stair in the short wing. The main portion measures 20 feet by 15 feet within walls averaging 4 feet in thickness, whilst the short wing projects 8 feet 6 inches from the north wall. The vaulted basement has entered off the stair foot, and was lighted by four narrow windows. The first floor or hall of the castle has been a well-lighted apartment of the same size, with a fireplace in the east wall and a mural *garde-robe* at the south-west angle. The plan of the second floor and attics has been similar. The wheel-stair has communicated directly with each floor and possibly finished in a cape-house. The fabric is now much ruined and covered with dense masses of ivy. The main vault has fallen and cumbers the whole interior space with debris. The west wall and staircase wing still exist to a height of about 32 feet, but the other walls are completely ruined and despoiled of all hewn work The entrance doorway appears to have been of the usual segmental or round-arched type with moulded jambs. Some distance above the doorway is a moulded panel containing a shield now effaced. The history of the building appears to be quite unknown and unrecorded in the works of reference relating to the county. An excellent view from the north-east is given in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*, which shows the building at that time roofless and ivy-clad. Judging by the plan and the few fragmentary details that survive, it seems to date from the second half of the 16th century.

See Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 181 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. SW. Visited 21st May 1911.

383. *Old House, New Abbey.*—At the western end of the village of New Abbey stands a small dwelling of 17th-century date. The house is built of the grey granite boulders of the district and is coated with white-wash. It is two storeys and a garret in height, and measures over all some 31 feet by 18 feet. The ground floor has been subdivided by wooden partitions and contains fireplaces in the north and south walls. The upper floor, access to which is obtained by a fore-stair, was possibly divided in a similar manner. The garret running the whole length of the house was lit by a window at either end and would be originally reached by a ladder. The door jambs are chamfered, and, over the south window in the east wall on the upper floor is an inscribed lintel (the only piece of freestone visible) on which, within a raised margin, is the inscription:—

IS. 16 · · 2 RB.

The house belonged to and was occupied by the Stewarts of Shambellie, and the initials are probably those of John Stewart of Shambellie and R. Brown his wife, a descendant of Gilbert Brown, abbot of New Abbey.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. SW. Visited 9th June 1911.

384. *Shambellie Grange.*—The ruined fragment of a grange or barn still survives within the stackyard of the farm of Shambellie Grange, situated upon rising ground about ½ mile to the north of

Parish of New Abbey.

New Abbey. It consists of a single gable 13 feet 6 inches in width, 11 feet 3 inches in height, and 3 feet 4 inches in thickness, built of rough granite boulders and containing an arched opening 7 feet by 6 feet with a bead-on-edge moulding, 3 inches in diameter, wrought upon the outer jambs and carried round the segmental arch-head. Immediately above the voussoirs forming the keystone of the arch is a panel of red sandstone within a raised border divided into two unequal parts. The upper division contains the date 1649 in raised figures, while the lower division shows two abbot's croziers placed saltire-wise between either two hearts or two stars, now very indefinite. At the apex of the gable there is a somewhat unusual finial, in the form of a miniature obelisk, with a shaft 23 inches in height, tapering from 9 inches at the foot to $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the base of a pyramidal apex. The lower end of the shaft is tenoned into a socket formed in the shaped apex-stone.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. SW. Visited 10th May 1911.

Defensive Construction.

385. *Mote, Ingleston.*—This mote-hill is situated in cultivated land some 75 yards to the south of Ingleston farm-house and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of New Abbey. It rises probably from a natural outcrop of rock visible at its base on the south, and has been formed of earth with a considerable admixture of boulders which may be seen exposed upon the grassy slopes or in the rabbit burrows. The scarp all round has been considerably damaged by farm stock and rabbits, and its outline in consequence is somewhat irregular. The flat summit, however, appears to have been elliptical in form, lying with its main axis north-north-west and south-south-east, and to have measured 86 feet in length by 55 feet in breadth. The general fall of the ground is from south to north, and consequently the hillock, with an elevation of 12 feet in the former direction, rises to 14 feet in the latter. At places on the west side of the summit there is a slight indication of a low parapet mound. The scarp where least interfered with lies at an angle of about 40°. No ditch now encircles the hillock, but about 12 feet out from its base on the south-east there is a slight ridge which may possibly indicate the edge of the counterscarp of a ditch now filled in.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. SW. Visited 27th May 1912.

Crannog or Lake Dwelling.

386. *Crannog, Loch Arthur, or Lotus Loch.*—This loch is situated about 1 mile to the east of Killiwhan railway station, and near the northern shore, towards its western end, is an artificial island marked on the O.S. map "Lake Dwelling." The island first attracted attention in 1874, when the remains of oaken piles driven in in rows, with horizontal beams between, were traced in the water round the north east and south sides. The lines of two small enclosures were also observed on the south side of the island. No excavation has been carried out. In the year mentioned there was found on the opposite side of the loch, and between 300 and 400

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

yards from the island, a canoe hollowed out of a single oak, 45 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth at the stem. It is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Antiquaries*, xi. p. 21 (canoe illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvii. NW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

387. *Douglas' Cairn, Criffel.*—On the summit of Criffel, which rears its head above the Solway some 1900 feet, is a large cairn known as "Douglas' Cairn." Its sepulchral character is very doubtful.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xliv. NE.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates sites as under:—

388. *Cairns* (2), *Corbelly Hill.* O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlv. NW.

PARISH OF PARTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

389. *Old Church, Parton.*—The ruins of the old church of Parton (said to have been built in 1592) stand adjacent to the present Parish Church and consist of the east gable and two side walls attached to it, representing a simple oblong structure, measuring some 15 feet 3 inches in width across the walls. The door, which is in the south wall, and a window in the east wall have hewn and chamfered dressings of sand- or gritstone. The lintel of the window has probably been part of a dripstone of an arch-opening in an earlier church. It is curved lengthways, and gives to the window-top the form of a segmental arch, and its cross-section shows a hollow on the under side, a round on the upper, with between them a flat edge about two inches broad, on which there has been an incised inscription. Two corbels of white stone, moulded and having leaf-carvings, project from the outer face of the gable wall at corresponding points near the skew-puts, and in their present position could have served no practical purpose.

Inscribed panel.—In the gable of the bell turret is a small panel inscribed:—LAUS DEO. 1636.

Bell.—The bell is probably of considerable antiquity, but bears no inscription.

Pulpit.—The pulpit of the old church is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. It is fashioned of oak, hexagonal in shape, measuring 4 feet in height to the edge of the reading-desk. The longitudinal panels of the body are carved with an interlaced ribbon, with moulded styles above, terminating in a projecting square fillet-moulding in three rows. The panelled back rises 4 feet 4 inches above the desk, and is 3 feet 6 inches broad; the centre panel is ornamented with a pattern of interlaced ribbon and leaves in heart-shaped devices, and the side panels with vine

leaves and grapes. The canopy, which is flat, has in its centre a rose-shaped boss, and between short projecting finials at the angles above are three raised semicircular panels. The centre panel is carved in relief: Feir the Lord and Honour His Hous; on the dexter panel is a shield bearing the arms of Glendonwyn of Parton, between the letters I.G.; and the sinister panel, which is broken at the top, is carved with initials and date, now much defaced, but probably R.G. 1598.

See *Antiquaries*, vi. p. 236; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant. etc. Soc.* 1885, p. 169.

Defensive Constructions.

390. *Kirkland Mote, Parton.*—This mote-hill (fig. 154) rises from a slightly elevated plateau directly to the south of the Parish Church of Parton, from the churchyard of which it is separated by the line of the Port Patrick and Wigtownshire Railway. The river Dee

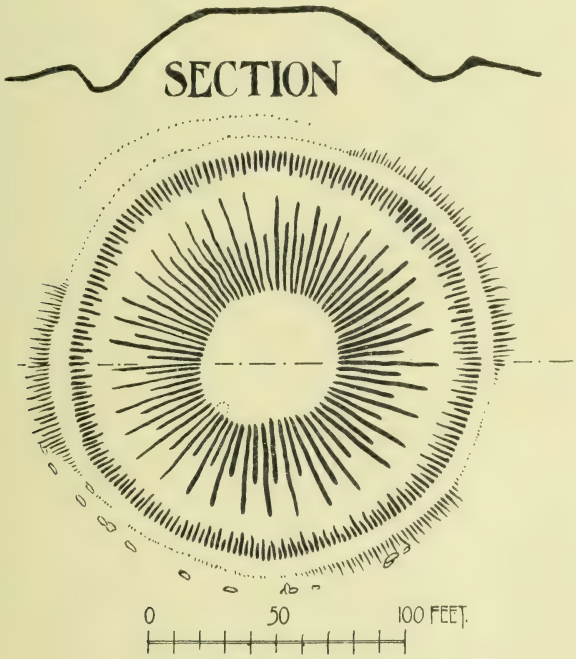

Fig. 154.—Kirkland Mote, Parton (No. 390).

flows by some 350 feet distant, and is liable to flood much of the lower meadow-land adjacent, which in earlier times was probably even more frequently inundated, or was normally in a swampy condition. The mote-hill is in form a truncated cone, surrounded at its base by a well-defined trench, the counterscarp of which has borne a rampart along its crest. The hillock appears to have been artificially formed of earth and stones, many large boulders being exposed on the sides below the surface soil by the burrowing of rabbits. It has an elevation of some 26 feet 9 inches from the bottom of the

trench to the summit level. The summit, which is approximately circular, measures in diameter from 49 to 54 feet. The trench, which is well defined, has a breadth of 25 feet, with a flat bottom some 7 feet across, while its average depth at centre is some 8 feet. The rampart above the counterscarp is now incomplete, but in places its original outline is indicated by large boulders. There is no definite indication of a base-court, but towards the south the natural surface of the ground has the appearance of having been levelled for a distance of some 30 feet out from the rampart. The mote is overgrown with trees and much burrowed into by rabbits, conditions which are detrimental to its preservation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXXV. NW. Visited 16th September 1912.

391. *Mote, Boreland of Parton.*—This mote (fig. 155) is a natural rocky hillock entrenched and ramparted. The trench, which starts at the edge of the steep bank above the burn, encircles the hillock, terminating some 28 feet back from the bank. The rampart on the outside forming the counterscarp appears to have been dug into at this end of the defences, where there is a circular hollow, but beyond the hollow, towards the edge of the bank, there is a slight mound which seems to indicate that the rampart was here carried onwards beyond the termination of the trench, probably leaving a comparatively narrow space between it and the edge for an approach. The trench does not follow the base of the hillock as it falls away towards the south, but curves round, cutting off a portion, as if for a base-court, at the lower end, which has been protected by an outer trench, starting in what may have been a natural hollow where the level of the mound begins to fall, and, beyond the main defence, turning in towards the burn on the low ground.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., XXXV. NW. Visited 16th September 1911.

392. *Fort, Little Merkland, Nether Dullarg.* — Situated at the very edge of the moorland, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Nether Dullarg, is a small fort surrounded by a single horseshoe-shaped entrenchment, resting at both ends on the edge of a steep and rocky bank some 40 feet in height. The general fall of the ground is from north to south, and towards the former direction the fort is commanded by the rising slope of the hill. The trench, accordingly, from north-west to north-east is deep, and the excavated material has been piled up so as to form a rampart above the scarp to screen the interior. Being for the most part cut through rock, it is clearly defined. An entrance across the trench is situated on the east, where the ground assumes a more level character. To the southward of the entrance the trench, no longer apparently cut through rock, is shallower, and the growth of rushes over the bottom indicates the presence of water. The width of the trench, except where it diminishes on approaching the bank, is 24 feet, its depth on the north 6 feet 6 inches, and on the south-east 3 feet. The interior of the fort is very uneven. Down the centre, towards the south-east, there lies a hollow having the steep slope of the rampart rising some 15 feet above it to the north, and a flat-topped rock, extending along the edge of the bank at a level some 5 feet higher on the south-west

Parish of Parton.

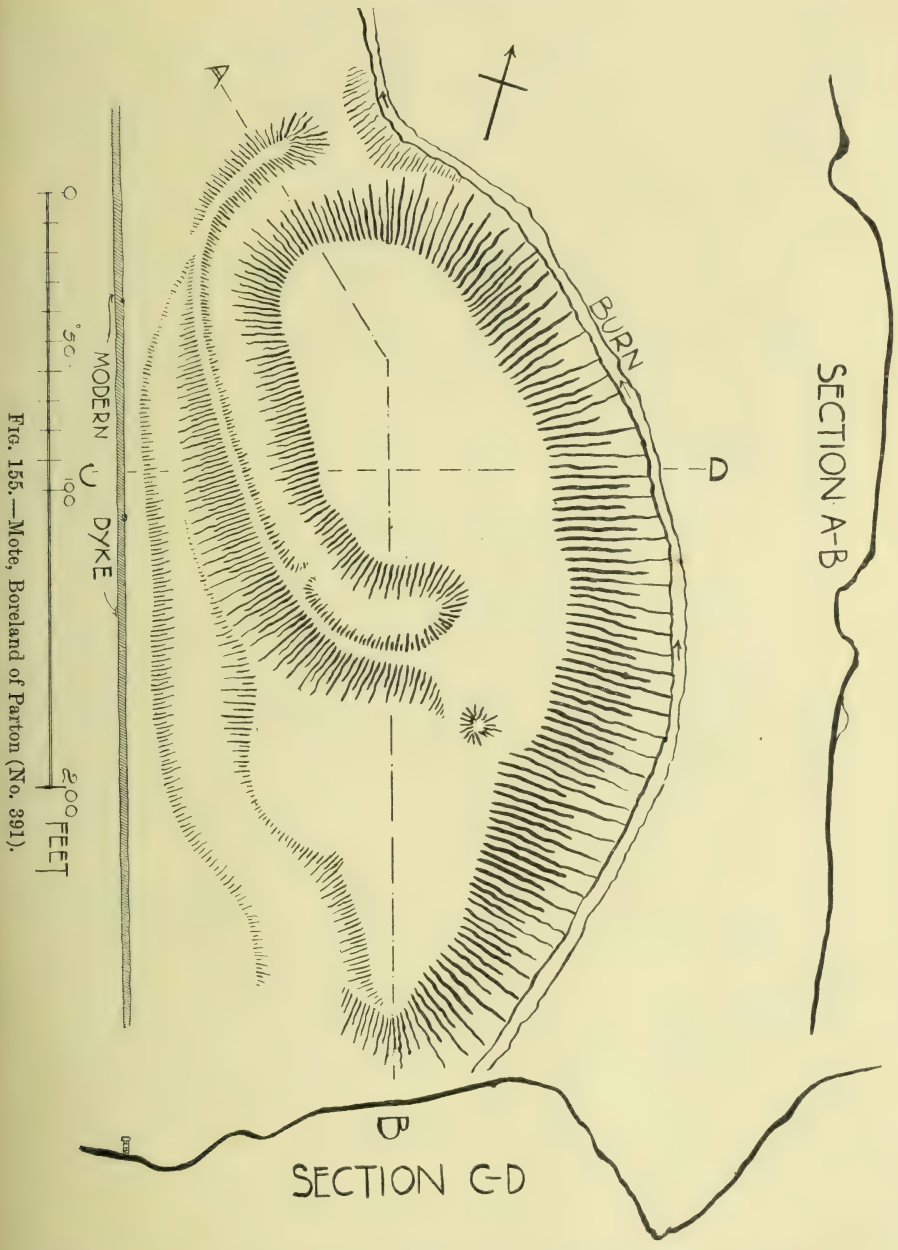

Fig. 155.—Mote, Boreland of Parton (No. 391).

Where the hollow approaches the trench at its lower end, there is a mass of stones lying, which possibly represents the ruins of a wall, for without some such defence in this direction the interior would be exposed. The interior has measured about 119 feet by 132. The site is 500 feet over sea-level.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxvii. SW. Visited 18th August 1911.

Parish of Parton.

Sepulchral Construction.

393. *Cairn, Glenswinton.*—On a slight eminence some 150 yards to the east of Glenswinton farm is a large circular cairn much dilapidated and probably excavated. It has measured some 53 feet in diameter, and appears to have rested on a base extending all round from 6 to 12 feet beyond it.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxvii. SW. Visited 18th August 1911.

Miscellaneous.

394. *Mound, Loch Lurkie.*—At the west end of Loch Lurkie, planted over and partially destroyed by the road which has passed through it, is a slight stony mound with, at most, an elevation of about 5 feet above the level of the loch, and measuring in diameter some 50 feet. Across the east end of it there runs a slight stony ridge and a narrow trench crosses it on the west side, but it has no definitely defensive lines remaining, and its character is indeterminate; nor in the plantation on the opposite side of the road are there any very distinct remains.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxv. NE. ("Moat").

Visited 2nd August 1911.

395. *Sculptured Stone (fragment), Parton.*—Preserved within the modern church at Parton is a small fragment of an effigy of a priest sculptured in low relief. A portion of an inscription in black letter is still decipherable, and reads QUI OBIIT. What is left of the effigy shows a few inches of the end of the chasuble, the two ends of the stole, and the skirt of the albe. The ornamentation of the vestments is unusually rich. Probably it dates from the first half of the 16th century. It has been fully described and illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xliv. p. 364.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxv. NW.

396. *"Cow Cloot" Stone, Cow Cloot Hill.*—This stone is situated on the farm of Ken Ervie, about 100 yards north of the march dyke and but a short distance out from the dyke that divides the cultivated land from the moorland. It is an irregular mass of outcropping rock about 3 feet in diameter, and bears on its surface certain depressed markings supposed to represent a cow's foot, a horse-shoe, and impressions which might be made by a man's foot and knee in the act of kneeling. The markings appear to be natural.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 285 (illus.); *New Stat. Acct.* (Kirkcud.), p. 283.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxvi. SE. Visited 4th September 1911.

Site.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

397. "*Upper Corsock*" *near the Urr Water, about* 1 *mile south-east of Corsock Loch.* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxvii. NE.

A great hoard of over 2000 Edwardian silver pennies was recently found in the neighbourhood of Corsock, on the farm of Blackhills. The find is reported on in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xlv. p. 569.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

398. *Dundrennan Abbey.*—The ruins of this abbey are situated in a quiet rural valley distant about 6½ miles south-east of Kirkcudbright. The abbey buildings occupy a level holm on the west bank of a small

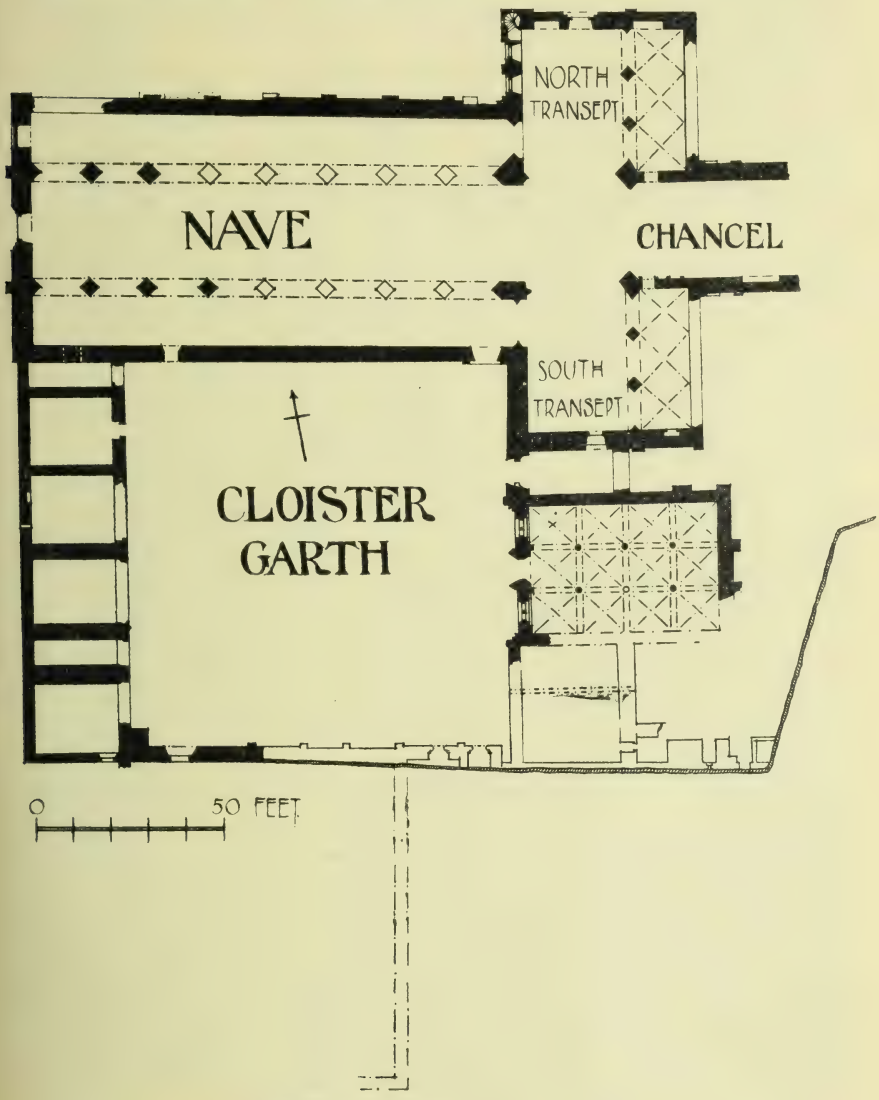

Fig. 160.—Dundrennan Abbey (No. 398).

stream called the Abbey Burn which joins the Solway about 2 miles distant in a southerly direction. The approach from the north-west is by a steep and winding road from which neither the abbey nor the village can be seen at any distance. On plan the existing ruins of the church have been of the usual cruciform type, comprising a choir,

north and south transepts (with eastern aisles), and a nave. To the south of the nave lay the cloister-garth, on the east side of which are the remains of an unusually ornate chapter-house, while the west side is occupied by a range of vaulted cellars. To the south of the cloisters are the foundations of what were probably the usual conventual buildings common to Cistercian abbeys. The choir, which appears to be the earliest part of the building, is without aisles. It measures 26 feet from north to south within walls averaging about 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. The east wall has long been demolished, but the length of the choir is said to have been established by excavation as about 48 feet. The interior surfaces of the choir walls are of plain solid masonry for a height of 27 feet from the ground to the level of the clerestory passage. Above this there are three round-arched openings on each side, measuring some 8 feet between the interior jambs and having triple vaulting-shafts between them springing from plain corbels characteristic of the Transitional period. The south wall contains remains of a large recess for a double piscina with two moulded trefoil arches springing from moulded jambs and a central shaft, now much mutilated, but which may be a later insertion. The basins have been replaced by modern masonry. Within modern times two doorways have been slapped through the side walls of the choir close to the east piers of the crossing. The arch-head of the south opening so formed has been filled in with a broken trefoil arch which may have originally formed part of the arcading in the cloister-walk. In the south wall of the choir, east of the modern doorway, are three arches consisting of mouldings springing from corbels without recesses. These indicate the position of the sedilia. If they are in their original condition, the seats must have been placed in front of these arches and not recessed in the wall in the usual way, as the arches are a mere decorative arcade upon the wall surface. The spaces between the corbels measure 3 feet 6½ inches, and the eastmost corbel is 11 feet 9 inches from the western jamb of the piscina recess. Above the west side of the piscina recess are socket holes in the wall, in the same position as those at Sweetheart Abbey. Further west is another socket hole indicating the position of a screen. The space behind this screen was no doubt used as a sacristy, the high altar standing on the west side of it. In the responds of the arch at the west end of the structural choir, namely the eastern arch of the crossing, are traces of the fixtures for hanging the Lenten veil. On the north side part of the iron staple remains, 11 feet 2 inches above the base of the respond, and on the south side a socket hole 10 feet 9 inches above the base.

The transepts are the most complete portions of the abbey church now remaining; each has had an east aisle vaulted in three compartments, entering from the transept through an arcade of three pointed arches and measuring about 37 feet by 20 feet over walls from 3 to 5 feet in thickness. The width of each transept is about 43 feet, and the total length from north to south, including the width of the crossing, is about 107 feet within the walls. The east walls of the transept aisles exist to a height of only some 2 feet 6 inches. The north gable of the north transept is one of the finest

Fig. 156.—Dundrennan Abbey: North Transept, exterior (No. 398).

To face p. 218.

Fig. 157.—Dundrennan Abbey: North Transept, interior (No. 398).

To face p. 218.

Fig. 158.—Dundrennan Abbey : South Transept (No. 398).

To face p. 218.

parts of the whole building. In the centre at the ground level is a round-arched doorway with double recessed jambs to the exterior containing angle shafts, caps, bases, and other details characteristic of the Norman Transitional style, dating possibly from the end of the 12th century. The upper part of this wall above the clerestory string-course is pierced by two round-arched windows, between which there is a triple vaulting shaft carried on a corbel forming the central support of two segmental wall ribs resting at the east and west angles upon single shafts. In the apex of the gable are two plain lancet windows, the westmost of which is much destroyed. The west wall of this transept is also of early date, having, about 8 feet 6 inches above the level of the floor, two round-arched windows with square recesses containing angle-shafts and buttresses of small projection to the exterior, whilst the interior jambs are widely splayed. In the upper part of the wall there are two similar round-arched clerestory windows, distinctly Norman in character. At the north-west angle is a circular wheel-stair leading to the clerestory passage, which has apparently continued round the choir and nave in the thickness of the wall. Above this level the staircase is now much ruined, but it has clearly continued to the wall-head. On the east side there have evidently been considerable alterations upon the original design; over the east arcade a triforium has been inserted, the sills of the round-arched clerestory windows have been raised, and the passage in the west and north walls has deviated, passing over the aisle vault, under the timber roof, and communicating with the choir clerestory at the opening next to the north-east angle of the crossing. The west openings of the choir clerestory have been built up for the height necessary to close in the ends of the aisle roofs. Little now remains of the crossing except the piers at the north-east and south-east angles. There is also a single arch at the north aisle of the nave and fragments of the north-west and south-west piers of the crossing, which have been made up within recent years. The nave, measuring about 138 feet by 62 feet within the walls, has consisted of eight bays, with north and south aisles, but is now, unfortunately, almost entirely destroyed; the merest fragments of piers and responds remain, while the exterior walls have been rebuilt probably upon the old foundations. Portions of the original base can be seen at the exterior of the north wall of the nave for a distance of about 14 feet from the west wall of the north transept and also near the west wall of the nave. It is to be noted that the sections of the former and of the latter are not identical. Fragments of the wall responds and bases exist at the west end, a somewhat remarkable feature being that the section of the north-west respond is entirely different from that of the south-west respond and the nave piers. They are all characteristic of the First Pointed period, dating from the first half of the 13th century. The nave piers are all similar in plan, having four angle-shafts of pointed section, while the intermediate shafts are attached and semi-circular in section. The bases have also the bold and distinctive characteristics of the same period. The west wall of the church has contained three entrance doorways; the two which gave access to the aisles have been built up, possibly, during the last century,

when the greater portion of the west wall seems to have been reconstructed. The central doorway, which is 6 feet 3 inches in width, remains in a fair state of preservation. On the exterior the jambs have a series of three square recesses, containing detached shafts terminating in caps with continuous abaci, ornamented by a small nail-head enrichment of a somewhat unusual type. The interior jambs consist of plain splays with bead-on-edge. The door-head is pointed in form, and the arch-mouldings and other details indicate transitional work throughout. This doorway has been partially repaired at some comparatively recent date, the original abaci on the south side being circular in plan, whereas those of the repaired jamb are square. The cloister-garth, measuring about 103 feet square, is situated in the usual position to the south of the nave. Unfortunately the cloister-walk has been entirely destroyed; only a few foliated and moulded capitals survive, built into the north and east walls at irregular intervals. It is not improbable that these capitals supported the arcade of trefoiled arches, some of which have been roughly built into the reconstructed north wall, while many similar fragments lie against the same wall on its north side. In the south wall of the south transept a doorway leads to a narrow chamber 11 feet 6 inches in width, which was almost certainly a sacristy. This also communicates with the cloister-walk by another doorway in the west wall, where a few fragments of the original jamb can still be seen, all but concealed by modern masonry, and possibly dating from the First Pointed period. At the south-west angle a flight of straight steps led to the monks' dormitory, or dorter, which occupied the upper storey of the buildings on the east side of the cloister. The south wall is now much ruined, and no trace of a doorway remains; but at the interior face of this wall there is undoubted evidence of the masonry upon which the inner ends of the stone steps rested.

Perhaps the most beautiful part of the whole structure is the west front of the chapter-house. There is a central arched entrance 6 feet 5 inches in width and 12 feet in height, measuring from the doorstep to the under-side of the cusped arch. On each side of this is a similar pointed arch, within which is a two-light window with a trefoiled cusp in the arch-heads springing from shafts with moulded caps and bases. The shafts of both the doorway and side lights are attached, while the arch mouldings are deeply cut and decorated with a very small closely set nail-head enrichment. The spandrils of the five-lobed cusping of the central arch are decorated with finely cut running ornaments, somewhat unusual in character. The chapter-house has been entered by steps leading from the cloister, the difference in level being apparently about 2 feet. The interior space has been paved with stone flags, and measures some 50 feet by 43 feet 6 inches within the walls, divided by six pillars into twelve vaulted compartments. The north, south, and east walls exist to a height of about 3 feet above the ground level, but the wall ribs at the west angles, and the corbelled shafts on each side of the entrance, remain. The pillars are all broken off a short distance above the floor level, but sufficient survives to show

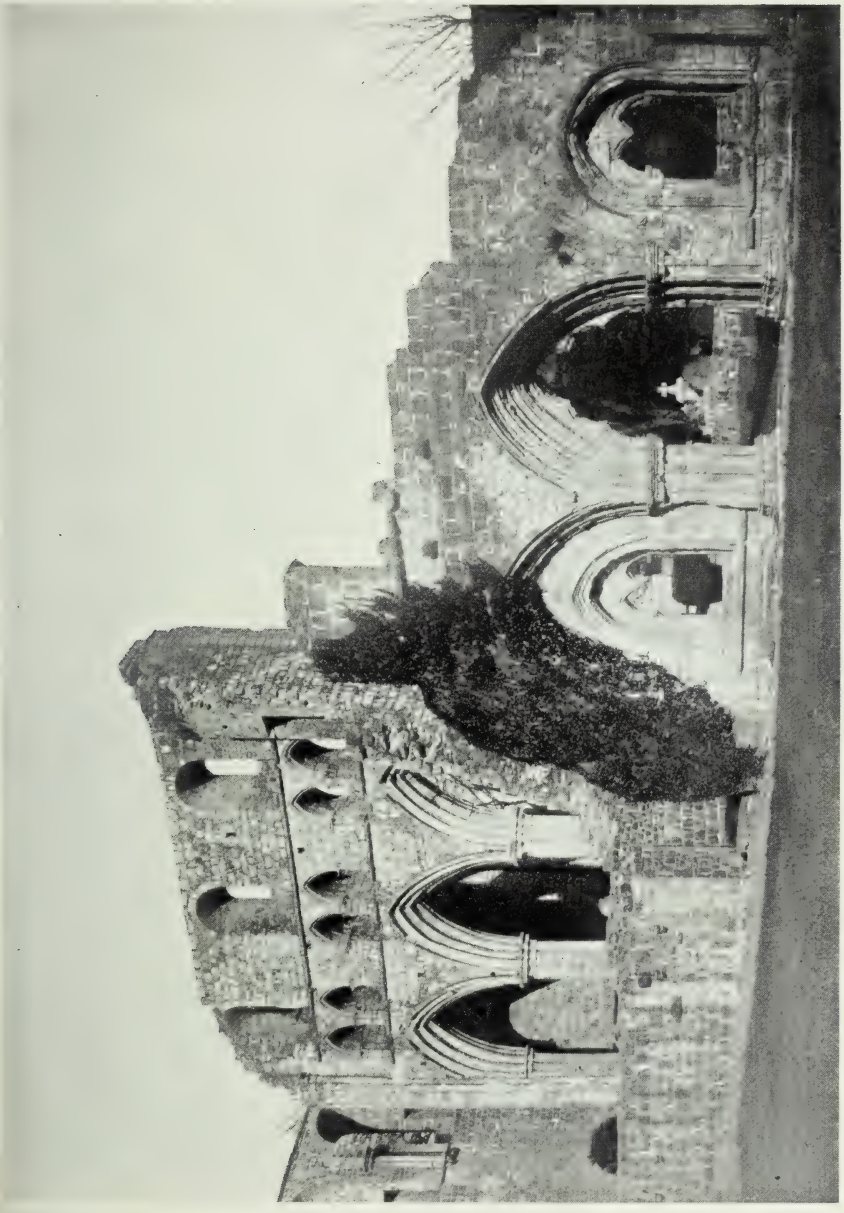

FIG. 159.—Dundrennan Abbey: South Transept and Chapter-house (No. 398).

To face p. 220.

that they have consisted of eight engaged shafts each 4 inches in diameter with a fillet-on-edge, and measuring 16½ inches over all. The moulded bases were till lately protected by earth: hence they are *in situ* and in a fair state of preservation. Amongst the fragments lying against the south wall of the nave there is an octagonal capital with a moulded abacus enriched with the small nail-head ornament, which may have formed the termination to one of the chapter-house pillars. The spandrils within the arch-heads of the side lights contain carved panels each of different design and characteristic of First Pointed work. Moulded corbels which carried the timbers of the roof over the cloister-walk are still in position, and fragmentary evidence of the storey above the chapter-house can still be seen, although now much more ruinous than when visited and sketched by Grose in 1789. The upper floor contained the dormitory, which communicated directly with the church by the staircase leading from the south transept. To the south of the chapter-house was the calefactory, or warming house, but of it nothing now remains save the foundation of a cross wall and a plain octagonal pillar, rising to a height of about 4 feet above the existing floor level, also formed of square stone flags. Recent excavations have disclosed part of a stone-built heating flue running north and south about 9 feet to the south of the chapter-house, also the foundations of a range of buildings to the south-east which were probably used as kitchen offices. At the angle formed by the modern boundary wall there appears to have been a gateway and porter's lodge with small windows looking towards the north. Excavations in the manse garden at the same time showed the foundations of walls extending for a distance of 90 feet in a southerly direction as shown by dotted lines on the plan. The range of buildings on the west side of the cloister-garth were evidently used as cellars for storage purposes. They are now in a very ruinous state, but indications exist of doorways from the cloister-walk and nave, and one or two of the vaulted chambers contain traces of fireplaces, and of openings in the west wall, which has been almost entirely rebuilt within recent times. The style of the abbey buildings is transitional in character. Both in general design and in detail the choir and transepts still retain many characteristics of Norman work; the scanty remains of original work in the nave indicate a somewhat later date, whilst the chapter-house is a remarkably fine example of pure First Pointed design and workmanship. The east arcades of acutely pointed arches in the transepts, with the triforium over them, are manifestly additions introduced towards the commencement of the 13th century after the introduction of the pointed arch. The round-arched heads of the clerestory windows in the choir and transepts are level and appear to belong to the Norman period, but the introduction of a triforium appears to have necessitated the shortening of the windows on the east side so as to gain the additional height required. At the same time there has evidently been some difficulty in adjusting the new work so as to bring it into harmony with the old. This is especially noticeable in connection with the string-course which runs round the north transept at the level of the clerestory passage.

Owing to the height of the arches in the east arcade, it is about 2 feet 6 inches higher on the east side than it is on the west side, the difference in levels being overcome by the introduction of three steps of 10 inches on the face of the north wall; one at each angle, and one in the centre. It is also noticeable that the triforium in the south transept consists of three two-light openings centering with each bay of the main arcade. The pointed arches in this case pierce the wall, whereas the triforium of the north transept is merely a shallow wall arcade of four divisions to each bay. An opening in the thickness of the wall, now built up, can be seen at the south-east angle of the south transept at the triforium level. It seems probable that this passage led to the choir clerestory passing over the aisle roof as in the north transept. It is somewhat doubtful whether the main divisions of the church were vaulted, although vaulting shafts have been introduced for that purpose in both the choir and transepts. Portions of the aisle roofs, however, remain, showing clearly that they were finished with three bays of quadri-partite vaulting. Nothing now remains to show how the nave was roofed. The bases of the nave piers have been roughly repaired, but the circular plinths have been cut back on the inside to admit of the fittings for the choirs, that of the monks occupying the two eastmost bays, that of the *conversi* being situated further west. Lying on the south side of the nave are a number of fragments of a very beautiful 14th-century stone screen with miniature vaulting, probably portions of the *pulpitum* which bounded the monks' choir on the west, crossing the structural nave between the second pillars from its eastern end.

Monuments.—An unusually large number of early grave-stones have been recovered at various times during excavations within the abbey, five having been recently brought to light in the floor of the chapter-house. Of those discovered at an earlier date the three immediately hereafter described are preserved fixed to the walls within a recess formed by the built-up doorway in the west end of the north aisle of the nave.

The earliest of these, known as the "Abbot's Monument" (fig. 161), consists of a single stone about 7 feet 7 inches in length, 1 foot 10 inches at the upper end, 1 foot 8 inches at the lower end, and 10 inches in thickness, bearing the recumbent effigy of an abbot holding a crozier in his left hand, his right hand lying extended on his breast. The figure is vested in the monastic habit or cuculla, which falls in numerous and graceful folds. The sleeves have a short fringe at the openings—a very unusual feature. Such decoration seems hardly consistent with Cistercian simplicity, especially so early as the 13th century, which is clearly the date of the effigy. At the upper dexter angle of the slab is a projection finished with a six-petaled flower, evidently intended to correspond with the crozier crook on the other side. The head does not rest on a cushion. The crook of the crozier is turned inwards: it is large and massive, but simple, springing from a moulded boss at the top of a thick shaft, and dividing into two branches each of which is returned against the main stem with the coils in reverse directions. The crozier is lying diagonally across the body of the figure and passes between the

Fig. 161.—Abbot's Monument, Dundrennan (No. 398).

To face p. 222.

FIG. 162.—Cellarer's Monument, Dundrennan (No. 398).

To face p. 223.

thumb and forefinger of the left hand, which is outstretched in a downward direction. Between the crozier and the right hand of the figure a small dagger pointing downwards enters the breast of the effigy on the left side just below the neck, the pommel lying upon the hood of the monastic habit. The feet of the effigy rest upon the left side of a miniature figure of a man who is lying on his back with his legs hanging over the sinister side of the slab which forms the base of the large effigy. This small figure lies with the head and shoulders slightly inclined to the left and upwards, and the pointed end of the crozier rests on the crown of its head. The left hand and arm encircles the abbot's right foot, the right hand is placed extended upon the figure's own breast. The figure is naked from the lower part of the abdomen upwards; below hangs a thickly pleated and tightly fitting kilt. Just above the kilt on the right side is a horizontal wound with portions of the intestines projecting from it. The legs of this small figure are bare, and the feet are enclosed in sharply pointed shoes.

It has been suggested that this effigy of an abbot, standing as it were in triumph over the wounded and prostrate kilted figure, is symbolical of the victory of Christianity over the last remnants of the paganism of Galloway, but this is extremely improbable. The Cistercians were not a missionary order, and such treatment of the effigies of 13th-century monks does not seem to occur elsewhere. The dagger in the abbot's breast seems to commemorate his assassination by a savage tribesman, who is represented with the wound which he no doubt received from the monks when they defended themselves. (Incorrectly figured in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. pp. 356–7.)

Another stone, known as the "Cellarer's Monument" (fig. 162), is secured to the north wall of the same recess. It has originally been a single stone measuring about 5 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 inches by 4½ inches in thickness, but it is now broken into several pieces. On the exposed surface the figure of a monk in the monastic habit or cuculla is carved in low relief with his hands crossed. At the foot of the figure are two thin dragonesque creatures, with interlacing tails and heads turned upwards at right angles on each side. From their open mouths spring two stems, running up each side of the effigy and branching out into leaves which fill up the space between the head and shoulders of the figure. At the upper angle of the slab, on the sinister side, within the inscription band, is a plain rectangle in low relief, and apparently left unfinished. In the corresponding position on the other side is carved in low relief a chalice of very peculiar form. The bowl is rounded and rather shallow, not unlike that of a 13th-century chalice; there is very little stem showing, and the large and massive knop is ornamented with three strands of cord or the like, crossing each other after the manner of interlaced work. So far the chalice might well represent a 12th- or 13th-century example. But the foot is of an unusual form, which, however, is to be met with elsewhere in Scotland: it is like an inverted bowl, rather larger than the true bowl, but shown as hollow underneath. In the middle of the upper part of the slab is a shield bearing arms:

Parish of Rerwick.

A fess charged with two stars, and in chief a fetterlock. The field of the shield is slightly sunk below the surface of the stone and the fess is on a level with the inscription border. This shield is so arranged that it crosses the inscription border at the top edge of the slab, the lower edge of the fess being in line with the inner edge of the border. Between the lower part of this shield and the chalice is a flower with the petals arranged in quadrangular form, like a common variety of 15th-century ornament much used in England. The inscription is in large bold black letter with a plain Lombardic ꝏ for the beginning of the date. Instead of the usual initial cross there is a hand in a glove with a long gauntlet, the first finger pointing to the inscription, which runs:—

HIC IACET/DŌPN'* PA[TRICIUS D]OUGLAS * QUONDĀ * CELLERARI' / * DE DVNDRAYNĀ * QUI / OBBIIT · ANNO DNI ꝏCCCCLXXX° ORATE ℣ AIA EI' *

From the *t* of *jacet* some leaves are sprouting and fill the adjacent corner of the border. There is a large floral stop after *dōpn'*, the others are small. A figure of a bird, not unlike the eagle, generally symbolising St John the Evangelist, is in the dexter corner at the foot of the slab.

The two foregoing monuments were found in the chapter-house and placed in their present positions in 1888.

On the south side of the recess is a monument to the memory of Sir William Livingstoun of Culter, now much mutilated. The inscription, of raised Roman lettering continued round the borders and across the centre of the stone, reads:—

HEIR · LYIS · ANE/ · RICHT · HONORABLE [M]AN · SI/R · WILL[IAM/LI]WINGSTOVN · OF · C[V]LTER · /KNIGHT · BRO/THE[R] [T]O THE/NOBLE · EARLE/ALE[X] EARLE/OF LI[NL]ITHGO/V · QVHA · DIE/D · 2 M[A]Y · ANNO/[1]607 CHRI/ST · AL[O]N [IS] LYF · AN/D · DEATH · IS [MY G]AI/[N]E

On the lower part of the stone is a shield with the initials $\begin{smallmatrix} & \text{S} & \\ \text{V} & & \text{L} \end{smallmatrix}$ at top and sides bearing arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three cinquefoils (for Livingstone); 2nd and 3rd, a band between six billets (for Callander).

Another flat stone, imperfect and in five pieces, known as the "Nun's Monument," is fixed to the west wall of the nave, with the lower end resting upon the fragmentary north-west respond. It measures about 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, and is fully 3½ inches in thickness. Upon it is incised the figure of a lady in a mantle over a dress with a full skirt and tight sleeves. The figure is now much worn and part of the middle is wanting, but there seem to be traces of a girdle worn rather high. The neck is covered with a very full gorget which reaches to the chin, and upon the head is a *covrechef*, and over all a veil indicated by a single incised line reaching

* Here lies Sir Patrick Douglas, formerly cellarer of Dundrennan, who died A.D. 1480. Pray for his soul.

round the head from the points of the shoulders. The feet are in rather sharply pointed shoes, and each rests upon a small dog. The hands appear to be folded upon the breast. Although called a nun, from its similarity to such a figure, the effigy is more probably that of a widow under vows. The inscription seems to show that she was lady of Orchardton, a property situated 6½ miles north-east of Dundrennan; this would account for her burial in the abbey church, a circumstance that would be difficult to explain in the case of a nun. This monument formerly lay in the south transept. There is an incised inscription in black letter between lines round the edge of the slab. It reads:—

* HIC · JACET · · · · · · [Q]UONDAM · · · * · · · ·
DOMIN * A ORCHE[A ? QUE O]BIIT ANO D · MCCCCXL.

A four-leaved ornament occupies the corners of the slab indicated by an asterisk in the foregoing rendering of the inscription. The XL at the end of the inscription is within the inner border line at the dexter top corner.

A few yards to the south of the west doorway leading from the nave to the cloister-garth there is a single stone-slab fixed to the inside of the wall, measuring about 5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 5½ inches at the upper end, tapering to 10½ inches at the foot, and about 8 inches in thickness. Incised upon the surface is a sword with deflected quillons, straight grip, and a lobed pommel. In the dexter top corner is a small square which appears to have been a four-leaved ornament. The outer edges of the stone are splayed with a double bead-on-edge cut on the margins.

A few paces from the above is the broken portion of a flat stone measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, with an inscription round the margins in raised Gothic letters bearing the legend:—

· · · A · MACCUBYN · QUŌD[AM ?] · · · · · ·
· · · HVIS[?] · MGY[?] · QUE · O[BIIT ?] · · · ·

Within the semicircular arched recess in the north wall of the aisle of the north transept is part of a recumbent figure said to be the effigy of Alan, last of the native Lords of Galloway. The face is much mutilated, and both the arms and legs have been destroyed; the body has been clad in a hauberk of mail covered by a surcoat, fastened at the waist by a belt; another strap crosses the right shoulder, and a scabbard appears on the left side. The legs appear to have been crossed. The scanty details of the armour indicate a 13th-century date for this effigy.

In the corresponding recess in the north wall on the west side of the north transept doorway there is a flat stone with an inscription in raised Roman lettering carried around the borders to the memory of the spouse of Robert Bowis, minister of Rerwick, and dated 1681. This recess is said to have at one time contained a monument to the wife of Alan, Lord of Galloway. The existing arch is pointed in form, but the mouldings show that it is a reconstruction dating from a period much later than that of Alan of Galloway—perhaps from the 16th or 17th century.

Parish of Kerwick.

The following five grave-stones were recently discovered in the chapter-house lying *in situ* and near the level of the original floor, which was paved with flags about 20 inches square, of which many fragments survive.

Nearest to the entrance doorway is a plain slab of yellow sandstone, measuring about 6 feet by 1 foot 6 inches at the west end, tapering to 1 foot 2 inches at the other end, and fully 6 inches in thickness. The upper edge is splayed, but there are no indications of carving or lettering on the exposed surface.

Close to the south-east pillar is a rectangular slab of grey freestone (fig. 163) measuring about 6 feet by 1 foot 10 inches and 6 inches in thickness. At the west end a circle 18¼ inches in diameter is carved in relief, within which are the four arms of a decorative cross, each containing a panel of Gothic tracery which appears to have been suggested by a two-light decorated window. Within the circle, and placed diagonally between the arms of the cross, are four eight-petaled flowers or roses attached to the inner angles by short curved stems. The cross-shaft is 2¼ inches in width, decorated by four panels of similar design to those on the arms, each separated by a rayed floral ornament and terminating at the foot in a graduated base of three steps, resting on eight traceried panels. Almost resting upon the top step of the Calvary on the dexter side is the sharp point of an abbot's crozier, the head of which is not crocketed externally, but is filled with a circle containing eight radiating lines, and having on its dexter side four circular-shaped flowers of eight petals carved in bold relief, three being attached to the staff by a short stem. The spandrils on each side of the circle enclosing the cross-head are decorated by floral designs. On the sinister side of the shaft are three eight-petaled flowers alternating with groups of two fleurs-de-lis. The outer arris of the stone is finished with a flush bead-on-edge moulding, within which, on the plain margin at each side, is carved an incised inscription in Lombardic lettering:—

+ HIC IACET : DŌPN^{9} : EGIDIVS XX·II^{9} :
ABBS · D̄E D' Q^{I} : OBIIT · Ī · OFFICC̄

Judging by the rich style of ornamentation used, this monument seems to date from the end of the 14th century, and is probably the tombstone of an abbot named Giles who witnessed an apportionment of teinds by Simon, Bishop of Whithorn, in 1347.

On the north side of the above is the third monument (fig. 163), measuring 5 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, tapering to 11 inches at the foot, and fully 6 inches in thickness. The outer edges of the stone are splayed and finished with a flush bead-on-edge which also follows the line of the mitreing at each angle. This stone is unfortunately much broken, but the inscription of incised Lombardic lettering preceded by a cross has been deciphered thus:—

+DOPN^{9} : EGIDIVS : /QVŌD[?] · ABB /: AS ·

This would appear to commemorate one of the early abbots, also bearing the name of Egidius or Giles, and is of 13th-century date. The reading of the third word in the inscription is uncertain, but the contraction given above for "quondam" is probably correct.

FIG. 163.—Monuments of Abbots Egidius, Dundrennan (No. 398).

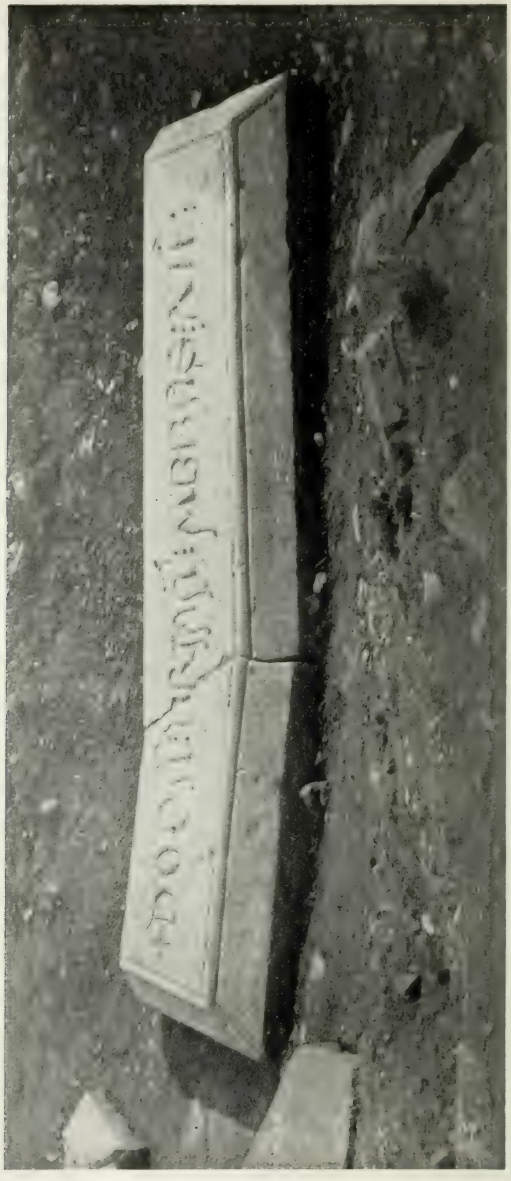

FIG. 164.—Monument of Abbot Brian, Dundrennan (No. 398).

To face p. 227.

Parish of Rerwick.

The fourth monument lying about 1 foot 4 inches to the south of the north-east pillar also consists of a single slab of yellow freestone with splayed and beaded margins, measuring 5 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, tapering to 1 foot 5 inches at the lower end, and 6 inches in thickness. At the west end there is a floriated cross of fleur-de-lis form carved in relief within a roughly formed circle about 11½ inches in diameter. In the central part of the monument immediately below this circle is a rude representation of an abbot's crozier with an ornamental crook. Incised on the sinister side of the shaft is an inscription in Lombardic lettering, now much worn, which reads :—

DOPS ⁝ VILL (ABBS) DE ⁝ DVN.

This slab also dates from the 13th century, and is thought to commemorate the second Abbot William, seeing that the only other abbot known to have borne that name lived in the second half of the 15th century. The name of William, the second abbot of Dundrennan, appears as witness to a charter by Uchtred confirming the grant of Dunrod Church to the abbey of Holyrood by his father in 1161–75.

The last of these recently discovered monuments (fig. 164) lies about 2 feet to the east of the south-east pillar. It is also a single stone measuring about 5 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, tapering to 1 foot 6 inches at the lower end, and 6 inches in thickness, with splayed and beaded margins similar to those on the monument last described. This stone is somewhat broken, but the incised inscription of Lombardic characters, preceded by a cross, runs thus :—

+ DŌPN⁹ ⁝ BRIAN⁹ ⁝ ABBAS ⁝ XII⁹.

Abbot Brian's name occurs as witness to a charter granted by Dervorgilla 15th May 1359, "to God and the Church of St Mary of Sweetheart and the monks there of the Cistercian order of the convent of Dundrennan for the abbey to be built in honour of God and St Mary the Virgin."[1]

Lying on the ground outside the north window of the chapter-house is a flat stone measuring about 5 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, at the north end of which an inscription in Lombardic lettering is incised :—

+ FRATE[R] · · · · · S ⁝ DE ⁝ BLAKOMOR/PRIOR ⁝ HVIV[S] · DOM⁹ ⁝

At the north transept doorway is a flat slab of grey freestone, which, from its worn appearance, has evidently done duty as a door-step for many years. Upon the east end there is a floriated cross carved in relief within a circle of 12 inches diameter ; there are also indications of a cross-shaft now almost obliterated.

At the north-west angle of the chapter-house is a stone which has originally measured some 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 8 inches, now broken into several pieces, on which is an indent for a brass consisting of two figures, the heads of which have been surrounded by floriated aureoles. Another brass matrix of smaller dimensions and of indeterminate design lies in the south-east corner of the south transept.

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At the south-west angle of the manse stables, erected at the beginning of last century, two ancient stones from the abbey buildings are built into the wall, one above the other. The upper stone has evidently been a corbel of the First Pointed period, in the form of a grotesque figure with human head and shoulders bearing the corbel moulding on its back. The lower stone has carved in relief upon its surface three shields 9 inches in depth, bearing arms, viz.: (1) A fesse-chequy (for Stewart); (2) An orle (for Baliol); and (3) Two chevronels (for Maclellan of Bombie).

Dundrennan Abbey is said to have been founded in 1142 by David I., or Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and to have been colonised by monks of the Cistercian order brought from the abbey of Rievaulx in Yorkshire. The list of abbots is incomplete, and little of the history of the monastery has been brought to light. Both the abbey buildings and lands are known to have passed into the hands of commendators in the 16th century. The building appears to have been abandoned shortly after the last abbot's death in 1605. Part of the abbey church was used as the Parish Church until 1742, subsequent to which date it became ruinous, and evidence of its use as a quarry thereafter is readily discoverable in the houses and dry-stone dykes throughout the whole district. In 1838 the late Lord Selkirk carried out some much-needed repairs, and in 1841 the ruins were handed over to the Government, when they were cleared and put into a satisfactory state of repair.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 57 (plans and illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 182 (illus.); *Dundrennan Abbey* (Hutchison) (illus.); *Eccles. Arch.*, i. p. 38; [1] *Laing Charters*, No. 46.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. SE. Visited 24th April 1911.

399. *Bridge, Dundrennan.*—About ¼ mile to the north-east of Dundrennan Abbey, on the road to the old kirkyard of Kerwick, a single-arched bridge crosses the Abbey Burn. Originally it has been 9 feet in width, but in modern times it has been widened to a total of 15 feet 6 inches, measuring over the reconstructed side parapets. In form the arch is almost a semicircle, measuring 7 feet 6 inches from the water level to the under-side of the arch, while the span is 16 feet 6 inches. The most interesting features are the outer arch and stone rib at the south side, carefully built of shaped voussoirs with chamfered angles. Judging by appearances, the stone seems to have been taken from the same quarry that supplied material for the building of the abbey. The bridge has every appearance of being ancient, and may possibly have been erected, primarily, for the use of the religious community and their dependants at Dundrennan.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. SE. Visited 24th April 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

400. *Mote, Kirkcarswell.*—On the lower eastern slope of the valley down which flows the Abbey Burn, and about ½ mile south by west of East Kirkcarswell, is a mote-hill. A rivulet flows by on the north towards the Abbey Burn, and from the top of its bank, some 6 to 8 feet high, rises the hillock which has been erected on a

square plan and surrounded by a ditch opening on the bank of the burn on either side. The height of the mound is some 12 feet on the east and perhaps a little more on the west, in which direction the ground level declines. The summit measures 45 feet along two sides and 47 feet and 42 feet on the others, and is somewhat broken down at the south-south-west angle, rendering the measurement to that point rather indefinite. The ditch, which is best preserved on the east side, and elsewhere traceable, has measured some 26 feet in width across the top and 5 to 6 feet in depth. On the north half of the summit is a semi-elliptical depression coming almost to the edge of the scarp and measuring some 25 feet in depth, with a chord of the same length.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. NE. Visited 6th September 1911.

401. *Fort, Ben Tudor.*—On a small natural level near the base of the hillside, about ¼ mile north-east of the shepherd's house at Bentudor, is a circular defensive enclosure. The site is sheltered by higher ground on the north and north-east and is not particularly defensible. The enceinte has been entirely of stone, and the wall now lies in a dilapidated mass some 10 to 12 feet broad. There has evidently been an entrance from the north. Interiorly it measures some 97 feet from north to south by 93 feet from east to west, but the ruined state of the wall does not admit of accurate delimitation. Against the outside towards the south is a circular or sub-oval enclosure measuring interiorly some 31 feet by 34, having its longest axis east and west and apparently entering from the west.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., l. SW. Visited 25th August 1911.

402. *Fort, Wraith Plantation.*—This fort is situated a short distance to the south of Collin farm. It is enclosed by a stone wall and overgrown with trees, and stands at the edge of a bank which slopes down towards the Collin Burn. The defences consist of a trench between two stony mounds enclosing an area measuring 138 feet from north to south by 123 feet from east to west. Though well preserved on the west half, they have entirely disappeared on the steepish slope towards the east. The entrance has been from the south-south-east and the trench as it drew towards it has widened out, its breadth being 24 feet on the north-west and 40 feet on the south. There are traceable what appear to be the remains of traverses connecting the ramparts and flanking the entrance on either side, that on the west being visible outwards for a length of 28 feet from the inner rampart and that on the east being merely indicated by large stones. The ramparts appear to have been surmounted by stone parapets, but the remains around the crest of the inner mound are probably secondary. Crossing the interior from east to west, 38 feet apart, are two somewhat indefinite lines of stone in which several large blocks stand upright. One line crosses at the centre and the other nearer the entrance.

403. *Fort, Auchencairn.*—On the north-east side of the old track that leads through a strip of plantation from Auchencairn to Auchenfad, and about ½ mile south-east of the former place, are the remains of a small circular defensive enclosure, consisting of a

segment of a stony rampart towards the south of the construction, while the remainder is indicated by the position of a dyke built along the line of it. The existing portion is some 5 feet in height and has been surmounted by a wall about 3 feet in thickness at base, the foundation of which may be seen. The interior of the construction has measured some 114 feet in diameter. As at Wraith (No. 402) there is a line of loose stones across the centre, from which some large boulders crop up. The position is not particularly defensible.

404. *Fort, Auchencairn.*—This small sub-oval fort, greatly resembling No. 403, which is but ¼ mile to the north of it, is situated about ⅓ mile west of Auchenfad, surrounded by a stone dyke and planted with trees. It has been engirt with a stone wall, now entirely broken down, but estimated to have been about 12 feet in width, a small portion of the inner face being visible on the east side. On the west the mass of debris measures 25 feet across and is rounded over the top, thus having much the appearance of a rampart, though this resemblance is probably due to the growth of grass which covers it. A mass of stones near the centre, with a diameter of about 12 feet, has probably been laid there comparatively recently. The longest axis of the fort lies north-east and south-west and the interior measurement along it is 108 feet, and at right angles to it 83 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvi. NW. Visited 25th August 1911.

405. *Fort, Big Airds Hill.*—Big Airds Hill is a prominent landmark to the south-west of Auchencairn Bay rising to an elevation of over 300 feet above the shore-line. On the seaward side from the plateau above the cliffs the summit rises steeply, but elsewhere from level landward it is attained by an easy gradient. The fort on the summit has been surrounded by a stony rampart or wall, and possibly by two on the north side, where stronger defences were required, but to such an extent have they been pillaged for stones that the original plan is no longer evident. The interior is irregularly circular, measuring some 150 feet from north to south by 127 feet from east to west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvi. NE., SE. Visited 25th August 1911.

406. *Fort, Dungarry, Ben Tudor.*—The fort of Dungarry (fig. 165) is formed around the somewhat pointed summit of a southern spur of Ben Tudor, at an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, and commands a pass through the hills connecting the shore of the Solway at Auchencairn with the interior of the county beyond. A rocky elevated ridge leading to the summit from Ben Tudor gives the hill a trend from north-north-west to south-south-east. It has a steepish slope as it rises for some 200 feet above the roadway on the west, and towards the north-east, some 30 feet below the summit, it is bounded by a precipice overlooking a deep glen. Around the summit, forming an oblong enclosure with rounded angles, its longest axis lying west-north-west and east-south-east, lies a great mass of stones some 20 to 30 feet in breadth, the ruins of a wall the estimated thickness of which must have been some 10 or 12 feet. The base of this structure is visible for a short distance on the interior towards the north-north-west, and the level top of the ruin adjacent seems to indicate its width. Surmounting the ruins of this wall are the

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remains of a secondary dry-built construction comparatively modern, erected to a height of 6 feet or thereby on a base of some 3 feet 6 inches, and gradually diminishing upwards to the breadth of a single stone at a height of 3 feet 6 inches or thereby. The area enclosed by the original wall measures some 210 feet by 123, and has been entered by a gateway through the centre of the west-north-west end some 8 feet wide. Some 24 feet in advance of this entrance are the ruins of an outer wall which at a slightly lower level encircles the summit enclosure in an irregularly parallel course, passing the east-south-east end at a distance of some 12 feet. Through it there has been an entrance, not directly in front of that

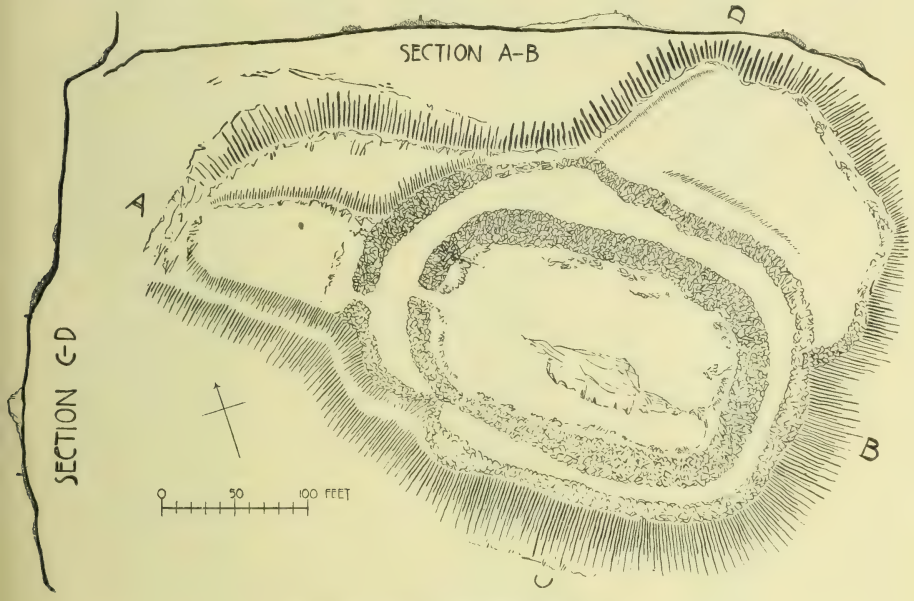

Fig. 165.—Fort, Dungarry (No. 406).

to the main enclosure, but some 10 or 12 feet to the south of it. This outer wall along the south side of the summit and the east-south-east end follows the edge of a steep natural slope. To the north-east of the summit below the outer wall, and between it and the edge of the cliff, there lies a bench some 190 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth which has been formed into an annexe by an enclosing bank or wall joining the outer wall of the main defence at either end. The position of this enclosure is particularly strong owing to the steep, and, in places, precipitous character of the ground below it.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. SE. ("Dungarry Camp").

Visited 25th August 1911.

407. *Hill Fort, Suie Hill.*—The group of hills of which Ben Gairn is the most conspicuous member, terminates towards the south-west with Suie Hill, a prominent eminence rising to a height of about 800 feet above sea-level. Except towards the north, where its kindred hills are massed behind it, it commands a prospect over sea and land extending for many miles in all directions. Though its

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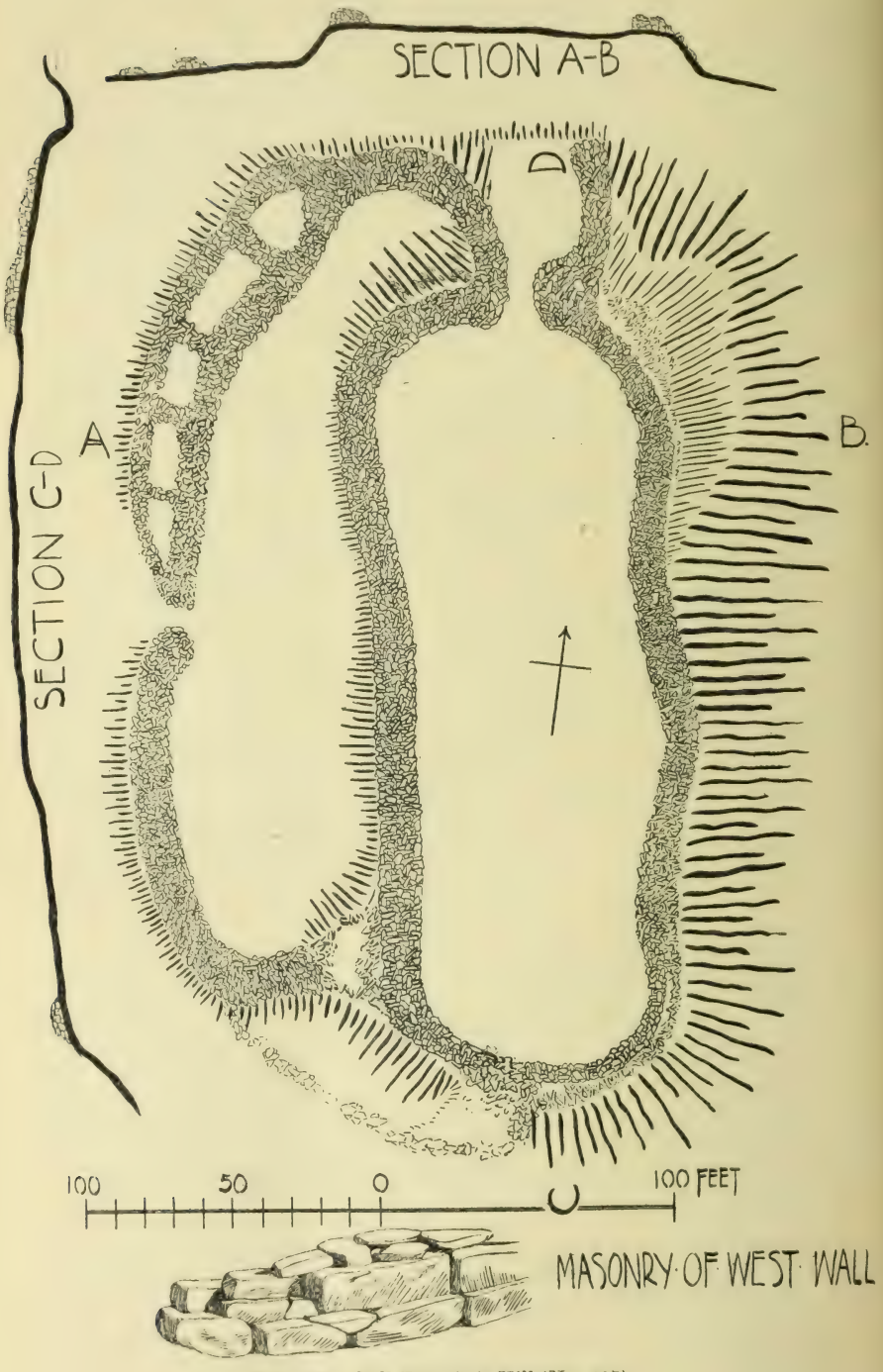

FIG. 166.—Hill Fort, Suie Hill (No. 407).

surface is not broken by regular precipices as is that of Dungarry, all around at its higher levels it is rugged with small crags and detached masses of rock. Around the summit are the ruins of a stone-built fort (fig. 166) much resembling that on Dungarry, but in a somewhat less ruinous condition. The fort consists of an oblong enclosure on the top of the hill, with its main axis north and south, surrounded by a stone wall which follows in slightly fluctuating curves the rocky contour. The length of the enclosure has been about 249 feet, its breadth some 87 feet, while it rises in elevation from the south to near its north end by about 12 feet. The wall, which is almost entirely overthrown, has been very massive, judging from the debris, which covers an area of about 30 feet in breadth all round. At the south end some large blocks of porphyry, which have been at its base, may still be seen *in situ* on the interior, and near the same spot on the exterior a small portion of the outer face is recognisable, indicating a thickness of 13 feet. Near the centre of the north face has been an entrance, of which the base of the wall on the east side is distinctly visible, though on the west entirely ruined. To flank the entrance, the wall on the former side has been carried directly forward some 30 to 40 feet across a grassy plat to rest on the edge of a rocky escarpment which passes east, merging in the slope of the summit. On the west side from the outer face a wall passes round to the westward beneath the rocky summit-slope, enclosing in a loop a plateau some 216 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, and lying some 12 feet below the general level of the summit enclosure. Near the centre of its curve there has been an entrance into this annexe, and against the outer face of the wall towards the north there appear to have been a series of oblong enclosures formed by cross-walls between it and an outer parallel wall some 10 feet distant. The outer of these two walls has been more slightly built than the other walls of the construction and may possibly be secondary. The inner, or main wall, around the plateau has measured about 10 feet in thickness, and its outer facing may be seen towards the north-west remaining to a height of over 2 feet, exposed for a distance of 5 or 6 feet and evidently existing further, but covered by the debris. At the south its foundation only remains visible 24 feet out from the wall of the summit enclosure, to which it seems to have returned at this point.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lvi. NW. ("Suie Moat").

Visited 29th August 1911.

408. *Fort, Nether Hazelfield.*—On the crest of a low, broad-backed undulation overlooking the sea at Roscarrel Bay, and with a fine prospect to the north past the east end of Ben Gairn, is a circular fort formed of two stony ramparts and an intervening trench. The interior, which is very accurately circular, measures about 165 feet in diameter. There is a gap through the ramparts towards the east, and, as the inner mound is broader on either side, it is probably the original entrance; but as the interior and the trench are regularly cropped, this is uncertain. The whole fort has suffered much from cultivation, and only towards the south-east does the outer rampart any longer remain. Adjacent to the supposed entrance the inner

rampart is 22 feet in width, the intervening trench 8 feet, and the outer mound also 8 feet in width; elsewhere these respective measurements are 10, 12, and 11 feet. The height of the rampart is inconsiderable. Though the defences overgrown with grass have the appearance of ramparts, there is so much stone exposed upon them as to suggest that they have possibly been built.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvi. SW. Visited 29th August 1911.

409. *Fort, "Castle Muir," Roscarrel Bay.*—This fort is situated about ¾ mile south of Roscarrel at the east of Barlocco Bay, on a rocky flat-topped point whose sides rise precipitously from the shore to a height of 80 or 100 feet. The defences consist of a single curving trench carried from cliff to cliff 37 feet in width across the top and 23 feet across the bottom, having an earthen rampart surmounting the scarp with a breadth at base of some 18 feet. On the east side there seems to have been an entrance in the usual situation flanked on one side by the edge of the cliff. Within the interior, some 18 feet back from the rampart, there is a faint indication of an inner mound lying parallel but not carried forward to the cliff on the west. The interior, which is triangular, measures 150 feet along the curve of the rampart, and 154 feet and 70 feet respectively from the ends of the rampart to the outer point of the cliff which forms the apex of the triangle.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvi. SW. Visited 29th August 1911

Forts, Spouty Dennans.

About ½ mile south-east of the farm of Rerwick Park, on the edge of the Orraland heughs, are two small forts situated in close proximity to each other, separated only by a narrow ravine forming the bed of a small stream which, falling over the heugh, gives a name to the forts.

410. The westmost of the two is a small semi-oval plateau, the oval being divided longitudinally, resting on the heugh, which rises to a height of 80 feet or thereby above the wave-washed boulders at its base. The chord, a somewhat irregular line, measures 187 feet from end to end, and the greatest depth of the curve measures about 62 feet. On the landward side the plateau is steeply scarped to a height of 6 or 7 feet. Though no parapet remains, a stony foundation is traceable at various points along the top of the scarp.

411. The east fort occupies an almost identical, but slightly larger, site. The plateau is not so level and the ground in front falls to a hollow opening into the ravine. The curve of the outline is that of an irregular semi-oval, with a chord of 198 feet and a greatest depth of 58 feet. The scarp, which is to a great extent natural, has a rise of from 12 to 14 feet. There has been a rampart above the scarp now only remaining for a distance of 70 feet across the higher ground from the edge of the heugh on the east. Its site, however, is traceable around the edge by a jagged outline of large boulders. The width at base of the remaining portion of the rampart is 26 feet. Where it crosses the higher ground on the east it has been covered by a trench on the outside. The west end of the fort has been considerably destroyed on the front at some time in the past, probably by quarrying.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvi. SW. Visited 29th August 1911.

Parish of Rerwick.

412. *Fort, Castle Yards, Port Mary.*—At the end of the field bearing the name of the Castle Yards, which reaches to the shore on the east side of the little Bay at Port Mary, and to the south of Rerwick Park, is a small fort situated on a narrow promontory flanked on the east by a ravine down which flows a small stream, and on the west by the steep face of the heugh. A broad rampart of stone and earth has been drawn across the promontory at its landward end, thus forming a roughly triangular fort, measuring about 150 feet along the steep sides and 155 feet across the front, including in the last measurement a space of some 18 feet between the present end of the rampart and the edge of the ravine on the east. The rampart, which has been considerably broken into, measures some 20 feet in thickness at base, and 3 feet 6 inches in height. The ground outside has been long under cultivation and no definite trace of a trench remains.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. SE. ("Castle Yards (supposed site of castle)").
Visited 29th August 1911.

413. *Fort, Castle Creavie.*—This fort is situated on the west side of the farm road which leads to Castle Creavie, about 2 miles north-west of Dundrennan, and is formed on an elongated natural hillock of slaty rock by the formation of a terrace along its slopes, and the erection of a rampart around the edge of its summit. The fort is oval in shape, with its longest axis west-south-west and east-north-east, measuring within its defences 206 feet by 114 feet. Towards the west-south-west it has been much interfered with in the course of cultivation and its defences ploughed down, but along the south side its lines are well preserved. In this direction the hillock has an elevation of some 26 feet, and at 14 feet below the summit occurs the terrace, with a width varying from 6 to 8 feet. As it approaches the east-north-east end of the fort, the terrace rises till it is only 10 feet below the crest of the summit rampart, and crosses the end of the hillock as a trench cut through the rock 10 feet wide, with a rampart-like mass of rock left to form a counterscarp. Passing along the north flank it again dips to a level some 12 to 14 feet below that of the summit and continues its course with an average width of 10 feet. The summit rampart, though traceable along the north side, is only prominent at the east-north-east end, where it rises to a height of about 3 feet above the interior. On the summit there extends along the south side for about two-thirds of its length a rocky outcrop rising to about 9 feet in height. The outer rocky rampart at the east-north-east end has been cut away on its south-east side to give space for a roadway 8 feet wide, which leads up an incline from the north, and is flanked before it merges into the terrace by the natural slope of the hillock on the east. From the west, near the middle of the north side, there is visible another roadway leading up to the terrace, and some 30 feet to the west of the point where it opens on to it there is a broad gap, possibly of secondary character, caused by the levelling down of the scarp from the summit. A stony heap at the south-west end of the summit may be the remains of the rampart and stones cleared from its site in cultivation.

414. *Fort, do.*—This fort is situated at the north-east extremity of an area of rough hillocky ground, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Castle

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Creavie farm, at an elevation of 500 feet over sea-level, and about ¼ mile south-south-east from No. 413. The site is a rocky hillock rising with a gradual inclination from the south-west to a height of some 20 feet, and thereafter dropping sharply to a point towards the north-east. The east flank is steep and rocky, while the west is by nature grassy and accessible. The original lines of fortification are not very clear. Across the lower end of the hillock at the south-west has been dug a trench some 6 feet in depth, with the upcast forming a mound to the outside, carried along the west flank and seeming to terminate where the ground becomes steeper below the highest front of the hillock, while the rocky east flank does not appear to have been protected at its base. A natural outcrop of rock crosses the north-east end of the summit, and along this has been erected a stony rampart, now for the most part torn out, forming the boundary of the fort in this direction. The enceinte thus completed has been an irregular oval, measuring about 110 feet from south-west to north-east by 66 feet across. Near the centre are some low outcropping rocks, beside which is a circular depression with a somewhat artificial appearance, and there are one or two similarly suggestive sites on the north-east point of the hillock.

415. *Fort, Kirkcarswell.*—About ¼ mile north-west of West Kirkcarswell there is situated on the east end of a broad rocky ridge by the roadside a small defensive enclosure. It consists of a rocky summit irregularly circular, rising to a height of 10 feet or thereby above the bottom of a shallow trench some 6 feet wide, cut through the rock and surrounding it in horse-shoe fashion at its base, the ends resting on the edge of the steep bank with which the ridge terminates towards the north-east. Around the edge of the summit rises a stony rampart with a height of 3 or 4 feet enclosing an area some 48 feet in diameter. A break in the rampart and levelling up of the steep rocky scarp on the north-north-west marks the position of the entrance which has interrupted the trench some 10 feet distant from the edge of the bank on the north-east.

416. *Fort, do.*—This fort is situated at an elevation of 450 feet above sea-level on high ground, about ½ mile to the north of West Kirkcarswell. Its site is a natural flat-topped elongated hillock, rising by a gradual slope from the west-south-west, steepest on the south-east, where it rises to an elevation of about 20 feet above a broad natural hollow, lower and somewhat less steep on its north-west flank, and terminating in an abrupt point towards the east-north-east. The fort, formed hereon by the cutting of a terrace along the flanks, and the erection of outworks at the more assailable end, is an irregular oval with a slight inward curve on one side, measuring within the defences some 218 feet by 80 feet. Along the south-east side, where the scarp is steep, the terrace is barely traceable, and its former existence even doubtful, but on the opposite side it is clearly defined some 8 feet above the base of the hillock and 10 feet below the edge of the summit, varying from 6 to 10 feet in breadth and having a slight mound at its outer edge. For the most part it has been cut out of the rock, which at several places is exposed on the lower slope of the scarp above it. As it

approaches both ends of the hillock it rises in elevation to cross the crest. There the slight mound which bounded it as it passed along the flank is increased to a formidable rampart, while at the west-south-west extremity it is further defended by an outer segmental mound some 20 feet in width at base, with an intervening hollow some 10 feet across. The ramparts are stony and appear to be formed of the rock excavated in digging the terraces or trenches. Near the centre of the west side of the enceinte is an entrance leading across the terrace and by an easier slope up the scarp to the summit.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 369 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NE. Visited 6th September 1911.

417. "*Glennap Fort.*"—This fort is situated on a rather large hillock of rock which lies on the south side of the Netherlaw Burn and about 1 mile above Burnfoot. The hillock rises by an easy gradient from the south towards the north-north-west, is nowhere very steep, and has an elevation of from 40 to 50 feet at most from base to summit. Its summit is an irregular oval with its longest axis north-north-east and south-south-west, measuring 243 feet by 165 feet. It is divided longitudinally into two unequal parts by a gradual rise of the ground along the west half, the one division being about 12 feet higher than the other at the highest point. Around the edge has been a stony parapet, and about 12 feet below and 9 feet at the north-north-east end where it rises to cross the ridge there runs a terrace measuring some 10 feet in breadth. Where it has been cut through the rock there remains on the outside a rocky counterscarp, but elsewhere there is no very definite indication of an edging mound, though there is a slight hollow on the level of the terrace. Towards the south-east there is a gap in the defences, and the scarp is levelled down somewhat as if to form a roadway. This is probably the original entrance enlarged to afford access to the interior for the purpose of cultivation. The defences on the south have been almost entirely obliterated, and the whole fort has recently been planted with young trees which in time will cause much damage.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 357 (plan).

418. *Fort, Craigraploch.*—This fort is situated overlooking the sea, on a spur of Wall Hill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Craigraploch farm, and a little over that distance up from the shore, at an elevation of 325 feet above sea-level. The work is a curious irregular construction lying with its main axis along the summit of the spur in direction west-north-west and east-south-east. The flank of the hill is very steep and rocky on the west and is somewhat less so on the east, where cultivation has been carried to a high level. The surface of the summit is very uneven, and the general contour of the fort very difficult of discernment, but it appears to be in form an ellipse measuring interiorly some 192 feet by 142 feet. It has been surrounded by a trench with apparently a wall above the scarp, formed of large blocks and a stout rampart on the counterscarp. The trench has a breadth at bottom of from 10 to 12 feet, and along the steeper west side it has a steep scarp varying in height to about

12 feet at highest. Where the lines cross the summit at the south end they are somewhat difficult to determine. At the north end the building above the scarp is clearly traceable. At this end, about 40 feet in front of the main defence, there is a hollow lying parallel, which appears to be an outwork, and another somewhat similar hollow is carried along the edge of the summit in continuance of the line of the trench, indefinitely beyond the main enclosure. Over the interior occur a number of hollows, circular and irregularly oblong, from 1 to 2 feet in depth and varying in dimensions, of which a typical circular hollow measures some 15 feet in diameter, and an oblong one 30 feet by 13 feet. Most of these show signs of building on the sides, and have probably been habitations.

Commencing about 50 feet to the south of the south end of the vallum on the west, there is a trench about 8 feet in width with a depth of 6 feet below the scarp and 3 feet below the counterscarp, which winds southwards for some 60 feet, terminating in an oval hollow measuring 20 feet by 15 feet; from the end of this a narrower passage, some 20 feet in length, leads out to a plat on the hillside. The whole appearance of the summit seems to suggest a long continuous occupation.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lviii. NE. Visited 14th September 1911.

419. *Fort, Doon Hill, Balig.*—On a round-topped swelling hill, about ½ mile north of Balig farm, is a circular fort which commands a fairly extensive landscape and also looks out over several miles of sea south-west to the mouth of the Solway. It has been formed by the excavation of a broad and somewhat shallow flat-bottomed trench, in places cut through rock, with, at the north and south ends respectively, a strong earth and stone rampart to the outside, which diminishes in size as it passes along the flanks. Where a tongue of rock rising above the surface level has extended beyond the rampart it has been cut through so as to prevent its forming a foothold to mount the rampart from. The interior, which measures from north to south 170 feet and from east to west 165 feet, is under cultivation, and on the east side the defences have been much ploughed down, though well preserved on the south and north. At the latter extremity the trench measures 24 feet across the top and 8 feet across the bottom, being narrower here than elsewhere, while the rampart beyond has a breadth at base of 32 feet and a height to the exterior of from 7 to 8 feet. Along the west side the trench varies from 18 to 24 feet in width, and the outer mound is slight. At the south end the trench is 27 feet wide and very flat, the scarp cut to a vertical height on the rock of some 3 feet 6 inches, the mound outside 23 feet wide at base, 6 feet high, and formed of flakes of stone and earth.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. SE. Visited 26th September 1911.

Rock Sculptures.

420. *Cup and Ring Marks, Nether Linkens.*—At the south end of a small wood, situated some 200 yards to the north of Nether Linkens and on the west side of the wall which separates the cultivated land from the hill, is a small group of cup and ring

markings. They are on the rounded side of a ridge of rock 10 feet in length and exposed for a height of 2 feet, some 33 feet distant from the dyke and concealed by ferns. The markings are now very faint and difficult to discern, but in a drawing of them made by Mr F. R. Coles illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1895, xxix. p. 85, and here reproduced

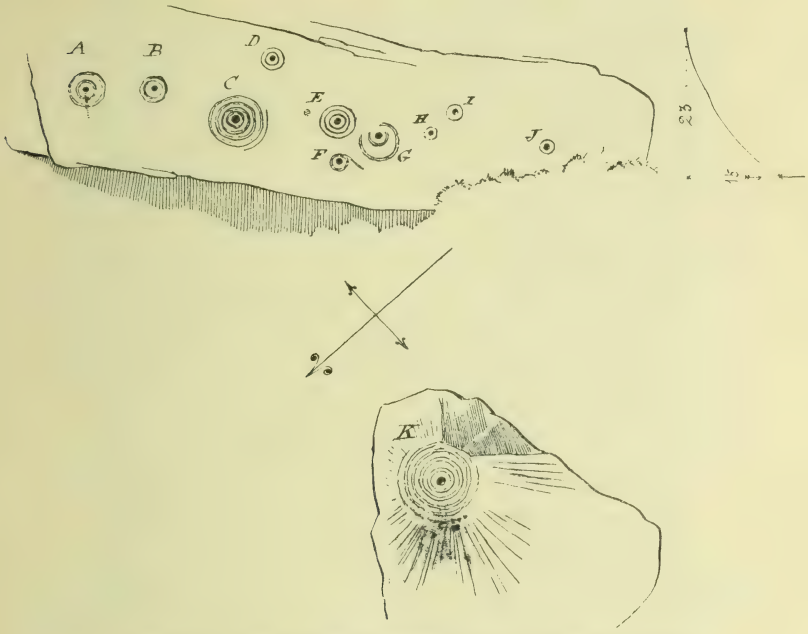

Fig. 167.—Cup and Ring Marks, Nether Linkens (No. 420).

(fig. 167), there are ten cup marks, each with one or more surrounding rings. On a separate block some 5 feet distant from the south-west end of the other, is a single symbol consisting of a cup with five concentric rings around it (fig. 167, K). The central cup of this, the largest circle, is 58 inches distant from J and 68 inches from C.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. SE. (unnoted).

Visited 25th August 1911.

421. *Cup and Ring Marks, Newlaw Hill.*—On the lowest shelf or plateau on the north side of Newlaw Hill, and about ½ mile due south of Auchengool House, and equidistant some 50 yards from a ditch which crosses the rough land east and west to the northward and from a rivulet coming down the hill on the east, is a group of cup and ring markings on a sloping rock surface facing towards the north-north-west (fig. 168). The rock is exposed for a distance of 9 feet with a breadth of about 5 feet. At the east end a portion measuring some 4 feet 8 inches by 3 feet is divided by natural fissures into two quasi-rectangular compartments. In the upper division is a figure 1 foot 10 inches in diameter formed of five concentric incised rings surrounding a cup mark 2¼ inches in diameter, and traversed by a radial groove from the innermost ring to a fissure in the rock

10 inches beyond the outermost ring. The surface of the rock around this figure is entirely covered with small shallow cup marks each about ¾ inch in diameter. The lower division contains three figures. At the upper edge, and partially cut by the transverse fissure, is a series of three rings surrounding an oval hole 4 inches in depth, and measuring at the surface 6½ inches by 5 inches, which seems in part at least to have been artificially deepened. The rings are not truly concentric, but curve inwards at the lower side to meet a groove running from the edge of the hole down the slope to the side of the rock and almost at right angles to it. On one side, and meeting the last figure tangentially, is another double-ringed figure with a cup in the centre, measuring across the surface 5½ inches by 4 and in depth 1½ inches, showing on the side of the concavity a number of small pit marks. Below the first figure in this division is a double concentric ring around a small cup mark 2 inches in diameter. As in the upper division, the surface of the rock around these symbols is covered with small cup marks. To the west another portion of the rock bears other two cup marks surrounded respectively with three and four concentric rings; and on an adjacent surface is a small double-ringed figure. At a slightly higher elevation some 50 or 60 yards to the south-west there is a single double-encircled cup exposed on a rock and much worn.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 14th September 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

422. *Cairns, Auchencairn.*—In a cultivated field to the south-west of the road between the schoolhouse and cemetery at Auchencairn, and some 80 yards back from it, is a large circular cairn, overgrown with grass, measuring some 50 feet in diameter and 5 feet in greatest elevation. There is no sign of its having been excavated.

In the adjoining field and some 250 yards to the south, crowning a slight eminence, is another cairn likewise overgrown, much reduced in elevation, measuring some 80 feet in diameter and at most about 4 feet in elevation.

Some 100 yards to the west there appears to be a third, also overgrown, measuring about 60 feet in diameter and 5 to 6 feet in greatest elevation.

In a field to the south, and about 200 yards south of the first-mentioned cairn, there is a stony mound measuring about 27 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height which may possibly be another cairn, but the presence of outcropping rock in its immediate vicinity suggests the possibility of its being merely an uncultivable area covered with gathered stones.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lvi. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 25th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sepulchral Monuments, Rerwick Churchyard.—Lying in the churchyard at Rerwick are the sepulchral monuments noted below (Nos. 423 to 425).

FIG. 168.—Cup and Ring Marks, Newlaw Hill (No. 421).

To face p. 240.

Parish of Rerwick.

423. To the south of the ruin of the church is a panel within a moulding, measuring over all 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, carved with an angel blowing a trumpet towards a shield bearing arms, three goats' heads cabossed, with a crescent at fess between the initials I. T. On the frame is inscribed MEMENTO HOMO QUOD ES CII.

424. Near the centre of the churchyard stands the socket-stone of a cross 2 feet 9 inches high, 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches at base, with a rectangular hollow on the top measuring 13 inches by 8 inches by 6 inches.

425. A large table-stone 7 feet in length by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, lying towards the east end of the site of the church, bears an inscription in raised lettering around the edge:—HEIR LYIS JOHNE CULTER OF ORALAND DEPAYRTED THE 25 OF MAY 1648 (re-cut) ETAT 38. On the surface of the stone are two shields bearing arms: (1) A cubit arm from dexter base holding a sword erect (for Cultar), (2) Two chevronels (for Maclellan). Above the shields are the initials I.C. · I.M.C.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lvi. SW. Visited 29th August 1911.

426. *Carved Grave-Slab, High Barend.*—Built into the wall above the mantelpiece in the cottage nearest the road at High Barend is a stone, presumably from a tomb in the adjacent Abbey of Dundrennan, on which is incised a double-edged sword 3 feet 10 inches in extreme length, with a grip and seven-lobed pommel 6 inches long. The quillons curve downwards. An identical sword is on a coped stone in the abbey.

427. *Fireplace, do.*—The jambs of the fireplace in this cottage are also ancient, having evidently been taken from some ruined castle in the neighbourhood or from some part of the Abbey buildings and re-erected in their present position. In general design and detail they are similar to the fireplaces which characterise many of the castles built towards the end of the 15th and during the 16th century, having moulded shafts, caps, and bases 4 feet 6 inches in height from the floor to the upper line of the abaci. On plan, the shafts are of the usual section, consisting of a central moulding 4 inches in diameter, with a fillet wrought on the edge, and flanked by deep hollows, with a total projection of fully 7 inches from the existing wall-face.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. NE. Visited 14th September 1911.

Sites.

428. *Crannog, Newlaw, Dundrennan.*—In the meadow in front of Newlaw there is said to be the site of a crannog. On the authority of a resident,* there was exposed here some thirty years ago, when the meadow was being drained, an artificial construction having solid oak beams with large freestone slabs at intervals. At the same time and place the workman who made the discovery found the remains of a copper pan or pot, which he gradually used up, cutting it into small toe-caps for clogs!

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. SE. (unnoted).

429. *Fort, Barend.*—On the west bank of the Abbey Burn, and

* Communicated by the Rev. A. H. Christie, parish minister.

about ¼ mile north of Low Barend, rises a rocky irregular hillock, on the top of which are very fragmentary remains of what appears to have been a stony rampart extending in a wavy line along the edge towards the west for a distance of some 60 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NE. ("Barend Moat").

Visited 6th September 1911.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

430. *"Allan's Cross," about 300 yards east of Low Barend.* O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. SE.

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

431. *Lincluden Convent and College.*—The ruins of the collegiate church of Lincluden are picturesquely situated upon a level holm contained in a bend of the Cluden Water where that stream forms a junction with the Nith, about 1½ miles by road north by west of Dumfries and on the right bank of the river. Although the ruins have been much defaced, the remaining portions are of great beauty, possessing a delicacy and richness of detail unsurpassed by any of the churches of the Decorated period in Scotland.

Originally the collegiate buildings seem to have been grouped around a central court or cloister with the church forming the south side. To the east was a narrow range of buildings for the accommodation of the provost and prebendaries, while to the north and west lay other ranges, probably of domestic buildings. The church consisted of a chancel of three bays, without aisles, and with a sacristy to the north; a nave of four bays with north and south aisles, and a small south transept known as Princess Margaret's aisle. The chancel is the most complete portion of the existing church, measuring 44 feet by 19 feet 7 inches within walls about 3 feet 3 inches in thickness, divided from the nave by a chancel arch, across the lower part of which is a stone rood-screen with a central doorway. On the north side is the small but highly ornamented doorway leading to the sacristy, beyond which is the stately monument to Princess Margaret (daughter of Robert III. and wife of Archibald, Fourth Earl of Douglas); while in the south wall, the piscina and sedilia, although now much ruined, bear evidence of equal beauty and refinement.

The tomb of the Princess Margaret (fig. 169), measuring about 11 feet by 13 feet over all, is undoubtedly the dominant feature of the interior, and is clearly a part of the original design and construction. The general character of the monument is that of a canopied altar-tomb sunk in the wall, the effigy lying in the arched recess, the front of the base or lower portion of the tomb being treated as a miniature arcade of nine arches with trefoiled cusps springing from delicately wrought shafts with moulded caps and bases. Each panel contains a shield bearing arms, in their order from the west end and as far as decipherable blazoned as follows:—

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

(1) A saltire and chief (Annandale).
(2) A lion rampant crowned (Galloway).
(3) Three stars (Murray of Bothwell).
(4) A man's heart with three stars in chief (Douglas).

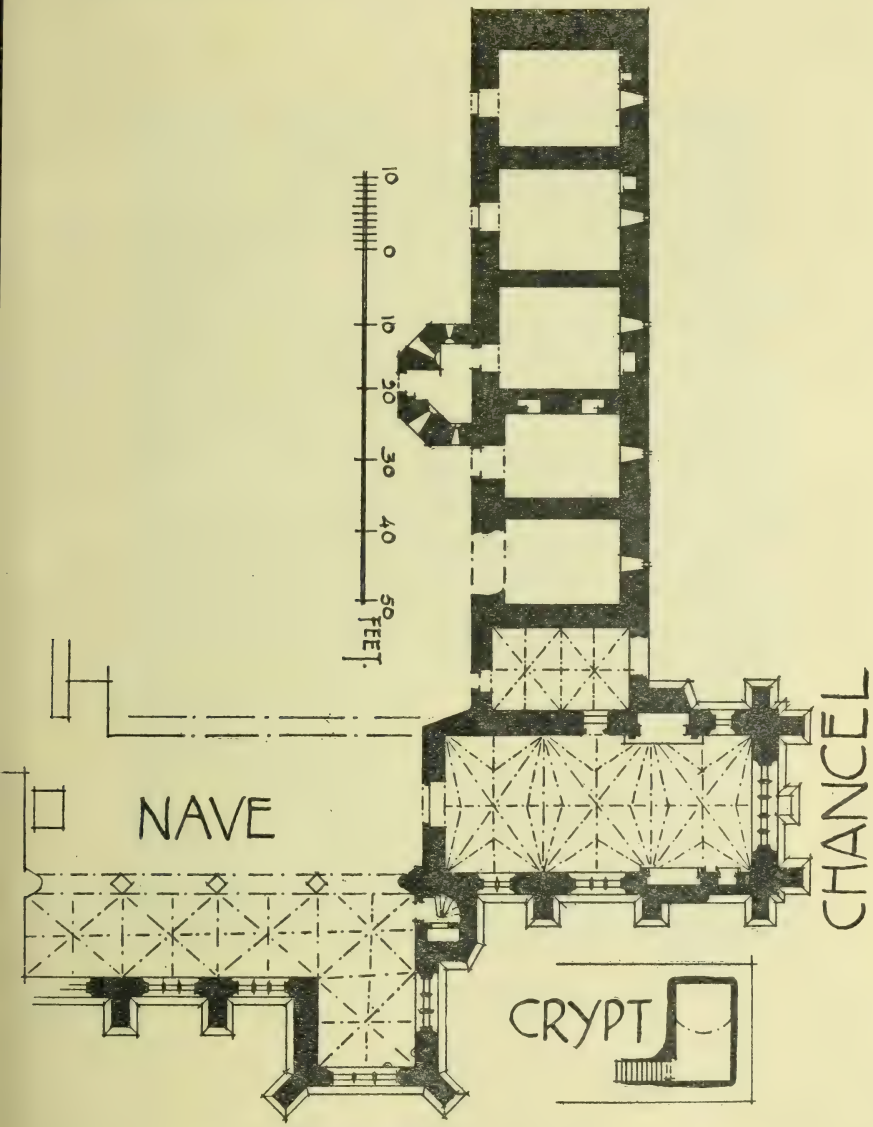

FIG. 173.—Lincluden (No. 431).

(5) (Too much wasted for identification.)
(6) Seemingly vair or bars nebulé or wavy, for Drummond (the coat of the Princess Margaret's mother).
(7) A fess chequy (Stewart).
(8) (Uncharged or completely effaced.)
(9) Five pallets (Atholl).

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

The recess in which the effigy lies is 7 feet 2 inches by 3 feet from the inner surface of the wall. The detail of both jambs and arch-mouldings of the canopy are characteristic of the Decorated period, consisting of two shafts, with fillet-on-edge, separated by a deep hollow containing a boldly cut leaf enrichment. The main arch is slightly pointed in form, and appears to have been originally finished with elaborate seven-lobed cusping, now almost entirely destroyed. An ogee-shaped hood-moulding with crockets terminates in a carved finial forming the central feature of an upper band of leaf enrichment, below which the plain surface of each spandril is broken up by the introduction of a series of six panels terminating in cusped trefoil arches. At each side is a small buttress, about 6 inches square, panelled on the face and terminating in a tapered canopy and with small ornamental crockets. In the tympanum formed by the intersection of the hood-moulding and the apex of the arch, three cups are carved in relief surrounding the Douglas heart in the centre. To each cup is attached a single star, and at each of the acute angles are two letters, the significance of which is now doubtful. The letters appear to be, at the apex l y or l p, in the west angle b e or v e, and in the east angle s e. The three cups are probably symbolical of the hereditary office of *Panitarius Scotiae*, or cup-bearer to the king, held by Archibald, Fourth Earl of Douglas, the husband of Princess Margaret. At each angle of the tomb a return of about 9 inches is treated as a panel of similar design to those on the front, but in place of an armorial shield there is a cup carved in bold relief, while in the stilted arches of these panels are indications of an object, possibly the Douglas heart. Upon the plain masonry forming the back of the recess an incised inscription in Gothic lettering reads:—

HIC : IACET : DN̄A : MARGARETA : REGIS : SCOCIE : FILIA : QUŌDA COMITISSA : DE : DOUGLAS : DN̄A : GALWIDIE : ET : VALLIS ANĀDI[E?]*

and above it, separated by a course of masonry—

ALAIDE : DE : DIEU.

To the west of the tomb is the doorway giving access down a few steps to the sacristy. Here the details of jambs and arch-moulding are the same, although separated by a small moulded cap at the level of the springing. The section of the mouldings is similar to that of the window jambs and other openings throughout the chancel, consisting of two shafts, each with a fillet-on-edge, separated by a large hollow designed to contain the continuous leaf ornament which terminates at the bases in grotesque ape-like figures. The opening is square-headed, measuring 3 feet by 6 feet 5 inches, with an outer pointed arch enclosing a solid tympanum having a raised trefoil moulding wrought upon the surface next to the chancel. The central cusp contains a device, now much worn, but which may have been formed by the three cups and the Douglas heart as on the apex of the Princess Margaret's tomb, while the other two divisions contain shields bearing arms: the *Dexter*, three stars (for Murray of Bothwell),

* Here lies Lady Margaret, daughter of the King of Scotland, formerly Countess of Douglas and Lady of Galloway and Annandale.

FIG. 169.—Princess Margaret's Tomb, Lincluden (No. 431).

To face p. 244

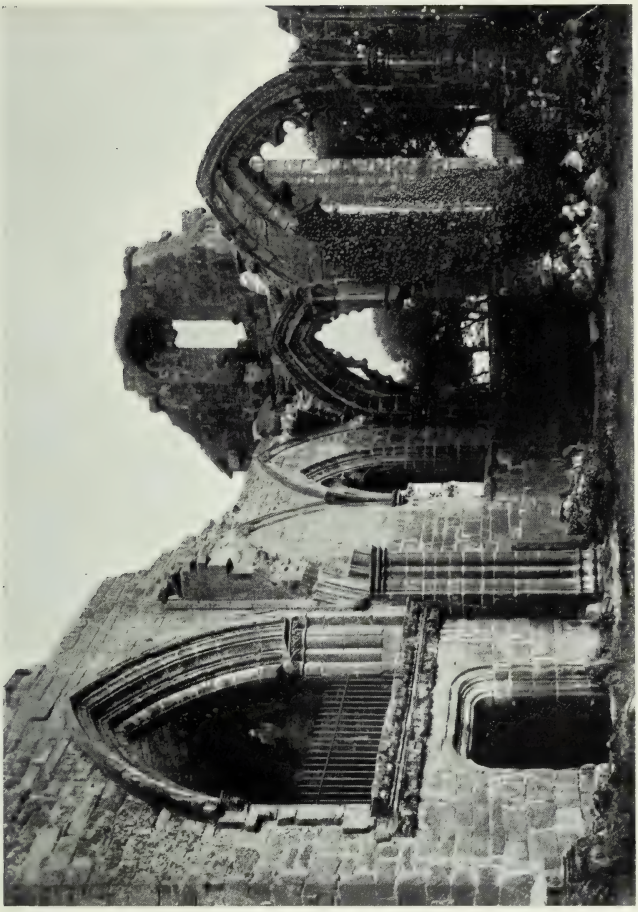

Fig. 170.—Lincluden: South Transept and Rood Screen from North-west (No. 431).

To face p. 244.

FIG. 171.—Lincluden: Nave and South Transept from South-east (No. 431).

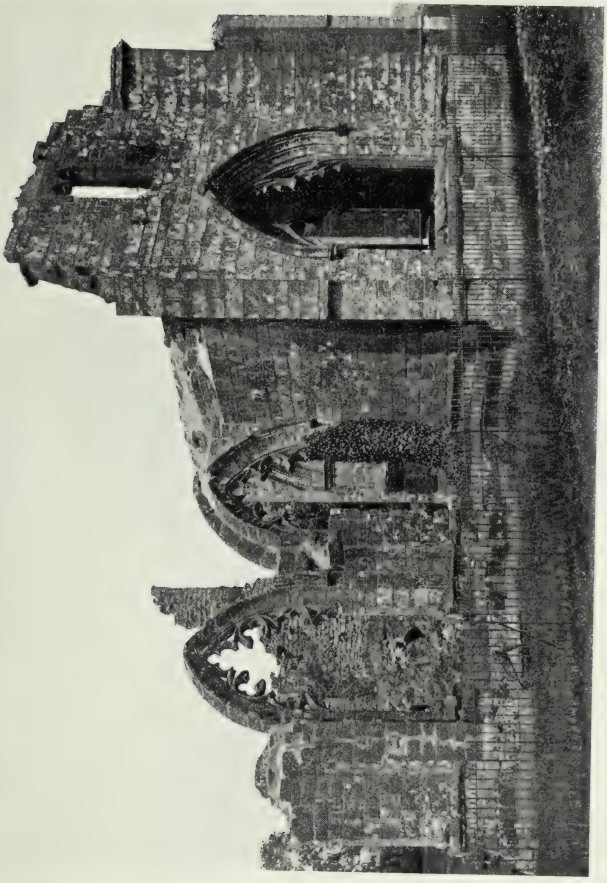

FIG. 172.—Lincluden: Nave and Transept from South-west (No. 431).

To face p. 244.

the *Sinister*, a man's heart, in chief three stars, impaling a lion rampant crowned (for Galloway).

The sedilia and piscina in the south wall are similar in general design and in richness of detail to the tomb in the opposite wall, which has evidently been the keynote of the scheme of decoration. The piscina is now much mutilated; at each side is a buttress-shaped pilaster with tapered and crocketed canopies and moulded base; between them is a slightly ogee-shaped arch enriched with cusping and with an outer label terminating in a central finial. A straight cornice with foliated carving runs along the top, while the plain surface of the spandrils is divided into eight panels with trefoil arch-heads. The height from the floor level to the top of the cornice is some 6 feet 9 inches, and the width over the side buttresses is about 3 feet 6 inches. The piscina basin has originally projected about 8 inches from the wall-face, but has been broken off. Indications remain showing that the projecting outer surface has been elaborately carved. The recess which contained the basin measures about 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 2 inches with two small trefoil-arched niches 8 inches by 2 inches cut out of the inner surface to receive the two small cruets of wine and water. The sedilia seat is level, measuring 7 feet 3½ inches in length, and the total height to the top of the canopies is about 8 feet 2 inches from the floor level. The canopies are divided into three by cusped arches with buttress-pilasters between, and are supported by cusped half-arches springing from the back of the recess. Within the canopies the soffits are carved in imitation of three vaulted compartments with miniature shafts, ribs, and bosses, each wrought out of a single stone. The detail of the carved cornice and arcaded panelling is almost identical with that of the piscina, and is likewise in a very mutilated state.

The high altar has been approached by two steps formed of stone flags, each with a rise of 4½ inches and 9 inches in width, the first step starting at the west end of the Princess's tomb. The altar appears to have been against the east wall, the back of the slab resting on three moulded corbels which still exist. The front of the slab was probably supported by pillars. The space, 4 feet 1 inch high between the *mensa* of the altar and the sill-course of the east window, was no doubt occupied by the stone reredos of which panels still remain. The two side corbels are 10½ inches wide, the central one 11½ inches wide. The distance from the north and south walls to the corbels is 6 feet ⅓ inch on each side, leaving a space of 7 feet 9½ inches from the outside edge of the north corbel to the outside edge of that on the south, showing that the altar must have been at least 8 feet long. The tops of the corbels are 3 feet 3½ inches above the level of the base-course, which runs round the edge of the floor about 2 inches above the original floor level at the east end. This would allow of a massive thick slab resting on the corbels and a footpace of about equal height in front of the altar.

About 8 feet below the level of the chancel floor is a vaulted crypt measuring some 13 feet by 7 feet, approached by a straight flight of stone steps 3 feet in width situated about 3 feet out from the south wall. The floor and the vault over the crypt are now in a ruinous condition.

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

Originally the chancel roof appears to have been vaulted in three compartments, the ribs springing from eight moulded wall-shafts with caps and bases resting upon richly carved corbels 8 feet 3 inches above the floor level. The wall ribs are practically complete, with fragments of horizontal ridge-ribs at the apex of each; but the remainder are gone, with the exception of four courses built with level beds and rising to a height of about 6 feet above the caps of the vaulting shafts. The height from the church floor to the under side of the ridge-rib appears to have been about 31 feet 6 inches. Distinct evidence remains of an upper chamber over the groined roof, in the form of a pointed barrel vault strengthened with splayed ribs $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the beginnings of which are all that now remain. Shaped corbels placed at intervals in the side walls have evidently supported the timber flooring of this upper chamber. The head-room within this chamber appears to have measured about 9 feet 6 inches between the assumed floor level and the crown of the vault. The solid construction of the upper roof suggests that it was originally designed to carry an outer covering of stone flags, but the illustrations given by Grose and Pennant do not show an outer covering of that description. The large east window, now sadly mutilated, has been a beautiful example of the Decorated period. The reprises of four mullions remain, together with fragments of tracery wrought on the arch voussoirs indicating a five-light window containing richly cusped tracery on a scale suited to the elegance of the building as a whole. In section the window jambs are the same on each face, and the mullions are placed in the centre of the wall. It is to be noted in connection with the chancel that the hood-mouldings are carried round both the exterior and interior arches of the windows. There is a window in each bay of the side walls also containing fragmentary tracery. That to the north-east is encroached upon by the tomb, while the other two windows in the north wall are constructed with the sills at the springing lines of the arches, in order to leave wall space for the sacristy roof which abutted on the exterior.

The rood-screen at the west end of the chancel appears to have been a part of the original design, seeing that the vaulting shafts and wall-ribs at the east and west angles are alike in section, but the greater part of the west wall appears to be of later date than the rest of the chancel. The central doorway through the screen measures about 5 feet between the outer jambs and 7 feet 2 inches in height. The door-head is constructed in the form of a straight arch with "joggled" joints and curved angles cut out of single stones. On the outer jambs and arch within the nave is a continuous bead-and-hollow moulding, but the elevation to the chancel is perfectly plain, while the in-go is checked to receive a door, or possibly an iron grill. Immediately above the doorway is a richly carved cornice of two orders, 11 inches in depth and 10 inches in projection, now very much wasted and broken. The upper order is decorated with a series of small figures carved in relief, representing angels with hands folded and cherub faces between. The lower order contains groups of figures illustrative of scenes from the life of Christ. Taken in order from

the north end, the subjects of the first three groups appear to represent: (1) The Annunciation, (2) The Birth of Christ, (3) The Adoration of the Magi; while those of the three remaining groups have been thought to indicate (4) The Visit of the Shepherds, (5) The Meeting of Simeon and Anna, (6) Jesus in the Temple. The stonework of the last three is so worn by time and weather that their meaning can hardly be interpreted. On the east of the screen there is a cornice of one order with foliated enrichments. The projections of these cornices have provided sufficient width for the floor of a rood-loft, access to which was no doubt gained by means of a projecting step, or plat, at the sill of the doorway communicating with the wheel-staircase formed at the south-west angle of the chancel. There was probably a wooden gallery with panelling in front and behind, resting upon the stone platform. Probably the wooden gallery projected eastwards. Above the screen is the chancel arch with foliated caps and moulded responds. The details and mouldings throughout are much coarser than those of the chancel and obviously of later date, corresponding in style to the fragmentary respond at the south-east end of the nave which dates from the 15th century. It is to be noted that the solid wall above the chancel arch has completely separated the nave from the chancel.

Nothing now remains of the nave excepting the fragmentary portion of the south wall of which only two bays remain, each containing the fragments of a traceried window. The main arcades appear to have been in line with the side walls of the chancel, but only faint indications of the west wall and arcade piers remain above ground. The north-east respond, although not *in situ*, is distinctly early in character, probably dating from 13th century. The nave has been about 56 feet in length by about 45 feet in width measured within walls averaging 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. The compartments of the south aisle have been vaulted in stone, but it is now difficult to say in what way the nave was roofed, as there is only part of a single shaft visible at the interior angle of the south-east respond. The south transept has been vaulted in two compartments measuring some 24 feet by 13 feet 6 inches within the side walls, measured from the interior of the arcade on the south side of the nave. There is a traceried window of three lights in the east and south wall respectively, while the two fragmentary windows in the south aisle appear to have been also divided into three lights with tracery similar to that of the chancel windows. This chapel differs in some respects from the rest of the church. The south buttresses are placed diagonally, and the section of the window-jambs consists of a double splay in place of the deep hollow which characterises the mouldings of all the other windows. There is also a low centered arch over the exterior of the south window, and the form of tracery has been of a late type. In the south wall of the transept are the mutilated remains of a round-arched piscina. The upper chamber over the transept has been enclosed at the north end by a solid wall carried by the nave arcade, part of which still exists; it has been lighted by a double window in the south gable with widely splayed jambs to the interior, finishing with a segmental arch and

having stone seats at the in-goes. The upper walls are very much ruined; the roof was probably of timber construction.

The most striking features on the exterior of the church are the tall buttresses without intakes, and the boldly cut cornice with foliated carving. At the level of the wall-head the buttresses are broken off, but it is probable that they originally terminated in decorated pinnacles. The manner in which the masonry enclosing the tomb is stepped and made to serve as a buttress is also worthy of note.

A range of buildings containing the sacristy and five other apartments extends for a distance of 100 feet from the north wall of the chancel, the width being about 26 feet over walls averaging 5 feet in thickness.

The sacristy is vaulted in two compartments with splayed ribs 6½ inches by 9 inches, constructed without vaulting shafts or corbels, and springing from the angles and wall faces about 5 feet 9 inches above the floor level. The wall ribs are complete, except at the west end, and the beginnings of the diagonal and transverse ribs project about 9 inches from the surfaces of the walls. On the exterior of the north wall of the chancel, below the sills of the two high west windows, there is a row of moulded corbels which have supported the timbers of the sacristy roof. The height of these corbels above the crown of the stone vault seems to suggest an upper chamber, while two raggles, cut into the surface of the chancel wall and converging towards the wall-head, indicate the position of another roof, evidently of late date and possibly covering the upper storey of the Provost's Lodging to the north.

The two southmost chambers, next to the sacristy, are known as the Provost's Lodging, probably dating from the beginning of the 15th century, while the three north divisions and the projecting staircase are said to have been built by Provost Stewart in the 16th century. The north end of this portion has been fully four storeys in height, terminating in crow-stepped gables, as shown in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*. The remainder of the range has been three storeys in height with vaulted basements and living-rooms above. Access to these upper rooms was gained by the semi-octagonal staircase, now in a ruinous state. Each cellar has had a doorway in the west wall with a small central window opposite to it. The condition of the whole of this north wing is very unsatisfactory.

Excavations carried out in 1882 at the north-west angle of the nave disclosed foundations of a western range of buildings, most probably of a domestic character, and indications of a staircase, possibly leading from the church to a dormitory above. Thus there appears to have been a cloister-garth or court-yard measuring some 70 feet by 56 feet, with the church on the south side, and a range of buildings on the east, west, and possibly the north, though in the last-mentioned direction no foundations were discovered. At the same time fragmentary portions of semicircular piers belonging to the north arcade of the nave were discovered, which it is thought formed part of the original Convent of Lincluden, dating from about the end of the 12th century.

Heraldry.—The decoration of the chancel is remarkable for the

number of shields bearing arms carved upon the label terminations of the windows and upon the corbels supporting the vaulting shafts. Within the chancel, only the two eastmost corbels are decorated in this fashion:—

(1) On the north wall above the tomb the shield bears: A lion rampant within a double tressure, the royal arms of Scotland. The tressure is shown as an orle with fleurs-de-lis issuing from either side alternately, but all pointing inwards.

(2) On the south wall above the sedilia a shield ensigned with an open crown bearing: Three fleurs-de-lis for France.

The heraldry displayed upon the label terminations of the windows of the chancel is still in a fair state of preservation, and the respective shields may be blazoned as follows:—

Inside.

East wall: Great east window, north side:—

Three stars, for Murray of Bothwell, impaling three stars within a royal tressure, for Murray of Strathearn.

North wall: Eastmost window, west side:—

Three urcheons for Herries: over the shield a crested helmet, with an animal supporting it, now much defaced.

South wall: East window: East side.—A heart, on a chief three stars, for Douglas, impaling a lion rampant crowned, for Galloway. (The same arms appear above the sacristy door.) *West side.*—Ermine, a heart, on a chief three stars, for Douglas.

Central window: East side.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a heart crowned, on a chief three stars, for Douglas; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant crowned, for Galloway. *West side.*—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a heart, on a chief three stars, for Douglas; 2nd and 3rd, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée, for Mar.

West window: East side.—A bend charged with three mascules, and in sinister chief a buckle, for Haliburton; surrounding the shield an escroll with an inscription, now illegible, and initials below. *West side.*—A lion rampant crowned, for Galloway.

Outside.

East wall: Great east window: North side.—A fess chequy surmounted of a bend, engrailed, for Stewart of Garlies. *South side.*—A saltire, for Maxwell.

South wall:

Central window: East side.—A saltire between four stars, for Maxwell of . . .

West side.—Three urcheons within a bordure engrailed, for Herries of . . .

West window: East side.—A fess chequy surmounted of a bend engrailed, for Stewart of Garlies.

Amongst the many fragments resting against the east wall of the chancel, and the most conspicuous, probably part of the reredos of the high altar, is a stone measuring 3 feet 2 inches in length by

2 feet 11 inches in height, with four figures sculptured on the exposed surface; also two smaller fragments placed alongside one over the other, which have been decorated with similar figures. There are remains of eight figures in all. Each figure is within a panel terminating in a slightly ogee-shaped arch-head and with foliated spandrils between. Beginning at the north end the figures are as follows :—

(1) Possibly St Paul with a sword.

(2) St John the Evangelist holding a chalice in his left hand.

(3) St James the Less holding a fuller's club.

(4) St Thomas with a book in the left hand and a spear in the right hand.

(5) Doubtful.

(6) Another figure holding a book in the right hand, now very much mutilated.

(7, 8) Two other figures.

Another fragment broken in several places lies at the east end of the chancel, and is said to have originally occupied a position on the outer wall of the projecting staircase of the domestic buildings. Sufficient remains to show a shield bearing the royal arms of Scotland, over which there was a crown supported by two unicorns, each carrying a flag, and gorged with a crown to which a chain is fastened. The only other fragment of interest is a detached label termination on which the two raised letters R · I are carved within two palm branches.

In the old "Queir" of Terregles Parish Church are portions of the stalls which originally belonged to Lincluden. The lower part is complete, consisting of two stalls with elbows, backs, and misericords ornamented with spirited carving, representing in the one case a grotesque lion and in the other a serpent with a human face. Above the stalls nothing now remains but the framing carved on the face in the form of buttress-pilasters with canopies, and in the centre a small niche originally designed to hold a carved figure. The top rail has obviously been added in recent years to strengthen the upper framework, but it seems probable that there was at one time a canopied top. Each seat measures about 2 feet in width, the height from the floor level to the top of the back rail is 3 feet 5½ inches, while the total height of the upper framing is about 9 feet. These stalls are of special interest seeing that mediæval church furniture in Scotland is exceedingly rare; but another feature of even greater rarity is a fragment of mediæval painting upon two of the boards which formed part of the infilling of the upper framework. The painting, which is much faded, has represented a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary crowned, and clad in a robe of which the upper part is blue, while the turnover at the hand is brown. The crown and bordering of the dress is yellow.

The history of Lincluden as a religious house includes two distinct periods. It is said to have been founded in 1164 by Uchtred, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, as a Benedictine nunnery with a small establishment, probably numbering twenty-five sisters in all. At the date of its foundation the establishment was under the rule of Bishop Christian and was in the Diocese of Galloway, but the

name of only one abbess has survived, Lady Alianore, who, it is recorded, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. The buildings of this early period have entirely disappeared with the exception of a few fragments representing the north arcade of the nave, as already noted. The second period may be said to commence about the beginning of the 15th century, when Archibald "the Grim," third Earl of Douglas, converted the convent into a college for a provost and twelve secular canons. In 1400–1 Archibald "the Grim" was succeeded by his son Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, called the "Tineman," who married Margaret, daughter of Robert III. and of his queen Annabella Drummond. In 1424 the fourth Earl joined Charles VII. of France in his war against the English, and speedily became Marshal of France and Duke of Touraine; but on the 17th of August in the same year he fell at the battle of Verneuil, and was buried with his eldest son in the cathedral of Tours. The widowed Princess Margaret, in memory of her husband, his father, and her ancestors, founded and endowed the chapel in the south transept which bears her name, her charter of endowment being confirmed by King James I. on 29th September 1429. She continued to live at Threave Castle until 1449–50, when she died and was buried in the chancel tomb at Lincluden. Several facts seem to favour the idea that this tomb was designed as the burial-place of both the Earl and his Princess. In the first place, the recess seems to be large enough to contain more than one effigy, and, further, the prominence given to the device representing the office of *Panitarius Scotiae*, held by the Earl, must refer to him alone. The office was inherited from his father, who had acquired it by his marriage with the widow of Sir Thomas Murray of Bothwell in 1362, a marriage commemorated in the Murray arms over the sacristy doorway and on the lower part of the tomb. An interesting fact in connection with the Annandale arms, also represented on the tomb, is that the charter granting the Lordship of Annandale to the fourth Earl of Douglas bears the date 1409, therefore the erection of the tomb must have been undertaken subsequent to that date. Moreover, the absence of any heraldic device or emblem referable to the duchy of Touraine on the tomb seems to point to its completion prior to 1424. Princess Margaret, in a letter dated 1447 addressed to Charles VII. of France, claimed her terce out of the duchy of Touraine, to which, however, the French king replied, that as the duchy had reverted to the crown upon the death of the first duke, and owing to a report of the second duke's death, he had bestowed the duchy upon Louis of Anjou, king of Sicily. The omission of the title, Duchess of Touraine, from the epitaph on the back of the tomb, is thus explained.

The records relating to the provosts of Lincluden are unusually complete, including many names eminent in both Church and state. Little appears to be known about the first provost, Elese, 1404, but the second provost, Alexander de Carnys, 1408–1413, undoubtedly held office while the erection of the existing church was in progress. In a charter by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, dated 1413, he is called *Cancellarius noster*, and about the same time the community

was augmented to an establishment of eight prebendaries, twenty-four bedesmen, and a chaplain, for whom additional accommodation must have been provided. In the south transeptal chapel is a flat slab of red sandstone, weather-worn and covered with vegetation. Inscribed upon its margin is the legend:—

HIC IACET MAGISTER ALEXANDER DE CARNYS · QUI ME CALCATIS PEDIBUS PRECE SUBVENIATIS.*

Adjacent lies a large flat slab inscribed in raised letters on the upper margin "Heir lyes ane honest man Alexander Couper Mason 1588." Amongst the succeeding provosts the most notable are:—John Cameron, 1424, afterwards Bishop of Glasgow; John Halyburton, fifth Provost; David Livingston, 1483; George Hepburn, 1502, the uncle of the first Earl of Bothwell (elected Abbot of Arbroath 1503–4, and Bishop of the Isles 1510); William Stewart, 1530, the provost whose arms are represented upon the stone lying inside the choir taken from the staircase of the north wing and probably erected during his term of office. The last provost was Robert Douglas of Drumlanrig. It is said that Mass was celebrated for the last time at Lincluden in the year 1585, but Robert Douglas is called provost even as late as 1593.

With Lincluden are associated many incidents in the history of Scotland during the pre-Reformation period. Here in 1448, when the Douglas's power was at its zenith, the eighth Earl of the name held a court to revise the Border Laws, which were thereafter codified and printed as an appendix to the Scots Acts of Parliament; here also in 1460 the widowed Queen of James II. received Margaret of England and the Prince of Wales, seeking an asylum within its walls after the defeat of the Lancastrian Arms at Northampton. Hither likewise came James IV. on a pilgrimage to Whithorn in 1505, giving, as we learn from the Treasurer's Accounts, "to the masonis of Linclowden of drink silver xiiijs," thus indicating that building operations were in progress at the time; and in this and the following year making doles to the pipers and the minstrels.

The college buildings were used as a mansion-house for the greater part of the 17th century, and in 1640, along with the castles of Threave and Caerlaverock, they were in the possession of Robert, tenth Lord Maxwell and first Earl of Nithsdale, who held them for Charles I. Towards the end of the century the college appears to have been raided and dismantled, after which it fell into disrepair and became the inevitable quarry of the district for a period of about 150 years. In 1882 Captain Maxwell of Terregles, the proprietor, had the walls cleared of rubbish and all fragments of value placed within the chancel. During recent years the ruins have been pointed. As this is probably the richest example of Decorated work in Scotland, it is desirable that some further effort should be made to arrest its decay.

Illustrations by Pennant (1775) and Grose (1789) show the condition of the buildings in their day, and indicate the amount of dilapidation that has since occurred.

* Here lies Mr Alexander de Carnys. Ye who walk upon me with your feet help me by prayer.

Parish of Terregles.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, vol. x. p. 97 (illus.); *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 383; *Chronicles of Lincluden*; Pennant's *Tour*, iii. p. 104 (illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 171 (illus.).

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxii. SW. Visited 2nd June 1911.

432. *Terregles "Queir."*—The old "Queir" or Choir of Terregles (fig. 174), situated about 2½ miles to the north-west of Dumfries, is an interesting example of the late Gothic architecture which accompanied the revival of Episcopacy in Scotland under King James VI. towards the beginning of the 17th century. An illustration of the Church in Cardonnel's *Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland* (1788) shows the choir attached to a larger west building or nave. The old "Queir"

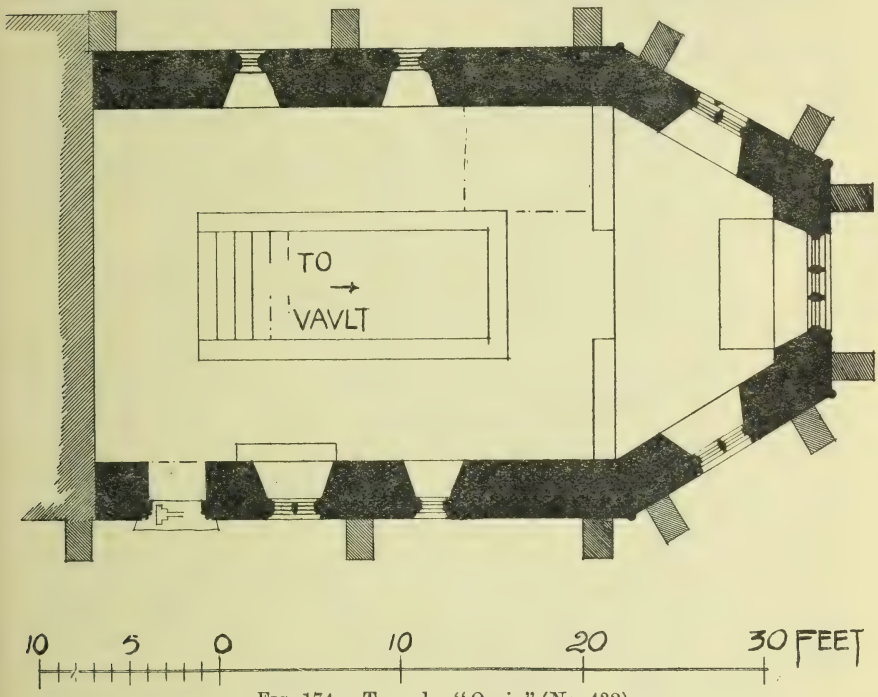

Fig. 174.—Terregles "Queir" (No. 432).

still stands as it did then, with a few later additions, while the Parish Church of Terregles has been reconstructed within recent years, possibly upon the foundations of the older nave. The "Queir" is oblong on plan, measuring 37 feet 5 inches by 19 feet 6 inches within walls 3 feet 1 inch in thickness, and with a three-sided apsidal termination at the east end, each portion containing a pointed window of two lights, while the north and south walls are pierced by several small round-headed openings 13 inches in width and in form quite characteristic of this late period. The entrance doorway has been placed near the south-west angle. It is 2 feet 8 inches in width with bead-and-hollow mouldings wrought upon the jambs and continued round the semicircular-headed arch. Above the doorway there is a stone bearing the date 1585 in raised letters, that being the year in which the church was rebuilt by the fourth Lord Herries.

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The old "Queir" was completely restored by Captain Maxwell of Terregles in 1875, when the exterior buttresses were added and the mullions and tracery of the two-light windows were renewed, while the roof and the whole of the interior were also reconstructed. Each angle of intersection at the east end is emphasised on the exterior by an engaged column terminating at the wall-head in a moulded cap supporting a finial, which suggests the form of a classical baluster, and shows the influence of the Renaissance. Both these features are characteristic of the period. On the exterior of the south wall a stone with a carved shield bears the arms and initials of Agnes Lady Herries carved in relief.

Monuments.—A curious monument (fig. 175) is to be seen at the foot of the staircase leading to the burial-vault. It consists of a recumbent figure in relief 7 feet by 3 feet 2 inches hewn out of one stone. The figure, in 16th-century costume, is in profile, clad in a doublet, with plumed hat and sword. The left hand rests upon the hilt of the sword, while the right points to the letters I·H·S· carved on a square tablet or book lying on the left breast. The inscription which is incised upon the background on each side of the figure, with the date at the top, reads:—

> HEIR LYIS EDWARD MAXWEL LAIRD OF LAMINGTOWN DEPAIRTIT SEPT. XXIX. 1568, AND MARGRAT BAILIE HERETRIX OF LAMINGTOWN HIS SPOUS.

And on each side of the monument at the upper end is a shield bearing respectively the arms of Maxwell and Baillie:—(1) nine stars, 3, 3, 2, and 1; a chief; (2) a saltire between nine stars, 3, 3, and 3, in chief and flanks, and an urcheon passant in base.

There is a second monument standing against the south wall of the "Queir" close to the doorway; it measures about 5 feet by 6 feet, and is divided by pilasters into two panels. The dexter panel contains a male figure kneeling, with the hands in the attitude of prayer, while the sinister panel shows a female figure in similar attitude. The monument is finished at the top with a coarsely moulded cornice. Over the centre pilasters, and resting on the cornice, is the figure of an angel, with the legend, GLORIE BE TO GOD, cut on a label above it, and below, in two lines, COME YE BLESSED OF YE LORD RESAIF ZOVR INHERITANCE. At each of the upper angles of the monument is a large finial, square at the base and terminating in a ball ornament. Two shields are carved upon the frieze, one at each end of the entablature, bearing arms: (1) A saltire between a stag with two holly leaves conjoined behind it in chief, and three urcheons in base: initials S.R.M. for Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottis; (2) A bend between six boars' heads couped contourné, 3 and 3: initials D.E.G. for Dame Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse.

The stone forming the step at the door of the "Queir" is a fragment of a grave-slab and shows incised a cross-shaft on a stepped base.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, iii. p. 615; *The Book of Caerlaverock*, i. p. 569; Cardonnel's *Picturesque Antiquities* (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SE. Visited 29th August 1911.

Fig. 175.—Effigy of Edward Maxwell at Terregles (No. 432).

Parish of Terregles.

Defensive Constructions.

433. *Mote of Lincluden.*—This mote-hill (fig. 176), so conspicuous to anyone approaching the ruins of the College of Lincluden, has been formed from the western extremity of a natural ridge, which, rising by a gradual slope from the east, extends for about 100 yards in length. On the north flows the Cluden Water, bending away on a south-easterly course, and a short distance from its base on the west lie the ruins.

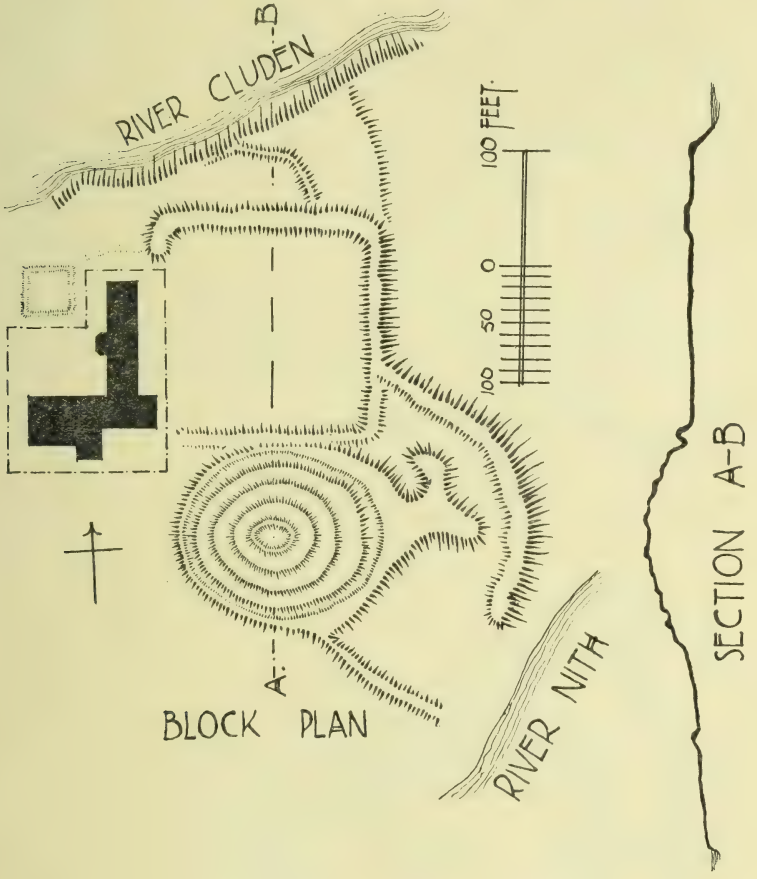

Fig. 176.—Mote, Lincluden (No. 433).

To the proximity of the college are no doubt attributable some of the mounds and cuttings which affect the ridge and its immediate vicinity, and the extent of that influence it is difficult to gauge. At its eastern extremity, where it rises from a low-lying meadow, a roadway has been cut through from the direction of the college to the haughland to the south.

About half-way along the length of the ridge a trench 22 feet in width, and some 4 feet in depth, has been excavated across to define the east side of the mote. Above this trench are traces of three terraces encircling the mound, while the continuation of the level of

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

the trench round the mound on both sides towards the west forms a fourth and lowest terrace. The mound rises from the ground level to a height of 33 feet; the oval summit measures some 25 by 15 feet and is hollowed out to a depth of about 1 foot; the terraces average only a few feet in breadth and have above each other a height of about 5 feet. At the eastern extremity of the ridge a wide trench has apparently been cut, which is ramparted on the outside and continues southward to the Nith. On the north it meets the eastern bank of a large quadrangular enclosure, of which the west side is completed by the ruined buildings. The outer face on the east side of this enclosure has been artificially scarped. Above the level of the lowest terrace the slope of the hillock does not lie in any direction at a greater angle than 20° from the horizontal, and it is possible that with such a slight inclination a series of palisaded terraces may have been adopted to increase the defensibility of the mote. That the hillock is a defensive site the trench across the ridge at the east side seems to imply.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxii. SW. Visited 28th May 1912.

434. *Mote* (*supposed*), "*Cullochan Castle*."—On the top of the high thickly-wooded bank which forms the north side of the glen of the Cargen Water, and about ¼ mile above the Glen Mill, is the site of

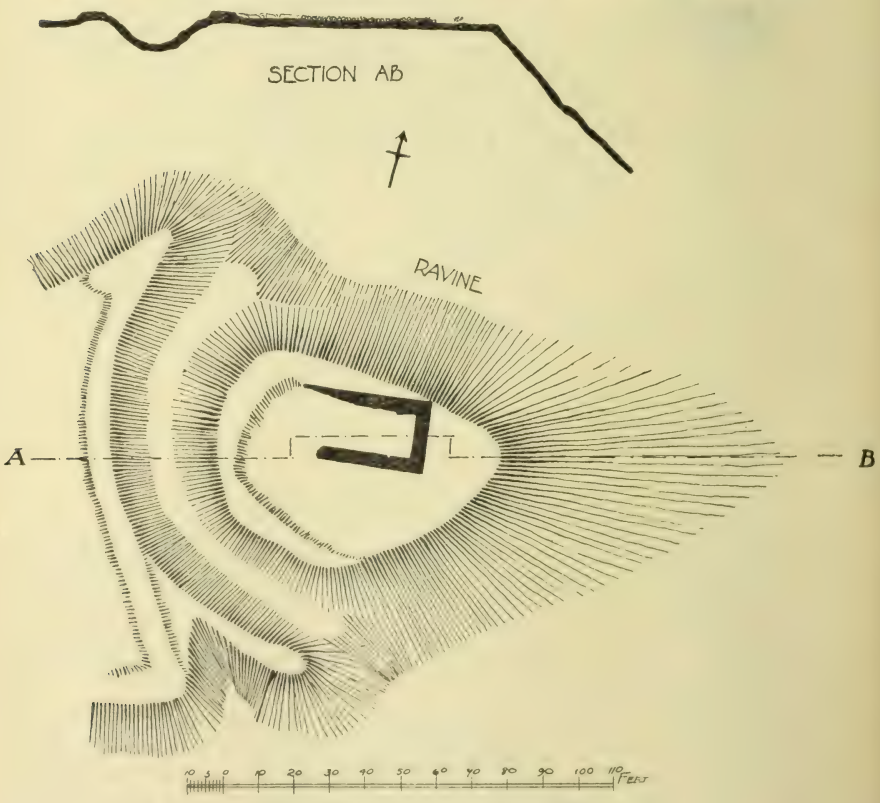

FIG. 177.—"Cullochan Castle" (No. 434).

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Cullochan Castle (fig. 177). The situation is a natural projection formed by the debouchment of a small ravine on the east into the main glen, and probably was in the first instance formed into a mote by the excavation of a deep trench opening into each hollow at either end. The area thus cut off rises to a height of 10 or 11 feet above the bottom of the trench, and on the opposite side presents a steep declivity to the Cargen Water some 80 feet below. The summit has been hollowed out, possibly to secure a foundation for a later and stone-built structure, the walls of which are partially exposed, but on the west between the hollow and the trench there exists a flat area at the highest level which seems to represent the original summit. Along the edge of the counterscarp of the trench runs a low stony mound.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxix. NE. Visited 24th May 1912.

435. *Fort, Beacon Hill.*—This fort is situated on the Beacon Hill, an eminence which rises to an elevation of over 600 feet above sea-level, overlooking the cross-road from Terregles to Waterhead and rising directly to the east of the farm of Seeside. The hill is very steep on the east and south, and has a more gradual slope upwards from the west and south-west. The fort being now enclosed within a young larch plantation, its details are difficult to ascertain, but it appears to have been contained by a deep trench having a scarp some 8 to 10 feet high, surmounted in places by a stony rampart and with a slighter mound above the counterscarp. This trench does not appear to have been continuous, but to have terminated at the edge of the steep declivities on the east and south, forming a curvilinear enceinte. An outcrop of rock forms a natural citadel towards the north end of the interior. Measured across in a general north-to-south direction, the longest diameter of the fort is 330 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxix. NW. Visited 23rd May 1912.

O.S. "*Moat,*" *Lochside.*—In a wood just to the south-west of the farm buildings at Lochside, about 1 mile to the north-west of Maxwelltown, is a circular hillock marked "Moat" on the O.S. maps. It slopes upwards on all sides at a comparatively easy gradient to a height of 7 to 8 feet and shows no level plateau or suggestion of levelling on its slightly convex summit. Though its size would not preclude its having been a mote-hill, there is no visible evidence that it has been one. It is probably of natural formation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SE. Visited 28th May 1912.

SITES.

436. *Lady Chapel Knowe and Well.*—On the Chapel Knowe, lying in a low green meadow to the south of the west end of Bowhouse village, are the distinct traces of foundations, while a terrace-like mound passing round it on the south side has probably been a roadway through the adjacent swampy ground in which is situated the Lady Well.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxi. SE. Visited 23rd May 1912.

437. *Fort, Jardington.*—The O.S. marks a fort here on a large gravel plateau close to the road, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of New

Bridge. It has been long under cultivation, and whatever remains there may once have been are now entirely ploughed out.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxi. SE. Visited 23rd May 1912.

438. *Village Site.*—The O.S. map indicates a village site ¼ mile to the north-west of Terreglestown.

O.S.M, Kirkcud., xxix. NE.

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

439. *Tongland Abbey.*—The ancient abbey of Tongland is now represented by a small fragment containing a doorway situated within the burial-ground to the west of the modern Parish Church distant about 2 miles to the north of Kirkcudbright. The abbey originally occupied a level holm some height above the rocky bed of the swiftly flowing Dee. The existing fragment has obviously been altered and adapted for use as a Parish Church in post-Reformation times. The east gable with part of the side walls are almost entirely demolished, but the altered church appears to have measured about 48 feet by 17 feet 7 inches within walls varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness The west crow-stepped gable still rises to a height of about 19 feet from the ground to the base of a square stone belfry. The remaining portions of the side walls do not exceed 8 feet in height. The only feature of interest is the doorway in the north wall, measuring 3 feet 8½ inches between the outer jambs, with a semicircular arch-head of two orders supported by circular moulded caps, and with two recesses for the outer angle-shafts. Though the details of this doorway suggest the First Pointed period, the arch-mouldings being of the bead-and-hollow type with small dog-tooth enrichments, yet the form of the arch, and the general character of the workmanship, indicate the imitative work in vogue towards the beginning of the 17th century.

Several carved fragments have been built into the north wall for preservation. To the south of the doorway is a shield bearing arms: On a bend three acorns (for Muirhead), and in the same direction at a higher level another with identical arms but with the addition of two wyverns as supporters. Another fragment built into one of the walls of the mill-house situated to the east of the church by the water-side, measures about 18 inches square, the upper part being rounded, and shows carved upon the exposed surface the figure of an angel supporting a shield bearing arms: On a bend three acorns. Below the shield are two unicorns endorsed, and at each side a large rose.

Bell.—The ancient bell, which was no doubt removed from the belfry of the old church, now hangs in the tower of the present Parish Church. It is 17 inches in diameter at the mouth, and 14½ inches in height. Within the border encircling the shoulder is the date 1633 and the letter T.

Carved Panels.—At the east side of the south porch of the parish

church is an oak bench with a framed back measuring 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, containing six rectangular moulded panels each 1 foot 9 inches by 8 inches, probably a remnant of the seating taken from the older church. Each end division has a small circular panel containing a carved thistle-head with two side leaves. Two other divisions have also a central panel of the same form each containing a carved fleur-de-lis, and the two central panels are decorated, in the one case, with a circular floral ornament with a double row of leaves radiating from a raised centre, while the other has a shield bearing arms: Three boars' heads erased (Gordon), above which are carved the initials I · G · and — R. Below the shield are two initials now much defaced, but which may represent the letters I and R. On the west side of the porch there is another oak bench with a framed back 2 feet in depth divided into five plain rectangular panels. Carved upon the central part of the upper rail in raised letters are the initials I · B and I · K · and the date 1647. A somewhat similar bench exists within the north-west porch, with a framed back of five rectangular panels measuring about 7 feet by 2 feet 4 inches over all. Carved upon the top rail in raised letters $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth are the initials WMG · EMM · and the date 1726.

Tongland Abbey is said to have been founded in the 12th century by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and it was colonised by canons of the Premonstratensian order from Cockersand Abbey in Lancashire. It was endowed by gifts from both King Robert I. and his son David II. In 1587 it was annexed to the crown. Symson, writing in 1684, mentions that the steeple and part of the walls were then standing. It is supposed that the existing Parish Church occupies part of the site where the old abbey stood.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. SW. Visited 8th May 1911.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 301; Symson, p. 23.

Defensive Constructions.

440. *Fort Dunjop.*—Immediately to the south of Dunjop House, and about 100 yards in rear of the farm buildings, rises a somewhat conical hillock on which grow a number of oak trees. About halfway up its slope towards the north there is visible for a distance of 40 feet a rampart some 10 feet in breadth and about 1 foot in height and a slight hollowed terrace in rear of it. Passing round the flanks of the hillock it is not observable; on the west, however, near the base, a similar mound is to be seen stretching from the adjacent field dyke, which seems to surmount it on the south, for a distance of 93 feet, and thereafter turning sharply away from the hillock towards the road, being interrupted in its course by a mill lade. The whole construction is very fragmentary.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. SW. ("Moat").
Visited 14th August 1911.

441. *Hill Fort, "Giant's Dyke," Barstobric Hill.*—Barstobric Hill is a conspicuous rocky eminence lying with its main axis north-east and south-west, with an elevation of 525 feet above sea-level and commanding an extensive prospect in all directions. Though fairly

steep all round, it is especially so on the south-east side, where it is rocky and precipitous. Around the irregular outline of the summit, with its ends resting on the steep face, there lie the structureless ruins of a dry-stone wall, a mass of rubble from 18 to 20 feet in breadth at most places and several feet in thickness. The wall curves and winds around the summit, taking advantage of the rocky ridges and dipping to cross the hollows, containing an area measuring some 850 feet from north to south by about 375 from east to west. This construction much resembles that on the Moyle at Barnbarroch (No. 121), with the distinction that there are no inner enclosures visible here.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 158.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. SW. Visited 18th September 1911.

Sepulchral Constructions.

442. *Cairn, Lairdmannoch.*—On the top of a ridge, at the north end of the recently formed Lairdmannoch Loch, is a large circular cairn measuring some 66 feet in diameter and from 4 to 6 feet in elevation. A concavity on the top indicates an excavation, but neither cist nor chamber is exposed.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xli. SE. Visited 18th September 1911.

443. *Cairn, Kirkconnel Moor.*—On Kirkconnel Moor, and under the shadow of the hill-top known as Kirkconnel Towers, which rises to the west of it, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter about 48 feet and in elevation about 6 feet. A passage in from one side and a concavity near the centre show an attempt to excavate it, but there is no record of the result.

Some 30 yards south-east is a small cairn-like heap of stones measuring about 12 feet in diameter, and adjacent to it another which has been excavated.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlii. SW. Visited 18th September 1911.

444. "*Pluckhim's Cairn,*" *Valleyfield.*—In the middle of a field, and planted with trees, about ⅓ mile west of Tarff Railway Station, is a circular cairn a large part of which has been removed. It has measured in diameter about 87 feet, and the highest part remaining has an elevation of 8 feet. A trench has been cleared through the centre.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. NW. Visited 14th August 1911.

445. *Stone Circle, Park.*—Situated on the ridge of Tongland Hill, some 200 yards west of the farm steading at Park, and at an elevation of about 300 feet over sea-level, are three boulders set upright in the ground which appear to be the remains of a stone circle. As they stand at present, they form an almost equilateral triangle of 16 feet and a few inches on each side, but the most northerly of the three stones has been erected since a survey of the remains was made by Mr F. R. Coles in 1895, when it lay prostrate in front of its present position according to the plan reproduced in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. p. 305. The westmost of the stones measures 3 feet 5 inches in height and 5 feet 4 inches in circumference, while that towards the east, slightly tilted forwards,

is 3 feet 2 inches in height and 6 feet 1 inch in circumference. The re-erected stone, which is a similar boulder to the others, has a height of 3 feet and a circumference of 6 feet. Near the centre of the triangle there is an oblong excavation, but no sign of a cist.*

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. NW. Visited 21st August 1911.

446. *Stone Circle, Lairdmannoch.*—Some 80 yards to the south-east of the cairn (No. 442), on the summit of a slight plateau at the north end of Lairdmannoch Loch, about 12 feet in elevation above the level of the loch and 30 yards distant from it, is a stone circle (fig. 178). The ten stones of which it is composed are all almost entirely sunk beneath the surface, but the circle is discoverable by a

Fig. 178.—Stone Circle, Lairdmannoch (No. 446).

large granite block, irregularly four-sided and pointed to one end, measuring 5 feet 4 inches in length by 2 feet 3 inches in breadth. Though now lying prostrate near the centre, from its position it is evident that it originally stood erect. The diameter of the circle is very regular at 22 feet, and the distance from centre to centre of each stone, as far as ascertainable, is on an average 6 feet 8 inches.

* O.S.M., Kirkcud., xli. SE. Visited 18th September 1911.

Miscellaneous.

447. *Mote* (doubtful), *Queen's Hill.*—In a park on the south side of the avenue at Queen's Hill which leads towards Fellend, is a small

* Mr Coles marks on his plan a number of stones as existing just beneath the turf, but none were observed which could be regarded as indubitably connected with the circle.

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

conical hillock which Mr Coles (*op. cit.*) records as a mote. Around it is a slight scarp too insignificant to be considered defensive. The hillock is surmounted by a small stone monument, and is by tradition supposed to be the spot where Queen Mary rested on her flight from Langside.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 156.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlii. SW. Visited 14th August 1911.

448. *Carved Stones, Kirkconnel Farm.*—Above the window on the ground floor, at the west end of the front of Kirkconnel farm-house, is a carved stone built into the wall bearing between the initials W.G. a shield charged with three boars' heads erased—the initials and arms of William Gordon of Kirkconnel. In the south front of the implement shed behind the house is another stone carved with a shield between initials M and L, bearing arms: On a fess, a lion passant between two mullets, all between three similar stars. The stones are about 14 inches square.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 135 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlii. SW. Visited 18th September 1911.

449. *Carved Stone, Argrennan.*—Built into the front wall of a cottage at the roadside near the north lodge of Argrennan House is a portion of a sculptured stone bearing an interlacing design of late and debased foliageous character. The stone measures 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlii. SW. Visited 16th August 1911.

SITES.

450. *Fort, Kennan's Isle.*—At Deeside, on the west side of the river Dee, about 1½ miles north of Tongland, is a rocky ridge, no doubt at one time an island, and known as Kennan's Isle. It is overgrown with a hazel thicket and a dense tangle of bramble and whin. On the summit are indications of circular hollows, but the present luxuriance of the undergrowth makes observation of the surface impossible. There is no trace of defensive work on the flanks.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. NW. Visited 21st August 1911.

451. *Fort, Castle Hill, Bar Hill.*—The site of this fort (fig. 179) is a rocky hillock, a spur of the Bar Hill, on the east side of the railway, about 1½ miles south of Tarff Station. It is now such a perfect labyrinth of aged thorns, brambles, etc., that detailed observation is quite impossible. Mr F. R. Coles, after frequent examination of it in 1893, described it in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 149, as follows:—

> The summit, probably originally slightly flattened, but with a gentle westward declination, is a rudely oval area 121 feet by 100 feet, its west end occupied by a small strong-built enclosure 36 feet by 34 feet, some of the stones employed in this smaller portion as well as on the outer circumvallation near it being very large. . . There is one distinct approach —due east—22 feet wide between crests of ramparts. The debris of stones is very great all round the summit, but most

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

extensive, and almost indicative of a lower wall, on the south-east curve. . . .

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. SW. Visited 18th September 1911.

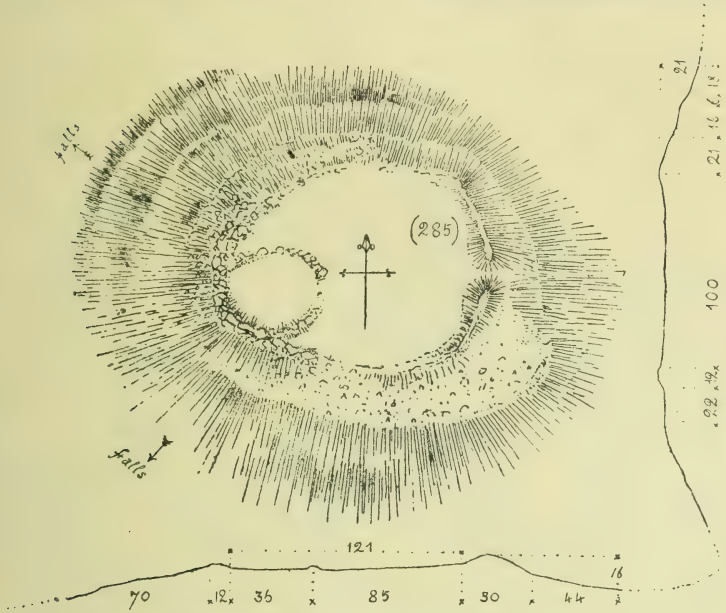

FIG. 179.—Fort, Castle Hill (No. 451).

452. *Fort, Dunjop.*—On the top of a low hill ½ mile south-west of No. 440 the O.S. map marks the site of a fort. Nothing of it remains.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlii. SW. Visited 14th August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under :—

453. *Chapel (supposed site), east of the Old Bridge of Tarff.* O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. NW.

454. *Cairns (2), Black Enrick, ½ mile north-west of High Barcaple.* „ „ „ „

455. *Cairn, White Hill, between 100 and 200 yards south-east of Balannan.* „ „ xlii. SW.

PARISH OF TROQUEER.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

456. *Kirkconnel Tower.*—This tower (figs. 180 and 181) is situated about 6 miles south of the town of Dumfries, within the wooded grounds of Kirkconnel. It is an excellent example of the L plan, with the doorway in the re-entering angle and the wheel-stair in the east wing leading thence to three upper floors and the parapet walk. The vaulted basement has consisted of a single apartment measuring

some 24 feet by 15 feet within walls averaging about 4 feet 6 inches in thickness and entered by a doorway off the passage at the north-west angle, and lighted by two cross-shaped loopholes in the north and west walls. The first floor also forms a single apartment entering directly off the wheel-stair. A large two-light window has been slapped in the west wall in order to admit sufficient light for modern purposes, and in the east wall a doorway has been formed to give

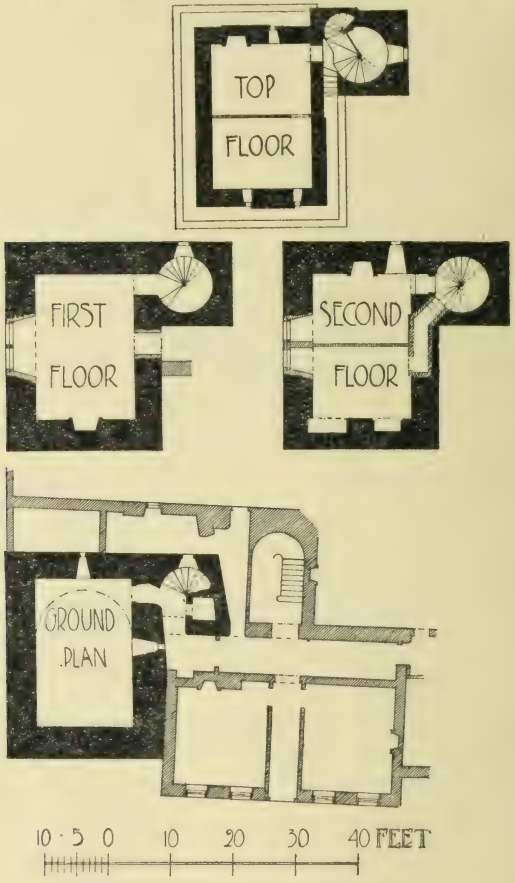

FIG. 181.—Kirkconnel Tower (No. 456).

access to the first floor of the modern house, built against the east wall of the tower. There is a fireplace in the south wall which has been modernised. The second floor apartment has also been considerably altered. It now consists of two apartments divided in the centre by a thin partition and with two enlarged windows in the west wall. The fireplace and window in the north wall appear to be original, as does the entrance from the wheel-stair at the north-east angle. The south apartment is entered by a passage leading from the staircase in the thickness of the wall. This feature does not appear to be modern, as the main east wall is boldly projected into the interior of the room in order to gain a passage of sufficient

FIG. 180.—Kirkconnel Tower : Courtyard from North (No. 456).

To face p. 264

width. There is a recess at the south-west angle of this room which may have been originally a *garde-robe*, while at the south-east angle there is an ambry-like recess. The third floor appears to have been originally a single chamber entering off the wheel-stair, with a fireplace in the north wall and lighted by three narrow windows opening on to the parapet walk. It is now converted into two rooms by a partition containing a doorway leading from one room to the other. At the termination of the main staircase a small circular stair, formed partly in the thickness of the north wall and with a small projection to the exterior, leads to a room in the cape-house, measuring about 10 feet square and 6 feet 6 inches in height. As seen from the north-east, this cape-house is a most picturesque feature.

About 1430 Aymer de Maxwell, second son of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock, married Janet of Kirkconnel, and their descendants still possess the property and inhabit the existing keep.

The adjoining dwelling-house, which is for the most part of brick, appears to have been built about the middle of the 18th century, when the double windows in the west wall of the tower were also formed. No features or details now exist to give an indication of the age of the tower, but comparing it with other examples, it does not seem to date from an earlier period than the 16th century.

See *Cast and Dom. Arch.*, v. p. 309 ; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, v. p. 214.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. NW. Visited 20th May 1912.

Defensive Constructions.

457. *Mote of Troqueer.*—This mote-hill is situated within a bend of the river Nith at the south-east extremity of Maxwelltown and immediately to the rear of the moat-house, the garden of which occupies the summit. It rises from a bank facing the river and some 150 yards distant from it, and from the meadow below has an elevation of some 34 feet, while on the north-west, where the natural level is higher, its altitude is only about 18 feet, but the exact figure is difficult to ascertain in the latter direction on account of the rubbish lying at the base. The hillock is circular and of large extent, the diameter of the flat summit taken along the garden paths, which intersect it at right angles, being 127 feet from north-west to south-east and 131 feet from north-east to south-west. All round, except in the direction of the house where it has probably been interfered with, the scarp lies at an angle of about 40°. Though no ditch is now exposed, there is a slight depression visible at the base which probably indicates its former existence, and within the paling which bounds it on the north-west there may possibly be a segment filled up at no distant date with blocks of masonry from some demolished building.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxx. NW. Visited 28th May 1912.

458. *Fort, Castle Hill.*—Occupying the summit of a prominent height, behind the house of Castlehill and overlooking the road from Dumfries to Castle-Douglas, some 3 miles from the former town, are the remains of a large and important fort much reduced by ploughing. The long steep slope facing northward, rising some 250 feet above the

Cargen Water, makes a slight return to the south-west, forming a salient angle on which the fort has been constructed. From the top of the bank on the west three massive ramparts, now much reduced, with intervening trenches and a third trench to the front, curve round towards the opposite side of the eminence which they contain, and front the somewhat level ground which lies to the south-west. These defences have measured about 110 feet across, and on the east side have been almost entirely ploughed down. The steepness of the natural declivity on the north and west has probably enabled such permanent defences to be dispensed with, and in these directions none are visible. The ramparts have probably been of earth.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxix. NE. ("Moat"). Visited 24th May 1912.

459. *Fort, Tregallan.*—Somewhat less than ¼ mile to the south-west of the farm of Tregallan is a slight eminence within an oak wood on which are the remains of a fort. It is bounded by a glen some 20 feet deep below the summit on the south, and by a bank of irregular outline rising to about the same height on the north and north-east. Facing the glen along the south side and curving across the east end of the eminence, is a trench now of slight depth and some 12 feet in width with a low rampart outside it. Along the north and west sides there are no longer any traces of the defences, consequently the dimensions are unobtainable.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxix. NE. ("Tregallan Moat").
Visited 27th May 1912.

460. *Enclosure, Craig.*—On the extreme south side of the plantation which lies in rear of the farm of the Craig, ½ mile to the westward of Kirkconnel, and some 60 yards back from the farm buildings, is a small circular construction measuring interiorly some 53 feet in diameter and surrounded by a shallow trench with a slight rampart on the inner side. The interior is not level, and here and there large boulders protrude from its surface, as they do also from the encircling bank. The construction is situated on a slope and is overlooked by higher ground in its immediate vicinity. The bank has an appearance of antiquity, but for what end the construction may have been formed it is difficult to say.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. NW. ("Camp").
Visited 27th May 1912.

461. *"Picts Knowe," Mabie Moss.*—In the middle of a flat stretch of land lying between Marthrown Hill and Cargen, formerly a moss—the Moss of Mabie—there rises a low green mound of pure sand known as the "Picts Knowe," which has been converted into a fortified site by an encircling ditch, and rampart to the outside. The circular mound in the centre has had its outline considerably broken by the burrowing of rabbits, and similarly also the lines of the rampart and ditch are somewhat irregular. The central area measures some 60 feet in diameter; the ditch about 26 feet across, and 5 feet in depth; and the rampart 31 feet in width from the bottom of the counterscarp of the ditch to the base of the scarp outside, and 3 feet in height above the outer ground level. A broad roadway leads out across the ditch towards the east, where there is higher ground

Parish of Troqueer.

beyond, and has probably been widened in modern times by material from the rampart partially demolished at this point. No rabbit burrow has disclosed any food refuse or trace of occupation.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant. etc. Soc.*, 1876–78, p. 11; 1878–80, p. 28; 1897–98, p. 67.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxix. SE. Visited 27th May 1912.

Miscellaneous.

462. *St Queran's Well, Barbush.*—This well is situated about ⅓ mile south of the farm of Barbush. It was held in great repute for the cure of diseases, particularly of women and children, the superstitious who resorted thither leaving offerings in it. About forty years ago it was thoroughly cleaned out and put in order, when several hundred small coins were found at the bottom.

See *Antiquaries*, xvii. p. 192; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant. etc. Soc.*, 1866–67, p. 44; Nov. 1870; 1878–80, p. 29; 1887–88, p. 26; 1891–92, p. 80; 1900–02, p. 62.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxix. SE.

Site.

463. "*Peter's Cairn.*"—The O.S. map indicates the position of this cairn about ½ mile south-south-west of Kirkconnel, but no trace of it could be found.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxviii. NW. Visited 27th May 1912.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

464. *Kirkchrist.*—The ruins of this church stand within the burial-ground situated upon the right bank of the river Dee, and less than 1 mile by road to the west of Kirkcudbright. On plan the church has been a simple oblong measuring about 41 feet by 21 feet over walls averaging 3 feet in thickness. Portions of the walls forming the north-east angle still rise to a height of fully 20 feet above the surface of the ground, but the rest of the masonry has almost entirely disappeared. This ivy-clad fragment is entirely without features of interest. It was quite ruinous by 1684.*

O.S.M., Kirkcud., lv. NW. Visited 5th May 1911.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

465. *Cumstoun Castle.*—The ruins of Cumstoun Castle are situated upon rising ground immediately to the west of the mansion-house of Cumstoun and about 2½ miles by road to the north of Kirkcudbright. The approach from the south and east has been defended by a bend of the river Dee, while on the western side it appears to have been protected by marshy ground. The castle has been oblong on plan,

* Symson, p. 23.

measuring 26 feet by 15 feet 10 inches within walls averaging 5 feet 9 inches in thickness. The north-east wall has been entirely demolished and the side walls are in a ruinous state. The south-west wall, however, still remains to a height of fully 25 feet, showing that the castle originally contained a basement and three upper floors. No indications of a stone vault remain on the ground floor, all the upper floors having apparently been of timber. The existing walls have been pierced by several windows now in a fragmentary state, which appear to have had exterior openings measuring fully 2 feet in width. There are also indefinite signs of a recess formed in the north-west wall. No clue now remains to determine the original position of the staircase, which was probably formed in the thickness of the wall at the north-west or south-east angle. The width of the windows on the ground floor and the absence of a stone vault seem to indicate a date not earlier than the beginning of the 16th century.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. SW Visited 1st August 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

466. *Mote, Trostrie.* - Rising immediately behind the farm steading of Trostrie is a natural hillock of rock which has been utilised as a formidable defensive site. The hillock is oblong in form, lying with its main axis north-north-east and south-south-west, and broader and squarer at the former extremity than at the latter. Measured at its base, its length along each side is some 202 feet, across the north-north-east end 120 feet, and across the south-south-west about 114 feet. Around the base, except at the south-south-west end where it has been probably filled in, there is a well-defined trench, 18 feet wide and 4 feet deep on the west side, and 26 to 28 feet wide and 7 feet deep on the other two sides. The natural level of the ground declines towards the west and is highest towards the north, and at the west angle there is a sudden alteration of about 3 feet in the level of the trench. Above the counterscarp of the ditch round the north-north-east end and the west side there runs a mound, which, judging from certain large stones visible along its crest, has probably been surmounted by a wall. The hillock, with sides sloping at an angle of 40°, rises to a height of 40 feet above the bottom of the trench on the west side, 33 feet 6 inches on the north-north-east, 35 feet 6 inches on the east, and about 25 feet on the south-south-west end where the rock is exposed. Except for a short distance at the south end, the summit is overgrown with a dense thicket of blackthorn, rendering measurement of the whole impossible. As far as observable, it is hollowed and appears to have been divided into two main divisions by a bank or wall which crosses it some 66 feet from the south-south-west end, while at 36 feet from the same end a slight ridge projecting from either side seems to indicate a further subdivision. The greatest depth of the concavity on the top is 6 feet. From the north angle of the outer mound above the trench a broad bank stretches towards the low-lying marshy ground beyond in that direction, along the top of what seems to be an artificial scarp.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii NE. Visited 14th August 1911.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

467. *Mote, Twynholm.*—At the head of the village of Twynholm is a small mote-hill apparently formed for the most part of forced earth. It is situated at the edge of the bank of a burn which flows past some 20 feet below. The mound rises above the bank to a height of 18 feet, and has been in form a truncated cone with a diameter of about 60 feet at base, but it has been much reduced in size at various points to make room for the passage of carts and for the accommodation of the litter of the croft which is situated close beside it. The summit, which is flat, now measures 47 feet from east to west by 38 feet from north to south. Much damage has been done to this mote in recent times.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SE. Visited 16th August 1911.

468. *Fort, Kirkchrist "Mote."*—The remains of this fort are situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south-west of Kirkchrist, on an oblong gravel hillock, rising with a slight inclination from south-south-west to north-north-east, gradually becoming steeper along the flanks, and terminating in a point in the latter direction, with a gentle fall of 20 feet or thereby. The hillock has been much under cultivation, and at the south-south-west end the defensive lines have been entirely ploughed down. The enceinte appears to have been an oval with a steep scarp around the summit, falling at the north-north-east end to a trench, or terrace, about 12 feet in width and some 6 feet below, seemingly merging into the natural slopes on the flanks. Along the edge of the saddle-backed summit there is also an indication of a terrace dipping on either side towards the south-south-west extremity. At the north-north-east end is a stony mound, probably the last remnant of a summit rampart. The ploughing of the surface has, however, rendered the original features very uncertain.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., lv. NW. Visited 8th September 1911.

469. *Earthwork, Cumstoun House.*—At the edge of the glen, to the north-east of Cumstoun House, there is a somewhat irregular four-sided earthwork formed on the edge of a high bank by the excavation of a trench around three sides. On the west this trench is well defined, with a width at the top of 25 feet and a depth of 11 feet, and appears to have borne a mound above the counterscarp. Along the north side it is still traceable, but on the east it has been almost obliterated. On the summit there is a peculiar oblong hollow lying west-south-west and east-north-east, measuring some 60 feet in length by 34 feet in breadth, and about 4 feet in depth, the sides of which are very definite all round except towards the south. The position of this mound rising above a steep bank is suggestive of a mote-hill, but the elevation of the mound itself is rather low. The meaning of the hollow is not obvious.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlix. SW. ("Site of Castle").
Visited 2nd October 1911.

470. *Fort, Cumstounend.*—About 200 yards to the east of Cumstounend farm, and a short distance to the north of the road from Kirkcudbright to Gatehouse, is a long gravel ridge lying with its main axis north-east and south-west on which are the remains of defences.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

On the north-west side the ridge has an elevation of 15 feet and a steep slope, from the top of which the level dips across the summit to the south-east flank, which presents an artificially steepened scarp some 10 feet in vertical height. The north-east end of the fort has been formed by the cutting across the ridge, for the most part through rock, of a trench 10 feet wide measured across the flat bottom, and 8 feet in depth below the crest of the scarp. This trench opens on the steep bank on the north-west side and does not seem to have continued along the flanks. The summit measures some 156 feet in length by 78 feet in breadth. At its north-east end above the trench is a broad stony rampart, and along the south-east side some 9 feet in from the edge of the scarp and parallel with it there are indications of a mound, probably to counteract the fall of the summit level in that direction. Over the summit generally ridges may be seen indicating some indefinite construction. At the south-west end of the enceinte the defences are indistinct.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. NE. ("Earthwork").

Visited 8th September 1911.

471. "*The Doon*," *Doon Hill, Twynholm.*—This fort is now very indefinite, occupying the south end of the summit of a prominent hill, situated ¼ mile west of Twynholm village, and 325 feet above sea-level. There is a central disc with a slight bank around it, measuring some 78 feet from north to south by 82 feet from east to west. Towards the south of this there are faint indications of a double trench with an intervening rampart, the whole measuring 101 feet across, while towards the north there are the remains of a trench about 30 feet wide. Around the edge of the summit from south to south-west is a well-defined scarp some 6 feet in height. An old dyke and trench cross the centre of the summit from north to south. The features of the fort are fragmentary and obscure.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SE. Visited 8th September 1911.

472. "*Doon*," *Nun Mill.*—This fort is situated on the top of the steep-wooded bank which rises above the road from Kirkcudbright to Senwick, just to the westward of Nun Mill. From an elevation of some 90 feet above the low meadow, which intervenes between the bank and the foreshore, the fort commands the mouth of the Dee as the river opens into Kirkcudbright Bay. A system of two trenches and two mounds placed alternately and in horse-shoe form resting on the edge of the bank, has enclosed an area with a chord of some 179 feet and a radius at its greatest depth of 154 feet. On the east the defences have been considerably effaced, but elsewhere they are unusually well preserved. The inner scarp, which is sloped to an angle of some 40°, varies in height up to 14 feet, while the trench from crest to crest measures from 30 to 40 feet in width; the inner mound is prominent and well-formed; the outer trench has a width of 24 to 30 feet with a steep scarp as high as 8 feet, and a counterscarp of from 3 to 4 feet. Along the crest of the inner rampart are traceable the foundations of a narrow wall some 2 feet 6 inches in width, which has occupied the flat top. A broad gap through the inner rampart towards the west and a slight

depression on the innermost scarp seems to indicate the position of the entrance. The ramparts are of earth and stone.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 136 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., liv. SE. Visited 29th September 1911.

473. *Fort, Campbeltown "Mote."*—About ½ mile west-south-west of Twynholm Church an isolated hillock planted sparsely with trees rises from a hollow in a generally undulating country. From its base to its highest point it has an elevation of about 22 feet; it is steep on either flank, has an easy gradient from the north end, and a somewhat steeper one from the opposite extremity. The summit, which

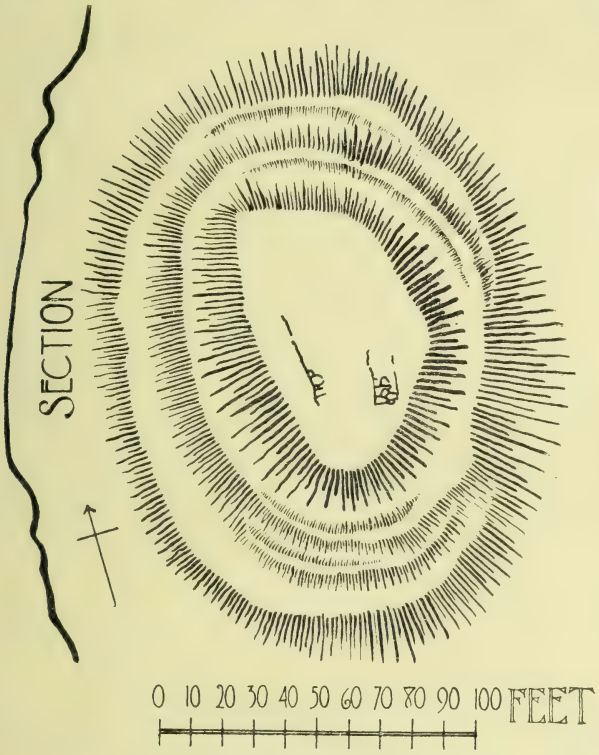

FIG. 182.—Fort, Campbeltown (No. 473).

has a general fall towards the north, measures about 90 feet in greatest length by some 50 feet in breadth, and forms an irregular oval with a point extending towards the north. Some 10 feet in from the edge along the west side there is an indication of the inner face of a stony rampart or wall, and, while on the east the remains are less distinct, there is a stony mound at that side towards the south end. At each end below the scarp of the summit there is a double rampart, and at the south end a terrace some 8 to 10 feet in width above the final slope to the bottom of the hillock. Along the sides where the slope is steep these defences gradually die out. The ramparts appear to have been formed of earth and stone.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xlviii. SE. Visited 16th August 1911.

Parish of Twynholm.

474. *Mote (doubtful), Culcaigrie.*—At the side of a wet hollow to the north-east of Trostrie Mote (No. 466) a slight hillock forms the termination of the ridge on which this construction has been erected. It rises by an easy gradient from the south, and has a steep slope of 24 feet vertical height towards the north and north-east. At the top of the slope from the south there is a more or less level and circular area measuring some 23 feet in diameter, breaking away at the east-north-east into an irregular hollow or pit some 6 feet at greatest depth, with its circumference highest towards the west, and low and irregular towards the east and east-north-east, in which directions it comes to the edge of the hillock. With its longest axis north and south this hollow measures in diameter some 24 feet by 18 feet, but its extension towards the south is in some measure due to dilapidation. Along the north-west quadrant there runs a slight mound 7 feet 6 inches thick at base, which from its position is clearly not defensive, nor are there any works which may be so termed unless it be a slight terrace passing round the north end near the base. Though its character is open to considerable doubt, this hillock has hitherto been regarded as a mote-hill.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NE. Visited 14th August 1911.

Hut Circle.

475. *Hut Circle, Irelandtown Moor.*—On a hillock on Irelandtown Moor, a short distance to the east of the stream which forms the boundary between Girthon and Twynholm parishes, and about ¼ mile north-east of the farm of Cairn, are the indefinite remains of a small circular or oval construction, placed in close proximity to an ancient wall passing by it on the north. The construction measures over all 36 feet by 33 feet, and lies with its longest diameter south-west and north-east, having apparently had its entrance from the latter direction.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NE. ("Fort").
Visited 7th August 1911.

Sepulchral Construction.

476. *Cairn, Bankben.*—On the south end of Bankben, a low hill which stands to the north-east of Loch Whinyeon, is a circular cairn in a fair state of preservation and apparently unexcavated. It measures in diameter some 33 feet and in elevation about 4 feet.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xli. SE. Visited 7th August 1911.

Miscellaneous.

477. *Font, Cumstoun House.*—Standing to the right of the front door of Cumstoun House is the basin of a small font which is said to have been brought from Dundrennan Abbey. It measures, in diameter, over all 2 feet 1 inch; across the basin 1 foot 4½ inches; in depth on the exterior 1 foot, and in the interior 7 inches. It stands upon a pedestal of eight bead-mouldings placed vertically around it, each having a chord of 7 inches.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlix. SW. Visited 2nd October 1911.

Parish of Twynholm.

Sites.

478. *Fort, Irelandtown.*—The fort marked on the O.S. map about ¼ mile south-south-west of Irelandtown is now practically obliterated.

479. *Cairn, Irelandtown.*—On the moor about 300 yards west of Irelandtown is the site of a small circular cairn. An inconsiderable heap of stones remains on one side of it, but the whole of the centre has long ago been cleared out.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xlviii. NE. Visited 14th August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

480. *Nunnery (supposed site), to the south of the bridge at Nun Mill.*	O.S.M.	Kirkcud.,	liv. SE.
481. *Castle near Cumstoun.*	„	„	xlix. SW.
482. *Castle about 500 yards south of High Nunton near the Luskie Burn.*	„	„	liv. NE.
483. *"Danish Camp," Barluka Hill.*	„	„	xlviii. SE.
484. *Fort, Kempleton Hill, ¼ mile west by north of Kempleton to the west of the plantation.*	„	„	xlix. SW.
485. *Fort on the summit of Kirkeoch Hill.*	„	„	liv. NE.
486. *Cairns, about 700 yards south of Irelandtown adjacent to the west side of a strip of wood.*	„	„	xlviii. NE.
487. *Graveyard (supposed site), Kirkeoch.*	„	„	lv. NW.

PARISH OF URR.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

488. *Edingham Castle.*—The ruins of this castle (fig. 183) are situated about 1 mile to the north of Dalbeattie. On plan the structure has been of the plain rectangular type, measuring 21 feet by 12 feet 4 inches within walls varying from 3 feet on the east side to 4 feet 6 inches on the west side. The entrance has been from the north-west, leading to an irregularly shaped vestibule at the foot of a wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall, from which two doors have led to the vaulted basement. It has been lighted by narrow windows on three sides, and was probably at one time divided into two apartments by a cross partition from the central division of

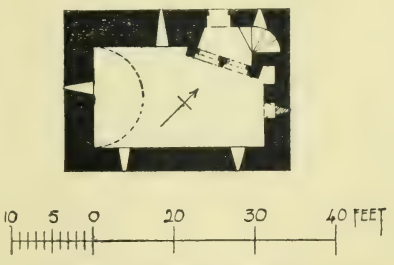

Fig. 183.—Edingham Castle (No. 488).

the doorways, as at Cardoness (No. 8). The staircase has communicated directly with the two upper floors, now represented by a fragment of walling at the south-west gable. The castle is in a state of complete ruin. The floor of the vault is covered with vegetation, and the walls are ivy-clad. It is surrounded by a dyke which prevents cattle from getting inside the building, but in other respects is entirely neglected. Indications can still be seen of what was possibly an outer ditch—a probable feature, seeing that the castle does not occupy a position of natural strength. There seems to be no history recorded of this building, but judging by the form of plan it appears to date from the first half of the 16th century.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. NE. Visited 24th July 1911.

Defensive Constructions.

489. *Mote of Urr.*—In the centre of a flat alluvial plain along one side of which now flows the Water of Urr, and some 3 miles to the north-west of Dalbeattie, is situated the Mote of Urr (figs. 184 and 185), the most notable monument of its class in Scotland. It is a hillock of considerable extent, lying in general direction north and south, and from the ground at its base to the top of its crowning citadel rising to a height of 78 feet 4 inches. Though the river now flows in a single channel 100 yards or thereby to the east, in former times it bifurcated higher up and contained the mote as an island between its two streams; the line of the former channel to the west being, it is believed, the present parish boundary. The hillock rises very abruptly from the low-lying meadows on the east and north and its lower slopes have probably been artificially scarped, while on the west side the gradient is less steep and towards the north it tails away gradually for some distance beyond the fortress. Around the base on the east and north the wet ground seems to indicate the previous existence of a ditch no longer clearly defined. At a height of 30 feet above the base on the west, and passing at about the same level around the hillock, a trench has been dug with its sides sloped at an angle of some 45° to an average depth of 8 feet, and width of 47 feet. Above the scarp of the trench there has been a slight parapet mound most noticeable towards the west and south. Enclosed within it, occupying the summit, is a fairly regular oblong area measuring 500 feet in extreme length and 216 feet in breadth, rounded at the ends, also at the angles except towards the south-east where there is a rectangle, and straight along the sides. Near the south end of this enclosure, which has formed the basecourt, there rises to a height of 33 feet a truncated cone of soil and stones, in large measure artificially formed, sloping all round at an angle of 45°. Around its base is a continuous trench 8 feet in depth and 25 feet in width. The summit, which is nearly level, measures 91 feet by 76 feet. This citadel does not occupy the centre of the breadth of the base-court, but is placed close to the west side, leaving room for a free passage past it on the east. There are two entrances to the enceinte, one from the south-east adjacent to the rectangular corner, and the other from the north-west. At the former the trench has probably been

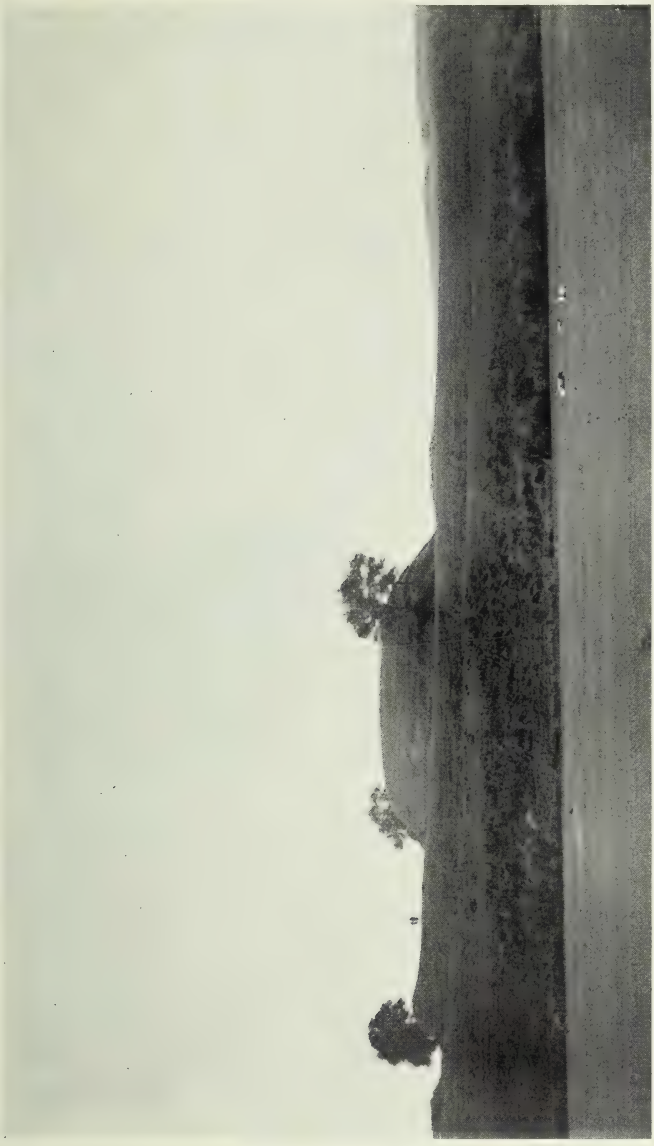

FIG. 184.—Mote of Urr from the East (No. 489).

To face p. 274.

PARISH OF URR.

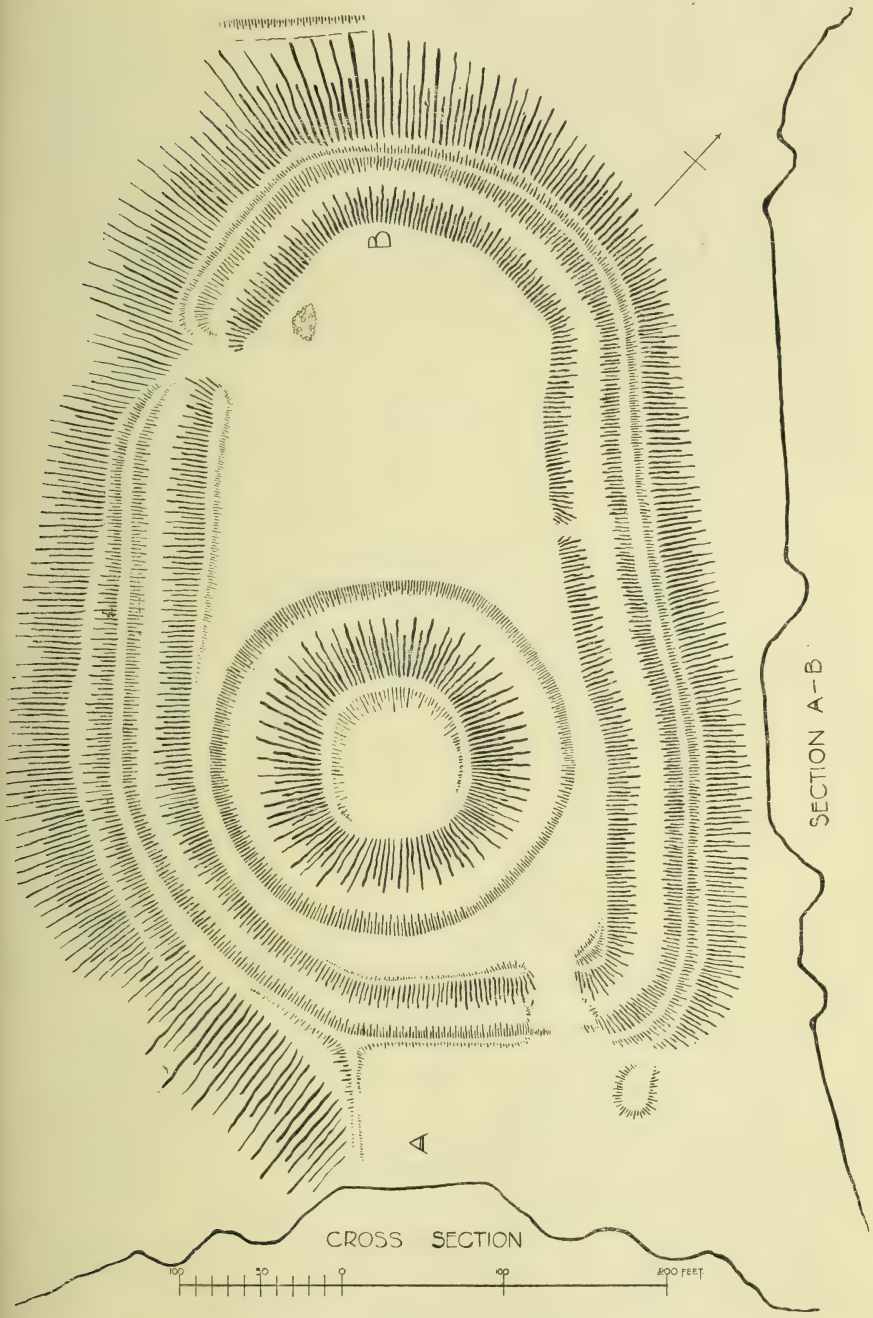

FIG. 185.—Mote of Urr (No. 489).

bridged, and a mound lies on the east side from the outer edge of the trench which may be connected with such an arrangement; but as this entrance was doubtless used when the summit of the mote

was under cultivation, its features have in all probability been considerably modified. The entrance from the north-west is undoubtedly original, and the roadway is carried over the trench on solid ground. At several places there is evidence of stonework in the slopes of the citadel and ramparts, but the thick turf obscures all details. Some damage is being done to the mote by sheep and cattle breaking the banks and also by the digging out of rabbits.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxvi. SE. Visited 15th August 1911.

490. *Promontory Fort, Waterside, Haugh of Urr.*—Somewhat less than ¼ mile south-south-east of the village of Urr is a small fort of

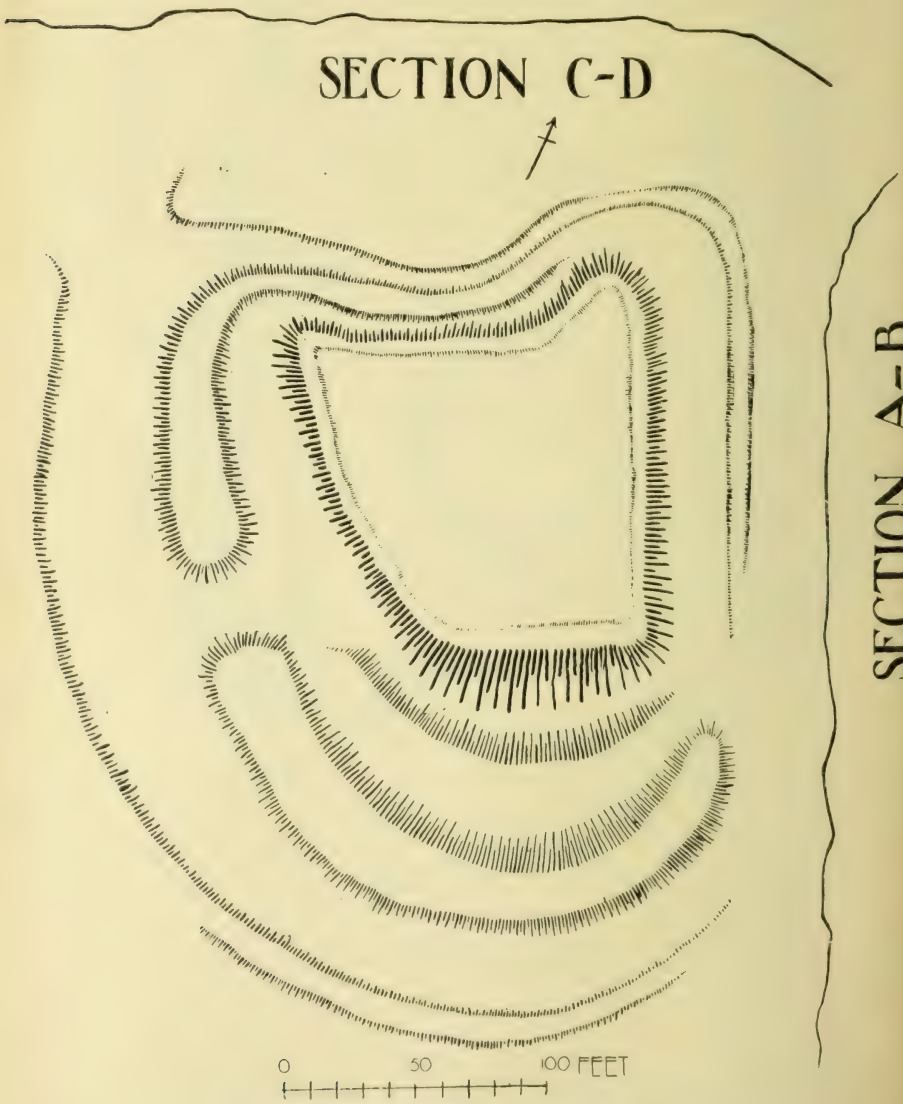

Fig. 186.—Fort, Waterside, Haugh of Urr (No. 490).

the promontory class formed on an elevated angle, one side of which slopes steeply to a meadow, and the other to a haugh by the river Urr some 60 feet below. Its defences curving from bank to bank have consisted of an outer trench and two ramparts, with a second trench between them. Towards the north there expands in rear of the outer rampart, to a width of 28 feet or thereby, a level area or platform. The defences terminate a few feet distant from the edge of the slope on the north, and past their termination there runs a narrow terrace which has probably formed the original entrance to the interior; a break in the outer rampart near the centre being possibly secondary. The ramparts have been of earth and stone, and have been spread by ploughing and much reduced in height.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxxvi. SW. Visited 15th August 1911.

491. *Fort, Green Island, Milton Loch.*—This peculiar little fort (fig. 187) rises from a tongue of land known as the Green Island, projecting into Milton Loch near the middle of the west shore. In form it is

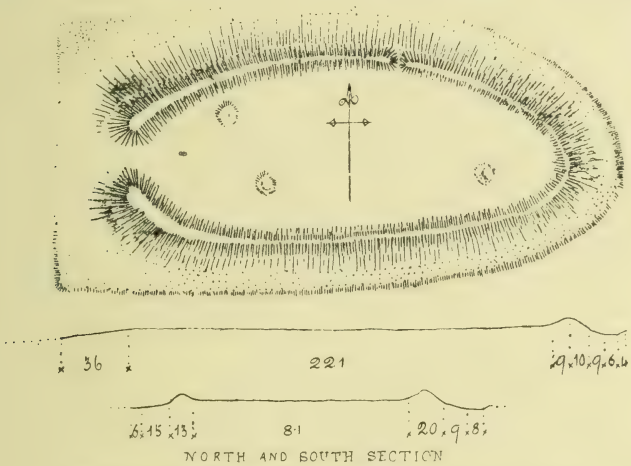

Fig. 187.—Fort, Green Island, Milton Loch (No. 491).

a long and slightly irregular oval, the south side being much straighter than the north, rising in the interior to a height of about 4 feet above the level of the land immediately beyond the defences. It is encircled by a rampart rising some 3 feet in height above the interior, except towards the east extremity, where it has almost disappeared, and by a somewhat shallow trench with an average width of from 10 to 12 feet, the bottom of which lies some 9 feet below the level of the top of the rampart. The slope of the scarp is at two distinct gradients, the upper 5 feet being the steeper; this may be accounted for by the lower portion being a natural bank above which the rampart has been erected, a short space having been left as a berm between it and the trench. The entrance has been from the centre of the west end, some 8 feet in width, approached by a roadway carried over the trench on unexcavated ground. The rampart on either side of the entrance is more massive

than elsewhere, and the trench has squared angles to north and south of it. The length of the interior is 246 feet, and the breadth at the centre 73 feet. Through the rampart on the north side, about 138 feet from the entrance, is a narrow gap which is probably secondary. In the extreme north-west angle of the ditch, adjacent to the entrance, is a water-hole, while in the interior opposite the entrance is a small oblong depression which may possibly have been a well.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xxviii. SE. Visited 24th May 1912.

492. *Entrenched Mound, Little Richorn.*—Abutting on the left bank of the Urr, just where the stream takes a right-angled bend to the right, and to the west of the farm of Little Richorn, is a mound on which some excavation was done in 1891, and reported in the *Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society* for 1892. The mound, with a straight base to the river, is in form a semi-ellipse surrounded by a trench some 40 to 50 feet wide across the top, running from the north-west at the river bank round to the south-east, the remaining south quadrant being now the bed of a burn, but originally most probably a continuation of the trench. The height of the mound above the bottom of the trench is about 9 feet, and the length of the slope from the river bank 66 feet. The summit, slightly convex, measures 70 feet from east to west by 50 feet from north to south. In no direction does it slope downwards at a greater angle than 18°. The excavation laid bare "a long strip of 'wall' composed of granite boulders which was traced round the south, the east and part of the north sides, the stones being laid at an outward incline of about 25°, and having an average breadth of 6 feet. On the north side there was a space of 75 feet entirely free from stones, and no stone was found at any level on the river side of the mound. The inside plumb depth of this 'wall' of boulders reached 3 feet near the east trench." A number of small tube-like fragments of concretions of iron were found in the blue clay near the centre of the mound.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1892, p. 37.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. SE. Visited 19th September 1911.

Miscellaneous.

493. *Cairn.*—At the south extremity of the wood, which is situated towards the south-west end of Little Firthhead, the O.S. map indicates a cairn. At approximately the point marked, there is a triangular mass of stones contained by the outer wall of the wood and two other walls built against it. If this is the cairn, it has evidently been a large one, but what its condition was previous to the stones being piled up in this enclosure it is impossible to say.

O.S.M., Kirkcud., xliii. NE. Visited 5th September 1911.

494. *Standing-Stone, Redcastle.*—This stone is situated at the east side of a field and about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile east by south of Redcastle farm. It is a block of red granite 8 feet 3 inches in height above ground, 8 feet 2 inches in circumference at base, and diminishing upwards,

PARISH OF URR.

In section it is trapezoidal, its broadest plane measuring 26 inches across and facing north-north-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvi. SE. Visited 5th September 1911.

495. *Bridge of Urr.*—This old bridge spans the water of Urr at a point distant about 3½ miles by road to the north of Castle Douglas. Originally it has been of two arches with a total span of 50 feet, a width of about 9 feet 8 inches, and a height of 22 feet 6 inches from the bed of the river to the roadway. The arches are almost semicircular in form springing from a land abutment at either side, and from a solid central pier 7 feet in width, with a projecting cut-water facing both up- and down-stream. The existing parapets were built in 1843, and possibly about the same time the bridge was widened on the north side to the present size of roadway, which measures 13 feet 1 inch within parapets 13 inches broad. Over the central pier on the south side there is a panel containing two shields placed one over the other, each bearing arms, now much weather-worn and partially indecipherable. The upper stone is said to bear a lion rampant and a crown with the initials I · R ·, while the lower shield bore a dexter hand appaumé between the heads of three animals now almost obliterated. According to local tradition, there was formerly a single initial on each side of this shield and, beneath, the date 1580. The bridge has been built of grey granite founded upon the rocky bed of the river. The material employed no doubt accounts for the absence of ribbed construction which might otherwise be looked for in a bridge possibly dating from the end of the 16th century.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iv. p. 297 ; *ibid.*, v. p. 291 ; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 365.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxxvi. SW. Visited 25th August 1911.

SITES.

496. "*Fort*," *Edingham.*—This fort, situated about ⅓ mile east-south-east of Edingham farm and close to the railway, has been obliterated beyond recognition. Four small stony mounds may indicate the line of a rampart enclosing a very small area, but the remains are too indefinite to afford any correct estimate of the original character of the construction.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xliii. NE. "Mote."
Visited 5th September 1911.

497. *Cairn, Meikle Larg.*—This cairn, situated about ½ mile north-west of Meikle Larg, has been almost entirely removed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD., xxviii. SE. Visited 17th August 1911.

498. *Scroggie Hill, Hopehead.*—Here the O.S. map marks a fort on the summit of a round grassy hill, but no trace could be found. There was a deeply entrenched circular summit, but the trench was formed as a dyke, probably originally for a plantation, and similar ditches radiated from it alongside of the hedgerows down the hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUD , xxxvi. SW. Visited 19th September 1911.

Parish of Urr.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under :—

499.	*Chapel about 260 yards east of Aucheninnes.*	O.S.M., Kirkcud.,	xliii. SE.
500.	*Chapel and graveyard, some 200 yards east of the main road at Meikle Kirkland.*	,, ,,	xxxvi. NE.
501.	*Graveyard (supposed site), Glenhead Hill, ½ mile to the north-west of Bettyknowes.*	,, ,,	xxviii. NE.

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SCOTLAND

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SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS IN THE STEWARTRY OF

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